





EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF
FOUNDERS' WEEK
225th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY
OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. JOHN E. REYBURN, Chairman
GEORGE W. B. HICKS, Secretary

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Martin G. Brumbaugh
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George W. Kucker
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William J. Milligan
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Morris Rosenberg
R. H. Rushton
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Charles Seger
W. S. P. Shields
John H. Stokley
E. T. Stotesbury
Hon. Edwin S. Stuart
Walter T. Sykes
John Thomson
Harry J. Trainer
Alex. Van Rensselaer
Hon. John Wanamaker
Barclay H. Warburton
John W. Whitaker
Clarence Wolf
George W. Zane

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

The Commission named by the Mayor for this purpose was composed of the following citizens:

THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY

Librarian, State Library, Harrisburg

JOHN W. JORDAN, LL.D.

Librarian, Historical Society of Pennsylvania

GEORGE W. B. HICKS

Statistician to the Mayor

JOHN THOMSON

Librarian, The Free Library of Philadelphia

MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH, Ph.D., LL.D.

Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia

MORRIS JASTROW, Jr., Ph.D.

Librarian, University of Pennsylvania

I. MINIS HAYS, M.D.

Librarian, American Philosophical Society

GEORGE M. ABBOT

Librarian, Library Company of Philadelphia

JOHN ASHHURST

Assistant Librarian, The Free Library of Philadelphia

WILLIAM J. MILLIGAN

Chief Clerk of Select Council, Philadelphia

This Commission began its sessions on December 16th, meeting in the rooms of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Thirteenth and Locust Streets. Associated with the members at several of the meetings was former Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker. The sub-committee, consisting of Dr. John W. Jordan, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh and Mr. G. W. B. Hicks, conducted a thorough search of many original records in possession of the city, of original documents in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, Harrisburg, and of many papers and documents in possession of the several historical societies and libraries. In the original papers filed at Harrisburg were found a number signed and sealed by William Penn wherein he officially referred to the city of Philadelphia in 1683.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

As a result of the Commission's work there was presented to the Mayor on January 15, 1908, a lengthy report embodying all the facts ascertained by the Commission. In this report the Commission stated that it had discovered proof that the year 1683 was the correct year of the founding of the city. It also presented evidence that in the same year there was a Seal of Philadelphia, together with a totally different Seal of Philadelphia County, bearing the same date, and the Provincial Seal of William Penn, also of the same year. The report of the Commission stated that as there was a separate Seal for Philadelphia, independent of the County Seal and that both were independent of the Seal of the Province, it indicated that there was a separate government for Philadelphia in 1683. The Commission also quoted in its report a letter of Penn to the Free Society of Traders, published in London in 1683, and dated at Philadelphia the "16th of the Sixth Moneth call'd August, 1683." It was in this letter that William Penn wrote:

"Philadelphia, the Expectation of those that are concerned in this province, is at last laid out to the great Content of those here, that are any wayes Interested therein."

Further proof that Penn, the Founder, recognized the city of Philadelphia as early as 1683 was shown in that same year in a sale of lots within the city. The Commission found many records dated as early as April 28, 1683, directing the Surveyor-General to lay out lots in the city.

So important did the Commission consider these discoveries that in its report to the Mayor it recommended that a proper celebration should be made of the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the city. In addition, the Commission recommended to the Mayor that the figures, 1701, appearing on the Seal of the city, should be removed therefrom.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

On February 6, 1908, the Mayor transmitted to City Councils a message, accompanied by the report of the Commission, and urged that suitable recognition be made of the anniversary, and also that the recommendation of the Commission to remove from the City Seal the figures, 1701, be approved. City Councils not only approved of the recommendations made, but immediately adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee to coöperate with the Mayor, and a Citizens' Committee to be appointed by him "to provide for a proper celebration of the Two-hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the City." The week of October 4-10 was subsequently fixed upon as the date of the anniversary exercises and from that time the various committees of Councils and citizens have worked together to make the celebration a memorable one in the annals of "the City founded by William Penn."

To his Honor, John E. Reyburn, Mayor of Philadelphia, who from the very beginning earnestly assisted in all the preparations for the anniversary exercises; to Mr. G. W. B. Hicks, Secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee, who has acted in the capacity of Director-General for the celebration; to the members of the Executive Committee, including the original Commission to ascertain the date of the founding of the city; to the members of the Joint Special Committee of Councils; to the chairmen of the several committees in charge of each day's celebration; to the newspaper press of Philadelphia, and to the public-spirited citizens who have given large contributions to defray the incidental expenses, credit and praise are due for the manner in which all the preliminary details for the celebration have been originated and matured.

This Anniversary Celebration is to be interesting not only to the people of Philadelphia but to the outside world. How well the committees have succeeded in their manifold duties will be shown during the seven days of the festivities.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1908

W. W. M.

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OFFICIAL PROGRAMME

RELIGIOUS DAY

Sunday, October 4, 1908

- 6.00 A. M. Formal opening of the Celebration by the ringing of Independence Hall bell in unison with all the church bells and chimes in the city.
- 10.00 A. M. Official Municipal Service in Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church. To be attended by the Mayor, City Officials, Presidents of Select and Common Councils, and members of the Founders' Week Executive Committee, together with the City's invited guests.
- Military Observance—Christ Church, Second Street above Market.
- Grand Army Observance—St. George's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth Street above Vine.
- Fraternal Organizations—various Churches of their own selection.
- 10.30 A. M. Special services—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Fourth Street and Willing's Alley.
- Special commemorative services in Churches of all denominations.
- 2.45 P. M. Sunday-school children throughout the city will sing simultaneously: "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."
- 3.00 P. M. Knights of Columbus unveil Tablet at St. Joseph's Church.
- Various Church organizations will hold special services in all institutions.
- 4.30 P. M. Open-air services in Washington, Rittenhouse, Norris, Franklin and Logan Squares, and at Strawberry Mansion, to be addressed by leading clergymen and ministers of all denominations.
- Monster open-air service, with augmented choir, in front of Memorial Hall, West Fairmount Park.
- 8.00 P. M. Special services and sermons in all the Churches.
- Special services in Germantown Churches to commemorate the founding of Germantown.





1—Clarence Wolf

2—E. T. Stotesbury

3—Morris Rosenberg

5—J. R. C. McAllister

4—Hon. Henry Clay

6—William Henry Holmes

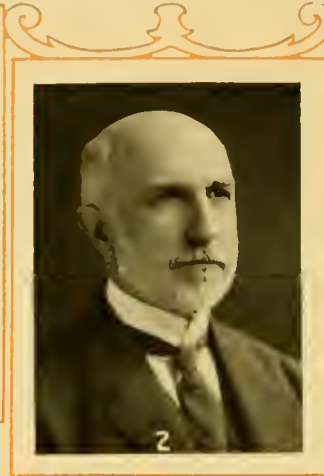
7—C. C. Harrison

CIVIC AND MILITARY DAY

Monday, October 5, 1908—*Morning*

- Sunrise Salute to the City by the guns of thirteen United States war vessels and foreign war vessels in the Delaware and at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
- 8.30 A. M. Proclamation by Eight Mounted Heralds at four entrances of the City Hall.
- 9.00 A. M. Striking of first impression of new City Seal, in effect this day, by Mayor Reyburn, in the presence of City officials and the City's invited guests—Mayor's Office.
- 9.30 A. M. Reception by the Mayor to the City's invited guests—Mayor's Office.
- 10.00 A. M. Unveiling of two Bronze Tablets, replacing two Wooden Tablets, on the old City Hall and old Congress Hall, Sixth and Chestnut Streets, by the Pennsylvania Society Daughters of the Revolution.
- 11.00 A. M. Unveiling Tablet in City Hall Courtyard by the Pennsylvania Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, to commemorate the camp of Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the French Army in America, with six thousand patriots in September, 1781, while on their way to the final battle of the Revolution at Yorktown, where they assisted Washington in capturing Cornwallis.
- Noon Luncheon to City's invited guests.





1—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh

2—Dr. I. Minis Hays

3—Dr. John W. Jordan

4—George W. B. Hicks

5—Thomas L. Montgomery

6—John Thomson

7—William J. Milligan



CIVIC AND MILITARY DAY *Continued*

Monday, October 5, 1908—*Afternoon*

1.00 P. M. Mobilization and parade of 25,000 United States soldiers, sailors and marines; Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard; sailors and marines from foreign war vessels, Grand Army of the Republic, and other military bodies.

5.00 P. M. Organ recitals in leading Churches.

7.00 P. M. Reception, Horticultural Hall.

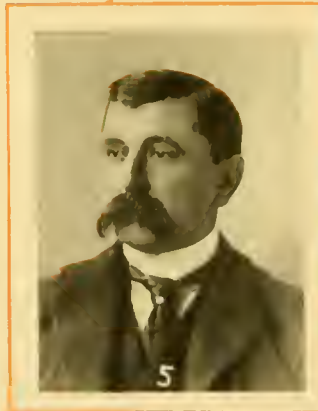
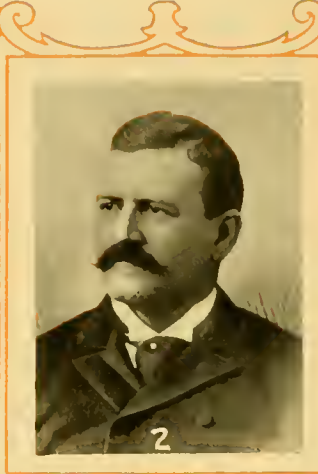
7.30 P. M. Illumination of the City.

8.00 P. M. Municipal Celebration, Academy of Music, to which the President and Government officials, the Governors of the several States and the Mayors of the leading American cities, together with the representatives of foreign Governments, have been invited. Addresses by leading men upon the City's history and development.

Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—This drama will be the History of Philadelphia, acted. Army and Navy Night.

Midnight Illuminations extinguished.





1—Barclay H. Warburton
5—Alexander VanRensselaer

2—W. S. P. Shields
4—Hon. John Wanamaker
6—Richard H. Rushton

3—Morris Clothier
7—Henry S. Grove

MUNICIPAL DAY

Tuesday, October 6, 1908

Morning Devoted to general business, sightseeing and shopping tours.

10.00 A. M. Laying of the Corner-stone of the Pastorius Monument in Germantown by the United German Societies, to commemorate the settlement of Germantown by Pastorius in 1683. Representatives from all States to participate in ceremonies, preceded by a street parade.

10.00 A. M. Convention. Illumination Engineers—Hotel Walton.

Convention of Osteopathic Physicians—Garrick Theatre.

1.00 P. M. Parade of the Police and Fire Departments of Philadelphia; the State Police; details from Departments of other large cities, and the Volunteer Firemen of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. In this parade the evolution of the Police and Fire Departments from early times will be shown.

7.30 P. M. Illumination of the City.

8.00 P. M. German Celebration—Academy of Music.

Assemblage of 1500 Clergymen of all denominations in Friends' Meeting-house, Fifteenth and Race Streets, for discussion of William Penn as a Statesman and first Champion of Religious Liberty.

Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—Franklin Field. Municipal Night.

Midnight Illuminations extinguished.



Charles B. Hall
Sergeant-at-Arms, Common Council



1—Charles Seger

2—Edward W. Patton

3—George McCurdy

5—James M. Hazlett

4—Thomas J. Ryan

6—Eduard Buchholz

7—Thomas J. Morton

INDUSTRIAL DAY

Wednesday, October 7, 1908



Morning Devoted to general business, sightseeing and shopping tours.

10.00 A. M. Annual meeting, National Board of Steam Navigation.

Meeting of Insurance Men — Philadelphia Bourse.

Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Board of Trade.



1.00 P. M. Great Industrial Parade, showing the Birth and Development of Philadelphia's Industries. This will probably be the largest industrial parade ever witnessed in the United States.

5.00 P. M. Organ Recitals in leading Churches.

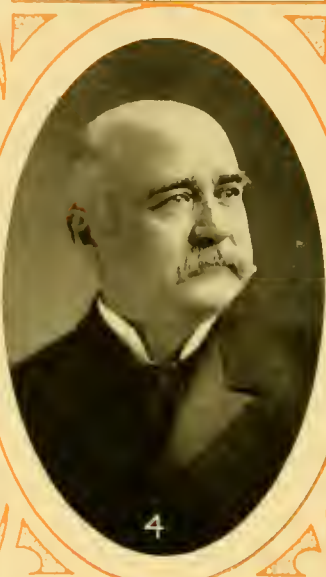
7.30 P. M. Illumination of the City.

8.00 P. M. Parade of Labor Organizations, with descriptive floats.

Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—Franklin Field. University Night.



Midnight Illuminations extinguished.



1—Col. James Elverson, Jr.

2—Gen. Edward Morrell

3—Frank D. LaLanne

5—George W. Zane

4—Hon. Edwin S. Stuart
6—Harry C. Ransley

7—Harry J. Trainer

CHILDREN'S AND NAVAL DAY

Thursday, October 8, 1908

Morning Devoted to general business, sightseeing and shopping tours.

9.00 A. M. School children visit historic points of interest.
At 11 o'clock assemble at State House (Independence Hall) for exercises.

9.30 A. M. Medical Convention, with representatives present from all States and foreign countries—Walnut Street Theatre.

1.00 P. M. Review of United States and foreign war vessels in Harbor, followed by great River Pageant, in which over 500 vessels will participate.

5.00 P. M. Organ Recitals in leading Churches.

6.00 P. M. Naval Dinner at the Union League.

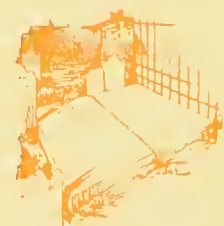
7.30 P. M. Illumination of City.

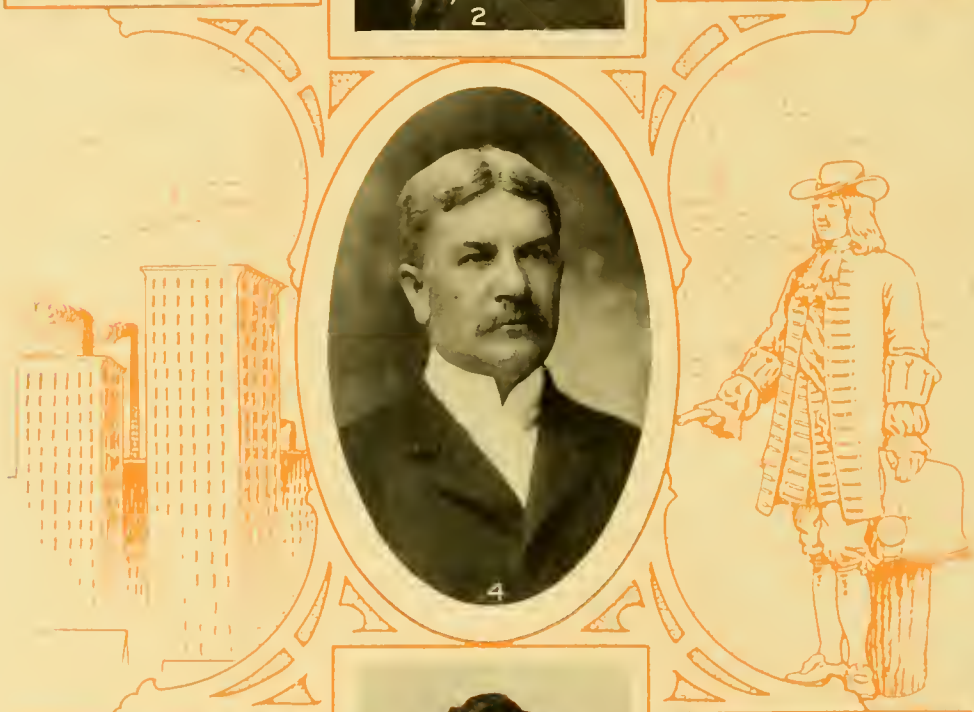
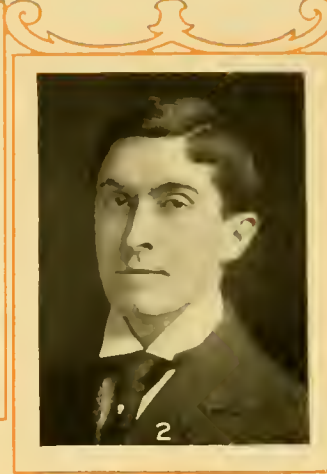
8.00 P. M. Parade of 15,000 uniformed members of the Order of Red Men, with historical floats.

Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—Franklin Field.

8.30 P. M. Elaborate Fireworks Display on Delaware River opposite Reed Street, Chestnut Street and Penn Treaty Park.

Midnight Illuminations extinguished.





1—Frank H. Caven

5—John H. Stokley

2—John P. Connelly

4—George W. Boyd

6—Walter T. Sykes

3—John H. Converse

7—John W. Whitaker

HISTORICAL DAY

Friday, October 9, 1908

- Morning Devoted to general business, sightseeing and shopping tours.
- 10.00 A. M. Municipal Congress. Representatives of the leading cities to be present—City Hall.
- 10.00 A. M. Unveiling of Monument erected by the Italians of Philadelphia to the memory of Verdi—West Fairmount Park.
- 10.30 A. M. Central High School Alumni Reunion, Egyptian Hall, Wanamaker's. (Site of the original Central High School.)
- 1.00 P. M. Historical Pageant. Descriptive of the history of Philadelphia from the time of the first Swedish and Dutch settlements to the present time. About 40 floats and 5000 characters will be shown in the demonstration. This pageant will be the first of its kind presented in any American city and will be on a much larger scale than any ever produced in England or Continental Europe. This parade will be the climax of the Founders' Week Celebration.
- 7.30 P. M. Illumination of the City.
- 8.00 P. M. Monster Parade, with numerous historical floats, by the Patriotic Order Sons of America.
- Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—Franklin Field.
- Midnight Illuminations extinguished.





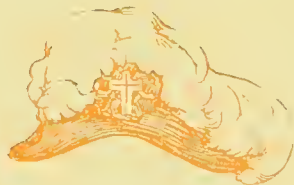
1—George W. Kucker
 2—Frank Hardart
 3—Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr.
 4—Edward James Cattell
 5—Edwin O. Lewis

6—Thomas T. Nelson
 7—Charles E. Connell
 8—Charles A. Gillingham
 9—George B. Davis
 10—Bernhard Ernst

ATHLETIC AND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR DAY

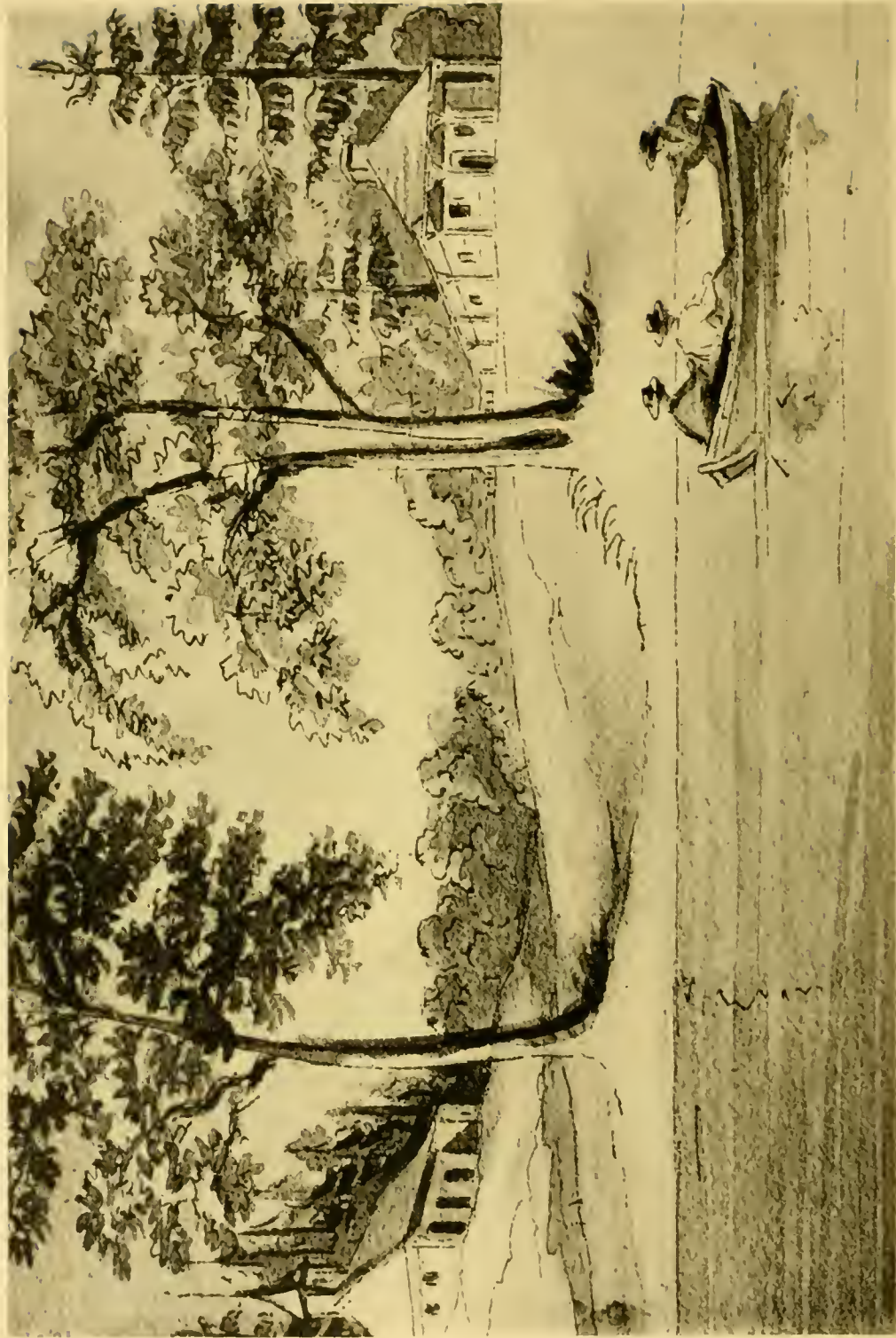
Saturday, October 10, 1908

- Morning Devoted to general business, sightseeing and shopping tours.
- 6 A. M. to Athletic Sports, National Regatta on Schuylkill
5 P. M. River, International Automobile Races, Football.
- 11.30 A. M. Road Drivers' Parade. Horse Racing on the
Speedway.
- 1.00 P. M. Parade of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania and other States on Broad Street.
- 2.30 P. M. Knights Templar field exercises at Belmont Plateau, West Fairmount Park.
- 8.00 P. M. Fireworks Display, West Fairmount Park.
Musical-Historical Drama, "Philadelphia"—
Franklin Field. Knights Templar Night.
- 10.00 P. M. Parade of Knights Templar to the City Hall.
- 11.15 P. M. Formal closing of Founders' Week Celebration
by the Knights Templar, who will extinguish
the illuminations of the City Hall.



EXHIBITIONS

During the week there will be numerous exhibitions—historical, industrial, mechanical and scientific—at many places to be announced. Among them will be an extensive historical exhibit, North corridor, fourth floor, City Hall; historical exhibit, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Thirteenth and Locust Streets; exhibit at Masonic Temple; machinery exhibit, Philadelphia Bourse, and many others.



Swedish Lutheran Church at Wicacao, 1677-1699

CHAPTER FIRST

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF *THE SITE* OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE TIME OF THE ARRIVAL OF *WILLIAM PENN*



IN the year sixteen hundred and eighty-three, William Penn, the founder, made his first visit to the present site of the city of Philadelphia. From that year the growth and development of this, the third largest city in the United States, so far as population is concerned, and also as a manufacturing centre, actually dates.

Until recently historians have accepted the year 1682 as the time of the settlement and founding of Philadelphia by William Penn. To the casual student of the history of this city that date has also been accepted without question as the time from which all reckoning should properly begin. To further emphasize that fact, the younger student of history has invariably looked upon the great celebration in Philadelphia in 1882 as the bi-centennial of the founding of the city by William Penn. Many histories have also given 1682 as the year of the great founder's first visit to his new city.

**Philadelphia's
Birth Dates
from 1683**

The bi-centennial celebration of 1882, observed upon a grand scale by the authorities and citizens of Philadelphia, was intended to commemorate the two-hundredth anniversary of the first landing of William Penn upon the shore of Pennsylvania, and the great celebration of that year actually began at Chester, Pa. The widely known painting of Penn's Treaty with the Indians by Benjamin West, the first American painter of note, and which is to be seen in Independence Hall to-day, bears an inscription which has also assisted in spreading the impression that it was in the year 1682 that William Penn did make his treaty with the Indians on the site of the city he founded.

As explained in the introductory chapter, recent careful research has demonstrated to the satisfaction of all students that William Penn did not make his first visit to the present site of Philadelphia until early in the year 1683, and that it was then he gave official birthright to the city and its government. These facts have been corroborated by much documentary evidence found in the archives of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia and in possession of several historical societies. However, what has been accepted as the most convincing proof that it was in 1683 that Penn founded his city is found in Penn's own seal of that time. Upon the riband of this seal are the words and figures—WILLIAM . PENN . PROPRIETOR . AND . GOVERNOR . PHILADELPHIA . 83 .

It must not be assumed that William Penn was the first settler upon the shore of Pennsylvania, or upon the present site of Philadelphia. Prior to his arrival, there were several attempts at colonization. As early as 1623, there were efforts made to settle within the present borders of Pennsylvania, and particularly at the present site of the city. In that year, it is probable that Captain Kornelis Jacobus Méy, a Dutchman, did explore not only the bay and river but also the site of this city. He was among the first settlers who established a village at Gloucester Point and there built Fort Nassau. To this date, many points along the Delaware Bay and River trace the origin of their names to these early Dutch settlers. Cape May, for instance, bears the name of this first settler.

Closely associated with the early history of the founding of Philadelphia and the adjacent country are the Swedes. The date of their early settlements along the Delaware River is 1638. According to old maps, the Swedes had many settlements along the Delaware, from New Castle, Delaware, laid out by them under the name of Stockholm, as far as the site of Philadelphia, and even beyond. The Swedes, if we may judge from the number of forts which they built, had enemies to fear. These forts, probably nothing more than block-houses, marked their settlements. One of these forts was erected in that section of Philadelphia which bore the Indian name of Wicacoa,

meaning "pleasant place." This was in the neighborhood where now stands Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church.

These lands in the southern section of Philadelphia were then in possession of the Swedish family of Sven. The commander of this first fort was Sven Schute, to whom reference has always been made by historians as the "first proprietor of the site of Philadelphia." As to the exact date of this Swedish settlement in this vicinity, facts are lacking, but it was some time prior to the year 1664. That year marked the ending of the Dutch rule and the beginning of the British power on the western shore of the Delaware.

The Swedes, who had been permitted by the Dutch to colonize at different points along the river, lived on friendly terms with the Indians. They were a peaceful people, and in the main followed the pursuit of agriculture. Their homes, if such they could be called, were caves dug along the banks, or on the sides of hills. They were

**First Known
Settlement
on Site**



Engraved by Banister

After the painting by Benjamin West

Penn's Treaty With the Indians

not voluntary colonists, having been exiled to these shores as punishment for their failure to enlist in the army of their country. These early settlers, after the arrival of the first English colonists, soon became very friendly and lived together as though they were of the same country.

William Penn's first interest in the new colonies along the Delaware shores manifested itself only a few years prior to his first visit. In 1675, Edward Byllinge, a Friend, bought the west part of Jersey, as New Jersey was then known by the English. Shortly afterwards the first English colony to settle upon the Byllinge estates went to Salem Creek and there laid the foundations for the existing town of Salem. On Byllinge's death, Penn was made a trustee, and in the settling of the estate he possessed himself of much information concerning the country and particularly the region now known as Pennsylvania. These latter lands he subsequently accepted in 1681, in lieu of the payment of the claims due his father, Sir William Penn, who had been a vice-admiral in the English navy.

Prior to Penn's arrival in 1682, a number of ships had arrived from England, with many Quakers as passengers. These settled on both sides of the Delaware, but the majority located upon the New Jersey shore. Some of these Friends who chose the western shore, settled at the present site of Chester and others on the site of Philadelphia.

The tract of land which Penn accepted as the equivalent for the claims due his father was given the name of Pennsylvania by King Charles II, and it may well be noted here that it is probably the only State or country in existence which possesses the name of its founder.

* * * * *

CHAPTER SECOND

WILLIAM PENN'S FIRST VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY, FOLLOWED SHORTLY AFTERWARDS BY FOUNDING THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA



AFTER coming into possession of this province of about 26,000,000 acres, William Penn was made the proprietary. He was supreme governor and had the power of making laws, with the advice and consent of the freemen, and to appoint officers. His willingness to dispose of part of his lands at low figures was the cause of the formation of the Free Society of Traders, particularly in London, Bristol and other cities of England, and also the organization of a similar society in Germany. It was these German pioneers, organized at Frankfort, who came over later in 1683, and settled in that section known as Germantown.

From Penn's letters, written in February, 1683, it is patent that he early conceived the building up of a city, but neither he nor the first immigrants had the least idea of the present site. It is evident that he intended having a site selected as early as 1681, for he had commissioned William Crispin, as Surveyor-general, to accompany the first of the new colonists to carry out his intentions. Crispin died in England before the departure of the first three shiploads of the first settlers, and it was not until June, 1682, that Thomas Holme, his successor as Surveyor-general, arrived in the province.

Penn's First
Conception of
a City

It is quite probable that Penn's original thoughts were to locate his city at Chester, but was deterred in doing so after ascertaining that such a site was not far enough north from the fortieth degree of latitude, which marked the upper boundary of Lord Baltimore's domains.

**Penn's
Arrival in
the "Welcome"**

The founder himself sailed from England in August, 1682, in the ship *Welcome*, to personally see to the laying out of his proposed city and take possession of the Province of Pennsylvania as Proprietor and Governor. With him came a number of Friends. During the voyage, small-pox broke out and nearly one-third of the ambitious colonists lost their lives. On October 27, the *Welcome* reached New Castle, where Penn and his followers were royally received by the inhabitants, mostly Swedes. Three days later, Penn proceeded to the Swedish settlement of Upland, which he renamed Chester, and where he remained for some time. There he convened the first Assembly, with Nicholas Moore, the president of the Free Society of Traders, as speaker. On December 7, after the Assembly had been in session for three days, the first laws in the province of Pennsylvania were enacted, including authority for establishing cities.

Before seeking another location for a city, Penn consumed the remainder of the month of December in going to New York to confer with the authorities there, and in visiting Lord Baltimore, on December 19, for a conference relative to boundary lines.

Early in the following year, 1683, Penn, after several trips north on the Delaware River, finally decided to locate his new city as now situated. The Assembly at Chester had by this time recognized Philadelphia County, and John Tost had been appointed as sheriff. The exact day and month of Penn's first visit to the site of Philadelphia is unknown, but from a careful examination of many original documents and records, it is shown that it was following his conference with Lord Baltimore regarding boundary lines.

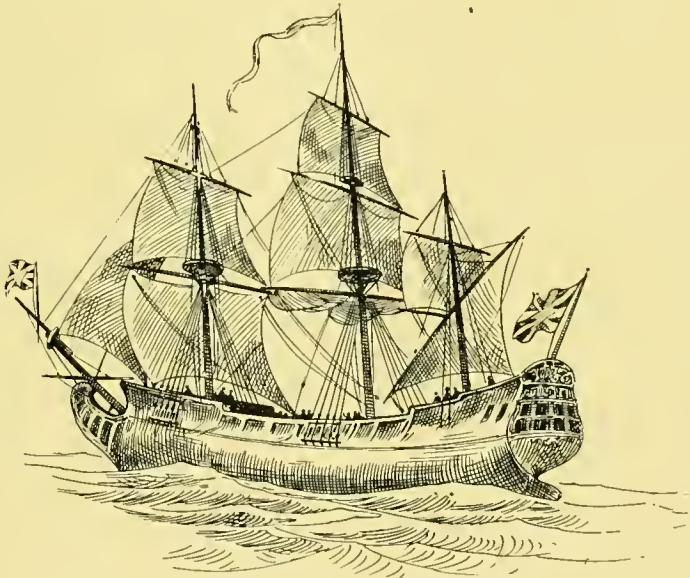
After deciding, in the early part of 1683, to lay out his city fifteen miles north of Chester, the Council of the Province of Pennsylvania changed its meeting place from Chester to Philadelphia, and here, on March 10, 1683, Penn is known to have presided over that body. At this meeting it is quite likely that the first laws relating to the new city were acted upon, and it was at this meeting that John Tost, who had been previously appointed sheriff of Philadelphia County, made a report.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

By this time Penn's Commissioners had already begun work laying out the city according to Penn's plans. Shortly after the first settlements had been made, town lots were surveyed and sold and in a very short time a large number of colonists had started the work of building what was to eventually become the leading city of homes in the country.

William Penn was a natural ruler, and his gentleness, tempered with firmness, made him the idol of his people. It was Penn's desire that his province should be a Christian State on a Quaker model. He made it known from the beginning that the only condition necessary to hold office or citizenship was Christianity. Although not forty years of age when he founded the city, he was gifted with the wisdom and experience of one much older, and in many instances, Penn, by his humane acts, showed himself far ahead of his time.

**A Christian
State on a
Quaker Model**



From an original drawing

The "Welcome"

Vessel upon which William Penn made his first voyage to the Delaware

A few words about the early life of the founder will not be out of place at this point. He was born at Tower Hill, London, October 14, 1644, and was the son of Admiral Sir William Penn and Margaret Jasper. His early education was acquired under strong Puritan influence, and it was during his boyhood that he first showed his deep religious feeling and his love for the doctrine of the Society of Friends. Much to the disappointment of his father, he continued to devote himself to the study of religion, and after having spent some time at Oxford, his father sent him to France to eliminate, if possible, his religious tendencies. For a time the change did succeed in altering Penn's thoughts, and on his return to England, after visiting Italy, he served for a brief period upon the staff of his father—then great captain commander. Notwithstanding this, he soon again showed strongly his deep religious feeling, and his letters were couched in devout biblical phraseology. His father next, in 1666, sent him to Ireland to manage an estate in Cork, but chiefly for the purpose of bringing him once more to views of life not inconsistent with Court preferments. It was while in Ireland, in that year, that young Penn had taken part in quelling a mutiny, and as a reward, there was offered to him his father's company of foot, but to this his father demurred. The famous portrait of Penn in the suit of armor was painted at this period.

Penn, about this time, devoted more thought to religion. In September, 1667, while attending a meeting of Quakers in Cork, he assisted in expelling a soldier who had caused a disturbance. For this, he was, with others, sent to prison, but was quietly released. Following this occurrence he publicly declared his religion and became a minister of the denomination. He wrote considerably on the subject of Quaker doctrines and practices and became one of the Society's ablest defenders. He was always active in the work of releasing imprisoned Quakers, and attended numerous Quaker meetings. Penn on many occasions got himself into trouble through his religion, and once was arrested and imprisoned for not removing his hat in court. He earnestly requested his family not to pay his fine, but it was paid.

This occurrence happened about September, 1670. A year later he was again arrested in London for preaching the doctrines of the Society and was imprisoned for six months. During his incarceration he wrote several works, the most important being "The Great Case of Liberty of Conscience," February, 1671, which was a noble defense of complete toleration.

Following his release he traveled through Holland and Germany and founded several Quaker societies, and on his return to England, in 1672, he married Gulielma Springett, the daughter of Sir William Springett. Until the time Penn began to take an interest in his American possessions, he remained active in behalf of the Quakers.

When the time subsequently came for Penn to take the lands in this country, he found no difficulty in finding colonists. His years of work among the unfortunate and distressed of all nationalities had won for him a following who were only too eager to accompany him to any place. His willingness to share with them hardships and privations soon made him their devoted leader, and thus it was when he was ready to set sail for his own possessions, he was not lacking in followers.

Thus it was that Penn's scheme of colonizing the new lands brought so many nationalities together. It was also in this way that the tide of German immigration started, which resulted in the founding of Germantown by Pastorius in the fall of 1683. These early settlers knew what to expect, for Penn had prepared and distributed literature, not exaggerating the facts, but expressing what was to be expected in the new country. Among his early colonists were craftsmen of every sort. There were bakers, bricklayers, blacksmiths, butchers, brewers, carpenters, cabinet makers, clock makers, farmers, millers, spinners, weavers, wheelwrights, wagon builders, and all classes of enthusiastic men. All were anxious and willing to give the best that was in them to improve their own condition and make for themselves homes in which they and their families could live happily and without fear of oppression.

**Many
Craftsmen
Among First
Colonists**



Dock Creek and Drawbridge. Showing Third Blue Anchor Inn, Northwest Corner Front and Dock Streets.
Built 1690. Demolished early in XIX Century.

Penn's followers were, in the main, representatives of many of the better classes. Some of these were fairly well supplied with all the comforts of life, while others were in humble circumstances. To Penn the question of one's finances did not appeal so much as did the fact that the person was devout, honest and willing to aid even those less fortunate. The question of nationality or of creed mattered not with him. He made all welcome. This display of brotherly love in Penn won for him the enthusiastic support of his people in the building of his city.

Thus was Philadelphia established, and to this day it is the pride of all Philadelphians that the same feeling of brotherly love, of benevolence, of liberality and of charity have always been known to characterize the people who have made Philadelphia their home. At the time when Penn made his first visit to the new city in the early spring of 1683, he came from Chester in an open boat and made his landing near Dock Creek, close to the spot upon which later was erected the Blue Anchor Inn. The few inhabitants who had preceded Penn, together with the Indians who had witnessed his approach, extended to him an enthusiastic welcome.

It is proper that reference should here be made to the Treaty Tree. That Penn had numerous meetings with the Indians and had made treaties with them, there is abundant proof in his own letters to the Free Society of Traders and also to the Earl of Sunderland in 1683, in which he described the methods of the Indians. As to Penn's original treaty with the Indians, made memorable by Benjamin West's painting, it is based more or less upon tradition. There is much to confirm the fact that Penn did make a treaty or treaties with the Indians, and also that the place selected was Shackamaxon, where was a small village settled by Friends. (This site is to-day marked by a small park containing the Penn Treaty Monument. The Elm Tree under which the first treaty may have been made was blown down in 1810.)

**Site of the Penn
Treaty Tree and
Monument**

The first treaty between Penn and the Indians was probably nothing more than a conference between the Indians and the new

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

settlers for the purpose of making friendships, exchanging evidences of good will to each other and the bestowal of gifts. This is the accepted belief of the story of Penn's first treaty with the Indians, and it is also accepted as a fact that there was no written treaty made at that time.

* * * * *



Fairman's Mansion and Treaty Tree

Mansion built 1702. Taken down 1825. Tree blown down Saturday night, March 3, 1810. Age of tree, 283 years. Girth of trunk, 24 feet.

CHAPTER THIRD

FIRST CHARTER OF *PHILADELPHIA* ISSUED IN 1691, EIGHT YEARS AFTER *PENN* HAD LAID OUT HIS CITY AND FOUNDED A CITY GOVERNMENT



FROM the time of its founding by William Penn, in 1683, to the present time, the history of the city of Philadelphia can well be divided into four parts:

First, Primitive Philadelphia;

Second, The Revolutionary period, showing the leading part the city had in the building of the nation;

Third, Philadelphia in the nineteenth century, and

Fourth, Commercial, Industrial, Financial and Progressive Philadelphia of the present age.

At the time Penn accepted the grant of land—Pennsylvania—in lieu of certain claims due his father, he said:

"I took charge of the Province for the Lord's sake; to raise a people who shall be a praise in the earth for conduct, as well as for civil and religious liberty; to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation; to frame a government which may be an example, and to show men as free and happy as they may be."

It was in the year 1681 that he made the above declaration. That was two years before he first stepped upon the site of the city which he proposed should be the haven of refuge. The Philadelphia of to-day bears evidence to the realization of his fondest desires.

In September, 1681, Penn published a paper in England in which he gave the first outline of his plan for the city. In it he referred to the width of the streets, which was to be forty feet. In

Reasons Why
Penn Accepted
Province

April, 1682, he issued his first frame of government, known as "The Charter of Liberties," for the Province. In it was established his own position as governor, and provision was made for the election of a Provincial Council and a General Assembly, to be composed of free-men of the province.

A Government
of the People
From the First

Freemen of the province were defined as those who were inhabitants and purchasers of one hundred acres or more of land of the province; those who paid their passage, servants and bondmen, who were free through service and who had taken up fifty acres of land and cultivated twenty of it, and others, whether Swede, Finn or Dutch, who besides qualifying in these respects recognized "the Almighty and Eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World."

Lieutenant-Governor Markham, Penn's cousin, and Thomas Holme, the first Surveyor-general, who preceded Penn to these shores, lost no time in beginning the work of laying out a city according to Penn's original plan. The city by this plan extended from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, and from Cedar (now South) Street, on the south, to Vine Street on the north. This was Penn's original city—two miles from east to west and one mile from north to south—and contained an area of nearly two square miles, or 1280 acres.

Surveyor-general Holme, in a description of this original plan, wrote:

"In the centre of the city is a square of ten acres; at each angle are to be houses for publick affairs, as a Meeting House, Assembly or State House, Market House, School House, and several other buildings for publick concerns. There are also in each other part of ye city a square of eight acres to be for like uses as the Moorfields in London, and eight streets besides the High street that run from front to front, and twenty streets besides the Broad street that run across the city from side to side. All these streets are to be fifty feet in width."

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

As to the naming of Philadelphia, there have been several statements made, but the general belief is that Penn's acquaintance with the Scriptures and the meaning of the word—brotherly love—suggested it to him as the name of his city. According to early reports of the Society of Friends, the name Philadelphia was used by him for the name of the city at the time of his first visit.

**The Naming
of the New
City**

The first General Assembly of Pennsylvania met at Chester, in December, 1682. That same month Penn appointed sheriffs for the three counties, whose duty it was to notify the freemen of their right to appear in the Assembly.

The Provincial Council was composed of eighteen members and the Assembly of fifty-four. The first meeting of the Council was at Philadelphia, March 10, 1683, and was presided over by Penn. It



From an old print

Penn's Cottage in Lætitia Street

(Commonly called Penn's House or Lætitia's House)

This house, now standing in West Fairmount Park, was first erected in Lætitia Court and was for a time the home of William Penn. It was the first brick house erected in Philadelphia, the bricks being brought from England. It was also the seat of the first city government.

was probably at this time that the first seal of the city was adopted. Where the first Council met is not definitely known—probably it was either in the Blue Anchor Inn or in the Swedes Church. The succeeding Council and those for years thereafter met in “Penn’s cottage” in Lætitia Court. This house, commonly called Lætitia’s house, was finished early in the fall of 1683, and was for six or seven years the seat of the city government.

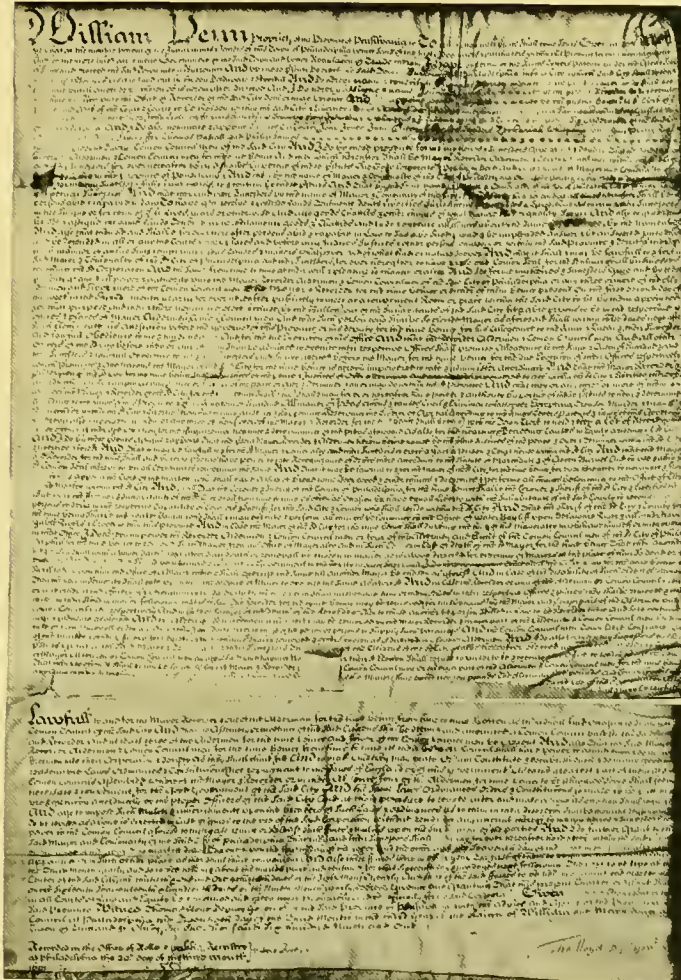
During August, 1684, Penn sailed for England, after twenty months of activity in building up the new city and visiting different parts of Pennsylvania. During his absence he left the management of the Province to the Council and to Thomas Lloyd, whom he named Acting Governor. Little did he think that it would be seventeen years before he would again return. Lloyd acted as Governor from 1684 to 1688, when Penn, dissatisfied with the actions of the Council and Assembly, named five Commissioners to act for him and execute the laws. The new government was short-lived, however, and, in December, 1688, after Thomas Lloyd had refused to act longer as President of the Commissioners, he appointed, with Penn’s approval, John Blackwell to serve as Governor.

Blackwell’s career was short, lasting but two years, but memorable, because, in 1689, Penn wrote to Lloyd, instructing him to found a school. This was the first institution of its kind in the city and was started on Fourth Street below Chestnut, east side. This was called the “Quaker School,” and afterwards came to be known as the William Penn Charter School.

From 1690 to 1693, Thomas Lloyd again served as Deputy Governor and also as President of the Council. It was during his Governorship of the Province that the city received from William Penn its first charter. The original of this charter is to-day preserved in the archives of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Humphrey Morrey was named and constituted by Penn as the first Mayor of the city, and practically every detail of the city government was provided for by Penn in his charter.

So little is known of this unique charter that it is herewith reproduced in full, as a very important feature of the early history of the city government.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA



Charter of Philadelphia, March 20, 1691

Fac-simile of the first City Charter for Philadelphia given to the city by William Penn. The original is in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

CHARTER

Third Month 20th, 1691

First
Charter for
Philadelphia

WILLIAM PENN Propriet'y of the Province of Pennsylvania To all to whom these Prsents shall come sends Greeting &c. Know ye that at the humble petition of the Inhabitants & Settlers of this Town of Philadelphia being some of the first Adventurers & Purchasers within this Province for their incouragement and for the more imediate & intire Government of the said Town and better regulation of Trade therein I have by vertue of the Kings Letters Patents under the Great Seal of England erected the said Town into a Burrough And by these Prsents do erect the said Town and Burrough of Philadelphia into a City which said City shall extend the Limits & Bounds as it is layd out between Delaware and Skoolkill And do hereby name and constitute Humphrey Morrey to be the present Mayor who shall so continue untill another be chosen as is hereinafter directed And I do hereby assign and name John Delavall to be the present Recorder to do and execute all things which unto the office of Recorder of the City doth or may belong And I do appoint David Lloyd to be the present Town Clerk Clerk of ye Board and Clerk of the Court & Courts to be holden within the said City and Liberties thereof And I do hereby name constitute and appoint Samuel Richardson Griffith Owen Anthony Morris Robert Ewer John Holmes & ffrancis Rawle junr Being the present Justices Citizens and Inhabitants of the said City to be the present Six Aldermen of the said City of Philadelphia And I do also nominate & appoint Samuel Carpenter Thomas Budd John Jones John Otter Charles Sanders Zechariah Whitpaine John Day Philip Richards Alexander Berdsley James ffox Thomas Pascall and Philip James to be the present twelve Common Councilmen of the said City And I do by these Presents for me & my heirs & Successors give grant & declare That the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen & Common Councilmen for the time being and they which hereafter shall be Mayor Recorder Aldermen and Common Councilmen within

the said City and their Successors for ever hereafter be and shall be by vertue of these presents One Body Corporate & Polituq in Deed and by the name of Mayor and Commonalty of Philadelphia in the Province of Pensilvania And them by the name of Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia One Body Polituq & Corporate in deed & in name I Do for me & my Successors fully create constitute and confirm by these Prsents And that by the same name of Mayor and Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia they may have perpetual Succession And that they and their Successors by the name of Mayor & Commonalty of the City of Philadelphia be and at all times hereafter shall be persons able & capable in Law To have gett receive and possess Lands Tenements Rents Liberties Jurisdic-tions ffranchises & Hereditaments to them & their Succes-sors in fee simple or for term of Life Lives years or otherwise And also goods chattels & other things of what nature kind or quality Soever And also to give grant let Set & assign the same Lands Tenements hereditaments goods & Chattels and to do and execute all other things about the same by the name aforsyd And also that they be and shall be forever hereafter persons able & capable in Law to Sue and be Sued plead & be impleaded answer and be answered unto defend and be defended in all or any the Courts & other places and before any Judges Justices & other persons whatsoever within the said Province & Territories thereof in all manner of actions suits complaints pleas causes & matters whatsoever and of what kind or nature soever And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Maier & Commonalty of the sd City of Phila-delphia and their Successors for ever hereafter to have & use one Common Seal for the sealing of all businesses touching the sd Corporation And the same from time to time at their will and pleasure to change or alter And I do for me my heirs & Successors give and by these presents grant full power and authority unto the Mayor Recorder Aldermen & Common Councilmen of the said City of Phila-delphia or any three or more of the Aldermen and Six or more of the Common Councilmen The Mayor & Recorder for the time being or either of them being present on the first second day of the week in the Second month yearly forever hereafter publickly to meet at a convenient Room

Powers of
the Corporate
Authorities

Courts of
Record and
Their Power

or place within the said City to be by them appointed for that purpose and then & there nominate elect & chuse (by the Ballott) out of the Inhabitants of the said City fit and able persons to be in the respective offices & places of Mayor Aldermen & Common Councilmen And that such person who shall be so elected Mayor as aforesaid shall within three daies next after such election take his attestation before the Governor of this Province or his deputy for the time being for his allegiance to the King & Queen & their Successors and lawful obedience to me and my Successors And shall be attested before the Mayor for the tyme being for the due Execucon of their Offices respectively which promises and attestations the Mayor of the said City for the time being is hereby impowered to take and administer accordingly And that the Maior Recorder & Aldermen of the sd City for the time being shall be Justices of the Peace and Justices of Oyer and Terminer and are hereby impowered to act within the sd City & liberties thereof accordingly as fully & amply as any Justice or Justices of the peace or Oyer & Terminer can or may do within the sd Province And that they or any three or more of them (whereof the Maior & Recorder of the said City for the time being shall be two) shall & may for ever hereafter have power & authority by vertue of these presents to hear & determine according to the Laws of the Province & of the Kingdom of England All maner of pleas actions & causes Civil & Criminal whatsoever excepting Treason Murder & Manslaughter within the sd City & Liberties from time to time arising & happening Reserving the Liberty of Appeal according to the King's Letters Patents & laws of this Government Hereby also impowering them or any three of them (whereof the Mayor & Recorder for the time being shall be two) with the Town Clerk to hold and keep a Cort of Record quarterly or oftener if they see occasion for the Inquiring hearing & determining of the pleas aforesaid as also for the hearing & Deciding causes in Equity arising in ye sd City And I do by these Prsents assign & appoint that the present Mayor Recorder & Aldermen hereinbefore named be the present Justice of the Peace & Oyer & Terminer within the sd City & Liberties aforesd And that it may be lawfull to & for the sd Mayor & Commonalty and their Successors to erect a Gaol or prison &

Court house within the sd City And that the Mayor and Recorder for the time being shall and by these presents have power to take Recognizance of debts there according to the Statute of Marchants & of Acton Burnel and to use & affix ye sd Common Seal thereunto & to all certificates concerning the same And that it may be lawfull to & for the Maior of the sd City for the time being forever hereafter to nominate & from time to time appoint the Clerk of the Markett who shall have assise of bread wine Beer wood & other things & do execute & perform all things belonging to the Office of Clerk of the Markett within the sd City And I will that the Coroner & Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia for the time being Shall be the Coroner & Sheriff of the sd City & Liberties thereof But that the ffreemen & Inhabitants of the sd City shall from time to time as often as occasion be have equall Liberty with the Inhabitants of the said county to recommend or chuse persons to serve in the respective Capacities of Coroner & Sheriffs for the said City & County who shall reside within the sd City And that the Sheriff of the sd City & County for the time being shall be the Water Bayliff who shall & may execute & perform all things belonging to the Office of the Water Bayliff upon Delaware River & all other navigable Rivers & Creeks within this Province And in case the Maior of the sd City for the time being shall during the time of his Mayoralty misbehave or misgovern in that office I Do hereby impower the Recorder Aldermen & Common Councilmen or four of the Aldermen and Eight of the Common Councilmen of the sd City of Philadelphia for the time being to remove such Mayor from his Office of Mayoralty and in such case or in case of death of the sd Mayor for the time being That then another ffit person shall within fouer daies next after such death or removall be chosen in maner as is above directed for electing the Maiors in the place of him so dead or removed And least there should be a failure of Justice or Government in the sd City in such Intervall I Do hereby appoint That the oldest Alderman for the time being shall take upon him the office of a Maior there & shall Exercise the same till another Mayor be chosen as aforesd And in case of the Disability of such oldest Alderman then the next in Seniority shall take upon him the sd office of Maior to exercise the same as aforesaid

Officers for
Both City
and County

Elections of
Mayor and
Councilmen

And in case the Recorder or any of the Aldermen or Common Councilmen or any of the officers of & belonging to the said City for the time being shall misbehave him or themselves in their respective Offices and places they shall be removed and others chosen in their stead in maner following that is to say The Recorder for the tyme being may be removed (for misbehauior) by the Maior and ye major part of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen respectively and in case of such removal or of the death of the Recorder Then to chuse another fit person Skilled in Law to be Recorder there and so to continue during pleasure as aforesd And the Aldermen so misbehaving himself may be removed by the Maior Recorder and major part of the Aldermen and Common Councilmen And in case of such removal or death Then within four dais after to chuse a fitt person or persons to supply such vacancys And the Common Councilmen Town Clerk Constables Clerk of the Markett and other Officers for neglect or misbehauior shall be removed & others chosen as is directed in ye case of Aldermen And I do also for me and my successors by these prsents grant to the said Maior & Commonalty & their Successors That if any of the Citizens of the sd City shall be hereafter elected nominated & chosen to the office of Mayor Aldermen or Common Councilmen as aforesd and having notice of his or their sd election shall refuse to undertake & exercise that office to which he is so chosen That then & so often it Shall and may be lawfull for the Maior and Recorder Aldermen & Common Councilmen for the time being according to their discretion to impose such moderate ffines upon Such refusers so as the Mayors ffines exceed not ten pounds The Aldermen five pounds and Common Councilmen four pounds and other Officers proportionately to Be levyed by Distresse & Sale by warrt under the Common Seal or by other lawfull waies To the use of the sd Corporation And in such cases it shall be lawfull to chuse others to supply the defects of such refusers in maner as is above direct for Elections And that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the Mayor Recorder and one of the Aldermen for the time being from time to time so often as they shall find occasion to sumon a Common Council of the said City And that no Assembly or Meeting of the said Citizens shall be deemed and accounted a Common

Council unless the said Maior and Recorder and at least three of the Aldermen for the time being and fouer of the Common Councilmen be present And also that the said Mayor Recorder Aldermen & Common Councilmen for the time being from time to time at their Common Council shall have power to admitt such & so many ffreemen into their Corporation & Society as they shall think ffit And to make and they may make Ordain Constitute & establish such and so many good and reasonable Laws Ordinances & Constitutions (not repugnant to the Laws of England or of this Government) as to the greatest part of them at such Comon Councils assembled whereof the Mayor & Recorder or in their absence four of the Aldermen for time being to be alwaies some shall seem necessary & Convenient for the good Government of the said City And the same Laws Ordinances Orders & Constitutons so made to be putt in use and operation accordingly by the proper Officers of the said City And at their pleasure to revoke alter and make anew as occasion shall require And also to impose such mulcts & americiaments upon the breakers of such Laws & Ordinances as to them in their discretion shall be thought reasonable To be levyed as above is directed in case of ffines to the use of the said Corporation without rendring any account thereof to me my heirs & Successors with power to the Common Council aforesd to mitigate remitt or Release such ffines and mulcts upon the submission of the parties And I do further grant to the said Mayor and Commonalty of the said City of Philadelphia That they and their successors shall and may forever hereafter hold & keep within the said City in every week of the year Two markett daies The one upon the fourth day of the week and the other upon the seventh day of the week in the place already appointed or in such other place as they shall think convenient And also three ffares there in every year The first of them to begin on the Sixteenth day of the Third Month yearly and so to be held in & about the markett place and continue for that Sixteenth day & two days next following The next to be kept at the Center of the said City on the thirtieth & one & one and thirtieth daies of the Sixth Month yearly And third of the said ffares to be held in or about the markett place on the Sixteenth seventeenth & Eighteenth daies of the Ninth Month yearly Hereby giv-

Punishment for
Violators of
the Law

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

ing and granting That this present Charter or Grant Shall in all Courts of Law and Equity be construed and taken most favorably and beneficially for the said Corporation Given under the Broad Seal of the said Province Witness Thomas Lloyd Deputy Governor of the said Province of Pensilvania with the advice and assent of the Provincial Council at Philadelphia the Twentieth day of the Third Month in the third year of the Raigh of William and Mary King and Queen of England Anoqe Dni One Thousand six hundred ninety and one.

THO: LLOYD
Depty Govrr.

Recorded in the Office of Rolls & Publiq
Registry at Philadelphia the 29th day
of the third Month 1691. Exd pr. Da.
Lloyd Deput.

Patent Book A.

{ Place
where seal
was
affixed }

(Endorsed: "Philadelphia City Charter.")

* * * * *

First Paper
Mill in
America

One of the interesting features of this period and which pointed to the rapid growth of the new city was the erection of a paper-mill. This was the first paper-mill in America and it was located on the Wissahickon, near Germantown. Among the first owners was William Rittenhouse, a name prominent in the early history of Philadelphia and perpetuated to this day, and also William Bradford. It was at this mill that the paper was made for the *Weekly Mercury*, the first paper published in Pennsylvania.

Penn. in England, was preparing to return to Philadelphia but was detained by King William. He had been several times arrested and tried on the charges of treason, and had his Province taken away from him. At this time Governor Fletcher, of the Province of New



Landing of William Penn at Dock Creek. *Showing* Blue Anchor Inn. Built 1671. Removed 1684.

York, was named as Governor-in-Chief of the Provinces of New York and Pennsylvania and of the county of New Castle. Penn, in the meantime, did not submit quietly to the injustices meted out to him, and was successful, in the close of the year 1693, in being acquitted of the charges against him. However, it was not until August, 1694, that King William restored him to his rights as Proprietary. It was during this same year that Penn's first wife, Gulielma, died.

From 1695 to 1699, William Markham acted, by Penn's appointment, as the Deputy Governor of the Province. During that period the city continued to grow, and it can be noted here that it was in 1697 that the first steps for protection against fire were taken by the Council. The law directed that each householder should keep ready a swab at least twelve to fourteen feet long, and also two leather buckets, and that the justices should have made six or eight good hooks for the purpose of tearing down houses in case of fire; which they were empowered to do when necessary, without liability or damages.

One of the incidents of the period that Markham acted as Deputy Governor was the arrival of the famous Captain Kidd, the pirate, in Delaware Bay, where he was visited by some of the people, thus giving rise to the report that Penn, himself, favored pirates. Later that year, Kidd was captured in Long Island Sound, sent to England and executed in 1701.

On September 9, 1699, Penn, accompanied by his second wife, whom he married in 1696, and by his daughter Lætitia, sailed from Cowes, and reached Chester on December 1, after a stormy passage. The day he landed he visited Markham and then went to meeting, where he delivered an address. In the month following he moved into what was known as the "Slate Roof House," on Second Street, on the site of the present Commercial Exchange. It was in this house that Penn's son, John, the "first American," was born.

The ensuing two years witnessed the closing days of Penn in the Province. Many of the laws were amended and new regulations for the government of the city were made. In September of the year



The First Paper Mill in America

Located on Wissahickon Creek, near Germantown. Among the first owners were William Rittenhouse and William Bradford. It was here that the paper was made for the *Weekly Mercury*, the first paper published in Pennsylvania.

following, Penn was called back to England on matters of great importance and pending his departure he hurried on the work of reviewing the laws. On October 28, 1701, he practically completed his labors when the Charter of Privileges was agreed upon and signed. In this charter liberty of conscience was assured to all "who shall confess and acknowledge One Almighty God," and "live quietly under the civil government," and also that all who believe in Jesus Christ should be capable to serve the government. This Charter of Privileges paved the way for the incorporation of the city, and also provided for the city to be represented in the Assembly by two mem-

bers. On October 25, this charter was signed, with Edward Shippen named as Mayor and Thomas Story named as Recorder.

Before departing for England, Penn appointed Andrew Hamilton as his Lieutenant-Governor. On November 1, 1701, accompanied by his wife, his daughter Lætitia and his infant son John, he sailed in the ship *Dalmahoy*, sending this parting message by his secretary to all his friends in the city:

"Give my dear love to all my friends, who I desire may labor to soften angry spirits and to reduce them to a sense of their duty; and at thy return give a small treat, in my name, to the gentlemen of Philadelphia for a beginning of a better understanding, for which I pray the Lord to incline their hearts."

Penn fully intended returning to the Province, but unforeseen difficulties prevented him. He was arrested and imprisoned as a result of a financial transaction he had with his late steward of his Irish estates. Penn, who had been imposed upon by the swindling steward, had given him a conveyance of Pennsylvania in 1690 for £2800, and it was upon the steward's death that the latter's heirs pressed for the money. Penn was compelled to mortgage his Province for £6800 to some friends in order to pay the money and be set free. Later, to relieve himself of other financial embarrassments, he agreed to sell his proprietary interests in Pennsylvania to the Crown for £12,000, payable in four years. Of this amount he received £1000 before the deed was executed. A short time afterwards he was stricken with apoplexy and lingered in a weakened condition until his death in Buckinghamshire, July 30, 1718. The agreement to sell his proprietary interests was never carried out and his Pennsylvania lands were left to his wife, after the payment of his debts.

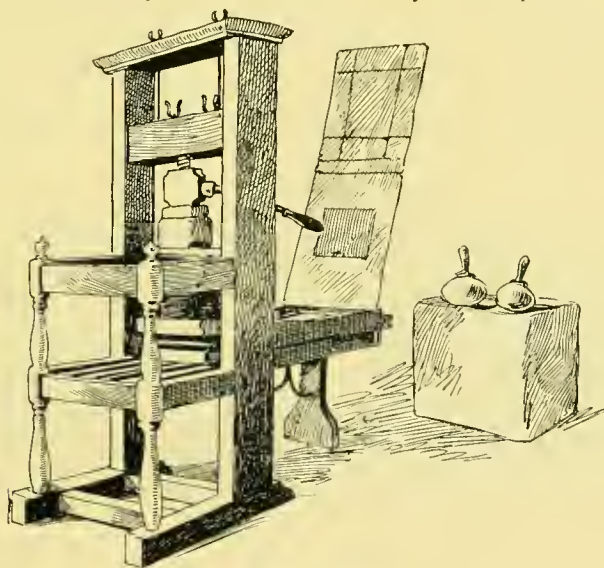
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CHAPTER FOURTH

FIRST HALF CENTURY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA *WITNESSED* A RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN THE PRACTICAL ARTS AND IN THE *ADVANCEMENT* OF SCIENCE

THE first fifty years of Philadelphia's history shows a wonderful advancement for the new city, and instead of being known as "Penn's experiment," its growth was watched with the keenest interest. As noted in a preceding chapter, among Penn's followers were tradesmen, mechanics, and workers of all kinds, and it was not surprising that the new city prospered from its very beginning. As a result, Philadelphia took the lead as a manufacturing centre from earliest times. Here were cotton-, paper- and woolen-mills, brick-yards, ship-yards, and factories of all descriptions, before they were known in any other part of the country.

**First American
Manufacturing
Centre**



The First Printing Press in America

Benjamin Franklin, with his brothers, used this press in Boston, before he came to Philadelphia

In less than four years following the first visit of the Founder, Philadelphia could boast of having a printing press, which was operated by William Bradford. This is a record of which every Philadelphian may well be proud, especially as it is known that in Massachusetts there was no such instrument of civilization until eighteen years after the date of the landing at Plymouth Rock; that in New York there was none until seventy-three years from the time of its colonization, and in Virginia, none appeared for more than a hundred years following the settlement of Jamestown.

During the first fifty years the population increased rapidly and had reached about 15,000. The number of houses during that period increased to 2500 or 3000. To tell in detail of the development of the city at this period is impossible in the limited sphere of this volume; but enough will be given or referred to so that the reader will see how progressive were the early inhabitants. During the early period of the eighteenth century the city government was well established. Edward Shippen served as the first Mayor under the charter of 1701, and he was succeeded by other chief magistrates whose names to-day are prominently identified with the city's history.

As Philadelphia is to-day known as having the best-paved streets of any city in the world, it is interesting to note that the first record of any foot pavements and crossing stones is found in the

Rapid
Increase in
Population



Rapid Transit, Philadelphia to Lancaster and Pittsburgh

The first turnpike road in the United States was from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., 62 miles, and was opened in 1794. The first stage route was started in August, 1804.

Council meeting minutes as early as 1719; and also that at the same time some of the inhabitants had voluntarily paved the streets near their homes and places of business with pebbles. In the year 1761 the first general attempt was made to pave streets. Then Second Street, north of High (now Market), to Race Street, was paved from the proceeds of a lottery. In the following year the Council passed an act regulating the "pitching, paving and cleansing the highways, streets, alleys, lanes, etc., of the settled parts of the city."

**Early Paving
of the
Streets**

The lottery of 1761, out of the proceeds of which Second Street was paved, yielded \$7500 for that purpose. One of the peculiarities of that first paving was that the largest stones were used at the middle or arch of the street. This made the riding the roughest where it should have been the easiest. Curbstones did not appear until the year 1786, when they were first set on Water Street, from High to Arch Streets. For cleansing the streets, the city authorities in the early days made use of criminals, who were stationed at different places, chained to bombshells.

Until the year 1782, Philadelphia in the present central part was not so level as it is now. The ground was undulating, as it is in the built-up suburban sections. In that year, an Act was passed to level the city, and although many of the people thought such an expense unnecessary, those who urged the improvement well antici-

**Why the
City's Centre
is so Level**



From an original drawing

The "Flying Machine" on its Way to New York in 1776

Two days were required to make the trip each way, which was considered very fast time

pated the future needs of the city, as well as securing at once a system of drainage. At that time the street about the State House was three or four feet higher than now. The site of the present Custom House was also quite a hill, and similar hills were in other nearby sections.

As Philadelphia to-day boasts of its railway and steamship transportation facilities, it can well claim that it was the first of any of the American cities to foster these enterprises. In the year 1751, less than seventy years following the coming of Penn, the first line of transportation—by water and road—to New York was established. In that year was operated the Burlington and Bordentown line of boats and stages. In 1756 was started the New York stage, via Perth Amboy and Trenton. The time taken by the trip was three days. In 1765 a second line of stages to New York, running twice a week, was inaugurated. Three days were required in making the trip each way and the fare was two pence per mile. There were no conveniences for passengers in those days, nor were there any springs on the coaches to make riding comfortable. That same year a line of packets and stages was operated to Baltimore, with service once a week.

In 1766 a third line of stages to New York was started. This was known as "The Flying Machine," and was scheduled to make the trip from Philadelphia to New York in two days, which was considered remarkably fast time. In the advertisements, one of the features of "The Flying Machine" referred to was that the "seats are set on springs." The fare was three pence per mile or twenty shillings for the whole trip.

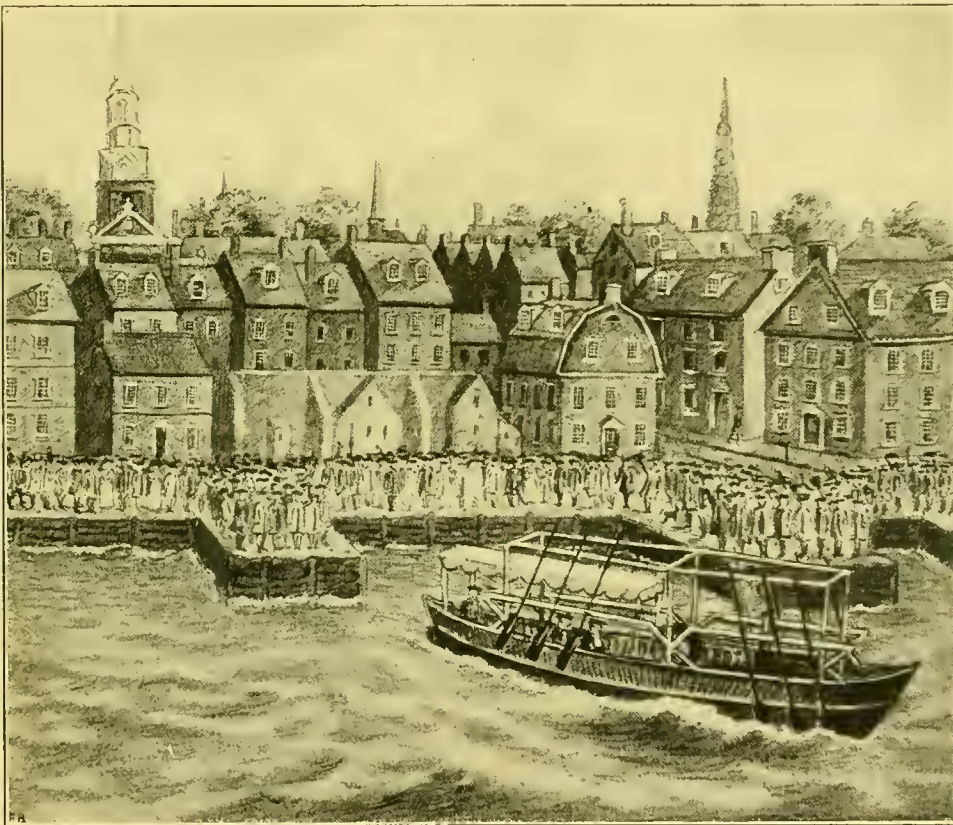
In 1773 the first stage-coaches were run to New York, making the trip in two days. It is quite a coincidence that the fare charged for that trip was four dollars, or exactly the same fare charged to-day for a round trip in the modern two-hour train service between the two cities.

As to steamboat transportation, it is well to note here that it was in 1788 that the waters of the Delaware were traversed by a

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

boat propelled by steam, and that this boat was the first of its kind in the history of steam navigation. Although not a Philadelphian by birth, John Fitch, the inventor, had resided in the city for some time prior to the launch of his original boat. He was born in Connecticut, in 1743, and at an early age went to sea. Later he became a clock-maker, brass-founder and silversmith. During the Revolution he was a sutler to the American troops and amassed a good sum of money. In 1780 he was appointed Deputy Surveyor for Kentucky, but returned to Philadelphia the following year. Several years later,

**Philadelphia
Witnessed
Trial of First
Steamboat**



The First Steamboat in the World

Trial trip of Fitch's steamboat on the Delaware River, August 22, 1787

while making a survey of the northwestern regions, he conceived the idea of steam navigation and then applied to the legislatures of several States for pecuniary assistance to perfect his ideas, but was unsuccessful. In 1786 he succeeded in forming a company, and on July 26 of the same year he launched his first steam packet upon the Delaware. He also secured at the same time exclusive rights in steam navigation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.

Fitch's steamboat was equipped with paddles. On one of its first trips it proceeded as far as Burlington, when the boiler burst. After being floated back to Philadelphia and a new boiler secured, the boat again made the trip to Burlington and further on to Trenton, and then returned to Philadelphia. Her speed is recorded as about eight miles an hour. Through pecuniary difficulties Fitch did not live to perfect his invention and it remained for Robert Fulton, between the years 1797 and 1809, to make practical the idea of applying steam for the propulsion of vessels.

Philadelphia can boast not only of being the home of the first steamboat but also as the pioneer city in the building of ships, just as Philadelphia to-day is the largest shipbuilding city in the United States and one of the largest in the world. The exact date of the building of the first vessels on the Delaware is unknown, but as early as 1723—forty years following the landing of Penn—sloops were advertised for sale at the Drawbridge, crossing Dock Creek. About the same time, and existing for many years thereafter, there were great shipyards along the river at Race and Vine Streets. Many vessels which were built there were sold for English and Irish houses abroad. About the year 1772 a ship or brig was built at Race Street, and although it sounds queer to-day, it is stated in early records that a vessel was built in Lombard Street, east of Second, and conveyed on rollers to the river.

Philadelphia will always be proud of her history in education, and while ranking to-day as one of the leading educational centres of the country, the city enjoys the distinction of dating her school facilities as far back as the very year when Penn founded the city

Credit of
Invention
Belongs to
Fitch

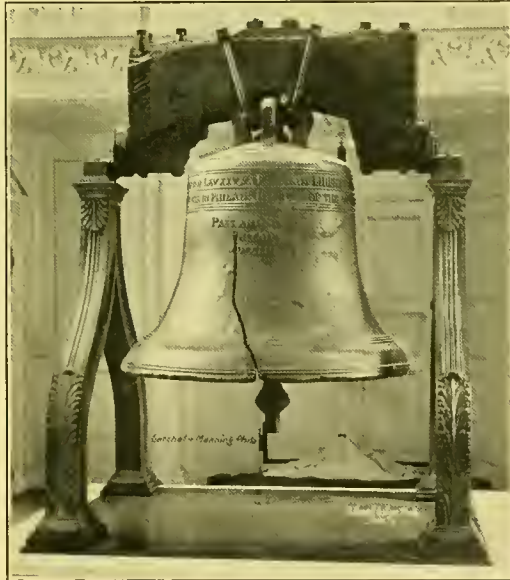
Early
Shipyards on
the Delaware

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

government. In 1683 the first English school was founded here by Enoch Flower, and he planned to teach the reading and writing of English and the keeping of accounts. In the year 1689, the Friends' Public School, Fourth Street below Chestnut, was established. In 1750 the Philadelphia Academy and College began, under the exertions and auspices of Benjamin Franklin, in the building originally built for Whitefield's meeting-house. In 1741 it was created a College, and in 1779 the University of Pennsylvania. In the chapter devoted to Franklin, further reference is made to the University's early history.

**City Had
Schools from
Penn's Time**

Philadelphia has always been well and favorably commented upon for the excellence of its schools for young women. It is appropriate to note that in the city directory of 1802 there appears an advertisement of the "Young Ladies' Academy, No. 9 Cherry Street." It was advertised as the only incorporated institution for the education of young ladies in the United States. This academy was incorporated February 2, 1792.



The Liberty Bell

The Nation's most precious relic



From the original by Martin

Benj. Franklin

In possession of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia

CHAPTER FIFTH

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S INFLUENCE, PRIOR TO AND *AFTER* THE REVOLUTION, UPON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY FOUNDED BY *PENN*



HERE are so many interesting features of the early development of Philadelphia that it is impossible in a volume of this size to do justice to all. Considerable space has been devoted to the work of the Founder, and while all the credit must be given to him in founding the city along liberal and broad lines, more than passing mention should be accorded to Benjamin Franklin, the leading journalist, diplomat, statesman and philosopher of his time.

Although not a Philadelphian by birth, this city will never forget what he has given to it and to posterity. Within the city's confines are lasting monuments to his achievements. He will always be revered for his publications and the fact that he was the first in the country to revolutionize journalism. He will also be remembered as the founder of the Philadelphia Library, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the first general hospital in America, and his name will always be honored in educational circles as the founder of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the American Philosophical Society, which latter institution was the first of its kind in the country.

In strictly municipal affairs, Franklin will forever be given credit as the originator of the street-paving system, with the result that Philadelphia to-day has probably the best-paved streets of any city in the world. He was also the organizer of the first fire company, and the leader in the movements to establish a police system. It was he, also, who provided a scheme of defense against attacks on the city by water.

Franklin,
Journalist
Statesman
and
Philosopher

Leader
in Many
Municipal
Improvements

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

In governmental affairs, Franklin planned the first movement to unite the Colonies, and many of his ideas were embodied in the Constitution of the United States. He carried on the campaign which resulted in the repeal of the Stamp Act, and he served upon the committee, of which Jefferson was chairman, which framed the Declaration of Independence. He was mainly instrumental in securing the treaty of alliance with France which assured the success of the Revolution, and he further served as a member of the Commission which made the treaty of peace with Great Britain. And it was Franklin who, in time of peace, organized the Postal system of the United States.

In scientific matters it will always be remembered that it was Franklin who demonstrated that electricity was an element in lightning. He it was who introduced the lightning-rod, and he also devised



From the painting by Trumbull

Signing the Declaration of Independence

a stove, which bore his name, which made possible the heating of buildings and houses at small cost.

Franklin was born in Boston, January 17, 1706, and was the youngest of ten children. At an early age he engaged in business with one of his brothers, but when seventeen years old, in October, 1723, he came to Philadelphia, and it was here that he spent his life in the interests of his adopted city and his country. He quickly secured employment in a printing office, and after many trials and tribulations, which included his first trip abroad, he bought, in September, 1729, the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. This newspaper then had ninety subscribers. His work, however, quickly placed him at the head of journalism in America, and his paper soon prospered. Two years later he established a Circulating Library, the first in the United States. In 1732 he began publishing *Poor Richard's Almanac*, which he continued for twenty-five years. This had an annual sale of about 10,000 copies—far in excess of any other publication in the Colonies and equivalent to-day to about 500,000 circulation.

His Arrival
in Philadelphia

Franklin's first appearance in public life was in 1736, when he was elected a Clerk in the General Assembly. Two years later, he was elected a member of the Assembly and reelected for ten successive years. In 1737 he was appointed Deputy Postmaster of Philadelphia. It was about this time that he organized the first police force and fire company in the city. A few years afterwards he inaugurated the movement which led to the founding of the University of Pennsylvania and of the American Philosophical Society; the organization of a militia force; the paving of the streets, as noted in the preceding chapter; and the founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was also about this time that he made his discoveries in electricity, being the first to demonstrate that lightning and electricity were one.

Founded the
University of
Pennsylvania

Through his many achievements, both public and private, Franklin soon became the foremost man in the Province of Pennsylvania. He was not only acquainted at home, but abroad, and he was fully alive to the existing conditions of the times. He foresaw

First to
Foresee the
Revolution

among the first the threatened trouble with the mother country, and as early as 1754 he publicly wrote that the Colonies must be united for their self-preservation. This was in reality the first act in the great drama which a few years later gave birth to the United States of America. In the year 1757, after the relations between Pennsylvania and the mother country were becoming strained, Franklin went to England as the agent of the Colony and remained abroad for five years. Two years after his return home the Stamp Act again stirred up the Colonists and planted the seeds which subsequently grew into the Revolution. Again he went to England, but he was unable to avoid the war. While there he did predict to the English people that the result would be the loss to them of their American possessions. In 1775 he returned home and was largely instrumental in having the Continental Congress issue the Declaration of Independence, of which he was a signer. The story of his successful efforts in securing for the Colonies the coöperation of France need not be repeated here.

His Death
and Burial-
Place

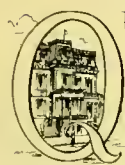
Franklin died April 17, 1790, in his own house in Philadelphia, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and it seems most appropriate that he should have been buried at Fifth and Arch Streets, within a few blocks of where his printing house had stood.

Although it does not appear upon his tombstone, which is annually visited by thousands of sightseers to Philadelphia, this epitaph, which was written by himself, forms a fitting close to this chapter:

THE BODY
of
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, PRINTER.
(Like the cover of an old book,
Its contents torn out,
And stripped of its lettering and gilding.)
Lies here food for worms.
Yet the work itself shall not be lost.
For it will (as he believes) appear once more
In a new
And more beautiful edition
Corrected and amended
by
THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER SIXTH

REVIEW OF THE GREAT HISTORIC EVENTS WHICH HAVE MADE *PHILA- DELPHIA* THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY AND THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE *NATION*



QUITE briefly must be recorded some of the principal acts of the Revolutionary period. This period of the progress of the nation, however, is of considerable importance to Philadelphia, for it was here that the revolutionary spirit centered, followed by the birth of the nation. From that memorable day, September 4, 1774, when the first Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall, bringing together such famous men as George Washington, John Adams, John Jay, Peyton Randolph, and many others of equal prominence, until the close of the Revolution and, in fact, until July, 1800, when the seat of the United States government was removed to Washington, Philadelphia's history forms a very important part of the history of the United States.

**Beginning
of the
Movement for
Independence**

This first Congress was composed of Quakers and men of all religious beliefs. Randolph, of Virginia, was elected president of the body, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, secretary. As is well known, the Congress made its final appeal to Great Britain for justice to the Colonists and adopted a declaration of rights.

Prior to the first Continental Congress there occurred in the Delaware harbor, just below Philadelphia, an act showing the temper of the people and which forecasted the approach of war. Few people are acquainted with the fact that Philadelphia had a "tea-party" twenty days in advance of the much heralded Boston "tea-party." Philadelphia's "tea-party" occurred on October 16, 1773, while that of Boston was on November

The First
Tea-Party

5th. When the news first reached Pennsylvania that a 3-penny tax on tea had been ordered by England, a mass meeting was called in State House square and resolutions—strong as it was possible to make them—were adopted declaring that it was the duty of every American to oppose the payment of the tax. One of the resolutions described as an enemy to his country “any American who dared handle this tea.” This cargo of tea was brought here on the ship *Polly*, Captain Ayers. When the ship reached Gloucester Point a committee of citizens boarded it and handed the captain a letter in which part of the language was: “Fly to the place from whence you came; fly with-



The First American “Tea-Party”

An enthusiastic public meeting was held in the State House Square, on October 16, 1773, at which strong resolutions were adopted, refusing to pay the tax on tea. At this meeting a committee was appointed to wait on Captain Ayers, of the ship *Polly*, and instruct him not to attempt to land his cargo.



Captain Ayers and the "Polly"

Meeting of Captain Ayers on Christmas Day, 1773, when he was informed of the resolutions passed by the Town-Meeting, October 16, 1773

out hesitation; fly without the formality of a protest; and above all, Captain Ayers, let us advise you to fly without the wild geese feathers."

It was on December 27th that the *Polly* arrived. Captain Ayers came to Philadelphia and was met by a crowd of eight thousand excited people. He was given to understand that he must take the ship back to England after one day's grace allowed him to obtain food and water. The people showed by their presence that they would not buy the stamps under the Stamp Act. They refused to be taxed against their will, and

at that early date the revolutionary storm showed that it was about to break in all its fury. The *Pennsylvania Packet*, on January 3, 1774, referred to the departure of the *Polly* in a news item which read as follows: "On Tuesday last, at three-quarters of an hour after 3 o'clock, Captain Ayers of the tea ship *Polly* left Arch Street wharf to follow his ship to Reedy Island, and from thence to transport the East India Company's offender to its old rotting place in Leaden Hall street, London."

Philadelphia, as the leading industrial and manufacturing city at that time, as it is to-day, soon felt the approach of war. On April 25, 1775, following the beginning of hostilities at Lexington, Massa-



The Departure of the "Polly"

Two hours after Captain Ayers received the resolutions rejecting the cargo of tea, the *Polly* proceeded down the Delaware River on her return voyage, December 27, 1773

chusetts, fully 8000 people of the city, with one accord, marched to the State House. The Committee on Correspondence, in charge of keeping up communication with the colonies, was in session and, knowing the temper of the people, passed a resolution which was satisfactory to all. It was brief but to the point, and recommended "that all citizens associate together to defend with arms their property, liberty and lives against all attempts to deprive them of it."

The enrollment of men began at once and two troops of cavalry, two companies of riflemen, and two companies of artillery, were quickly organized. It is well to observe here that the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, the oldest military organization in the United States and which acted as the escort of Washington and every President of the United States, was organized November 17, 1774.

**Organization
of the
First City
Troop**

The Second Continental Congress met in the State House, Philadelphia, May 10, 1775. Notwithstanding the general excitement of the time, the warlike preparations and the drilling of troops, industrial Philadelphia kept moving forward. A glass works was started in Kensington; the manufactories of carpets and other articles were enlarged, while many citizens entered the interesting field of manufacturing powder and saltpetre. Just before the Congress met, Franklin returned home from England after his long absence abroad, where he acted as the agent for the Colonies. The day following his arrival the Provincial Council, then in session, elected him a delegate to the Continental Congress. One of his first acts was to organize the Committee of Safety, to take the place of the Committee on Correspondence. The former had its members chosen by the Assembly, while the latter was appointed by citizens who had assembled in a town meeting. The new committee virtually acted for the City and State governments and provided for the arming and equipping of the militia, the defence of the city, and attended to all the city's public business.

**Franklin in
Charge of
City Affairs**

On May 10, 1775, when the Congress assembled with John Hancock as the president, he was greeted by a parade of nearly two

thousand of the militia. He was the popular idol of the people who desired independence. Among the patriots he was one of the staunchest. So ardent was his desire for liberty for the people of the Colonies that he was ever in the forefront of all movements designed to end the rule of George III. A little more than one year later when, as president of Congress, he signed the Declaration of American Independence in his bold and decided handwriting he exclaimed: "John Bull can read that without 'spees.'"

At no time from the beginning of the Congress did it act hastily upon any matters, and especially on the question of independence. Instead, it proceeded with its work in a calm, dignified manner, but ever watchful of the growing discontent throughout the Colonies. It saw Massachusetts, New Hampshire and South Carolina break away from their allegiance to King George. Just at this time Congress appointed Washington Commander-in-Chief of the Army which was then around Boston. He was in the prime of his life, about forty-three years old, and erect and strong. More than that, he had the respect and confidence of all the soldiers. From that time until the close of the Revolution the success of the army and the fate of the country were dependent upon him. About the middle of that month—June 17, 1775—was fought the battle of Bunker Hill. The world knows the result. The bravery of the American soldier was there thoroughly tested. None shrank from the assaults of the British, and although the Americans were finally compelled to retreat in the face of a much superior force, both in numbers and military training, it was only because the provincials had no ammunition left with which to continue the fight. While it was practically a defeat for the Americans, it taught them that with a little more training they could defeat the Redcoats.

General Washington was on his way to Boston to take command of the army, and when he heard how the American troops fought in the battle, he declared—and his prophecy was true—that "the liberties of the country are safe." One of the acts of General Howe, who was in charge of part of the British army in the battle,

was to order Charlestown to be burned, and by night of that memorable day the greater part of the town was in ashes.

The news of the battle and the burning of Charlestown was not long in reaching Philadelphia. Franklin, who was then directing the Committee of Safety, whose appointment had been authorized by Congress, learned of the burning of Charlestown with feelings of great anger. So aroused was he that he wrote a letter to his former friend, Strahan, a member of the English Parliament, showing his bitter contempt for this act. Franklin's letter, though brief, proved that while he was a man of peace, he knew how to be angry. His letter was as follows:

Franklin Gives
Vent to
His Anger

PHILA. July 5, 1775.

MR. STRAHAN,

You are a Member of Parliament, and one of that Majority which has doomed my Country to Destruction. You have begun to burn our Towns and murder our People. Look upon your Hands! They are stained with the Blood of your Relations.

You and I were long Friends:—You are now my Enemy,—and

I am

Yours,

B. FRANKLIN.

During the succeeding winter the three Colonies which had broken away from the rule of King George remained alone in their independence, but on May 15, 1776, Congress adopted a resolution that all the Colonies follow the example of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and South Carolina. At the same time Congress opened the ports of the country to all nations.

The cry everywhere was for independence, and in the Congress it was plainly evident that the delegates well knew the sentiments of the people. On June 7, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, one of the foremost in demanding that the Colonies should assert their independence, prevented a resolution that "these united Colonies are and

**First Step
Towards
Declaring
Independence**

of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

For several days the resolution was debated, and while many of the members of the Congress were in favor of declaring independence at once, it was agreed that further action on the resolution should be postponed for a period of three weeks. In the meantime Congress, anticipating favorable action upon the adoption of the resolution which practically declared for the independence of the Colonies, appointed a committee consisting of Thomas Jefferson, one of the delegates from Virginia, as chairman; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Robert R. Livingston, of New York, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, to draft a declaration asserting what was set forth in the resolution presented by Lee. In other words, it was evident that those who were leading to secure independence and liberty for the Colonies did not desire to adopt the resolution until such a time as they were ready to assert to the whole world that they had thrown off the yoke of Great Britain.

**Where
Jefferson
Wrote the
Declaration**

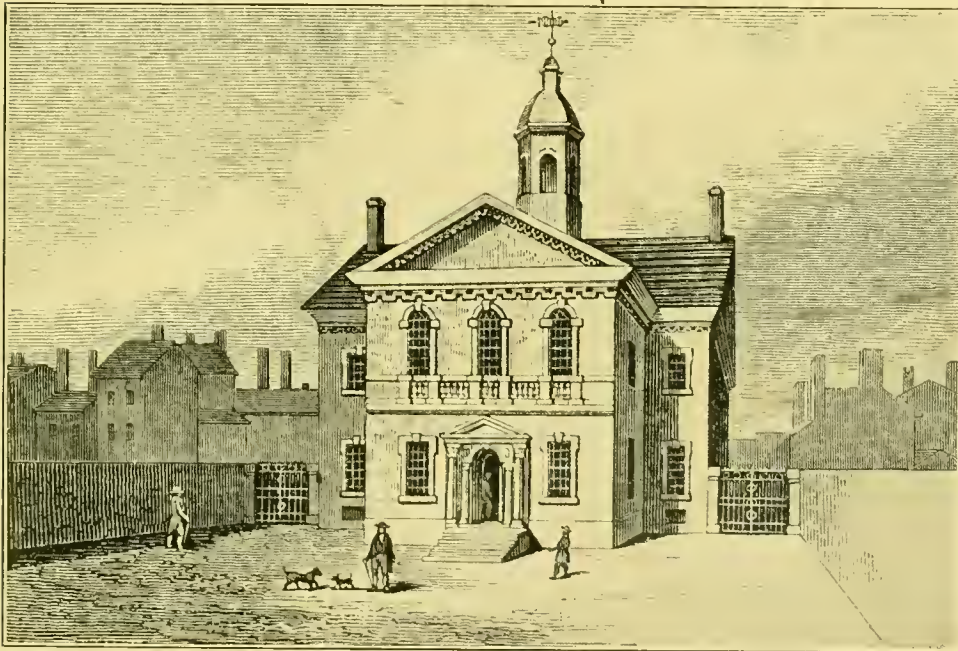
To Jefferson was assigned the task of writing the great document and this work he accomplished in his boarding-house, which stood at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market Streets. On this site to-day, now occupied by a bank building, is a tablet signifying that it was on that spot where the declaration was written.

On July 1, when it was known that the Congress had planned to act upon the resolution, there was a great crowd of people in the State House square. To the disappointment of all, however, action upon the resolution was delayed until the following day. Again, a large crowd assembled and again no action was taken. The people began to grow impatient. On July 3, similar scenes were witnessed in the vicinity of the State House, while in the Congress a hot debate took place. It culminated on the evening of July 4, the year being 1776, when the original resolution, accompanied by the Declaration of Independence, was adopted, thus giving birth to a new nation.

Hardly had the vote been taken when the State House bell, which from that moment became known as the "Liberty Bell," rang out the tidings to the assembled multitudes. The news was received everywhere with the greatest joy.

When this bell was first brought from England, in 1751, it bore the prophetic inscription: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.—Lev. xxv, v. x." What a prophecy! And how that bell must have rung that memorable night! The cry of independence was carried from mouth to mouth, and although the people were joyful in the extreme, they calmly returned to their homes to prepare at once for the struggle they knew was to come. The next day copies of the declaration were sent to the commanding officers of the Continental troops, the head of the army, and to all the Colonies. On July 8, at noon, the bell, then known as the Liberty Bell, was rung for the formal Proclamation of the Declara-

**Proclamation of
Independence
and the
Liberty Bell**



Carpenters' Hall

From an old print

Place of meeting of the First Continental Congress

tion of Independence, and the place selected for this act was in the rear of the State House, in the square. John Nixon, soldier and financier, read the great document, and as he concluded there was a mighty shout from the assembled populace, but above the roar of the cheering rang out, in clear, bold and defiant tones, the great bell. For hours it rang, proclaiming Liberty, while all the church bells and chimes in the city joined with it in sounding the glad news to the people of Philadelphia. Thus, here in the city founded less than one hundred years before by William Penn, was born a new nation—The United States of America.

Original
Declaration
Preserved at
Washington

Relative to the Declaration of Independence, the original copy of which is well preserved at Washington, it was not until August, 1776, that it was engrossed and signed by the delegates. One of the members did not affix his signature to the great document until November of that year, and another not until 1781. Thus was the nation created in Philadelphia. The colonies were transformed into States, and the "Government by the people," with the declaration "that all men are *created* equal," at once began to be a reality.

In no sense has an attempt been made to portray all the leading events of the Revolutionary period in this chapter, and, with few exceptions, references are only made to events affecting Philadelphia and vicinity between the years 1776 and 1783, when the treaty of peace was signed at Paris.

About the time that Congress was debating the declaring of independence, Washington was preparing to defend New York City with a small and poorly equipped army against the superior British force under Howe. In August, just after the Declaration of Independence had been promulgated, was fought the battle of Long Island, in which many of the American force were captured. On the night of this battle, Washington, with the bulk of his army, ferried to New York, leaving the British only a barren victory.

In the autumn Washington withdrew with his dwindling forces into New Jersey, and in the winter following had crossed into Pennsylvania. At that time he had an army with him of about

three thousand men. This period was one of the most critical of the entire Revolution, for had Howe with the British pushed on to Philadelphia, the city would probably have been taken, and the moral effect might have ended the war. It was on Christmas night, 1776, that Washington recrossed the Delaware to Trenton, where he surprised a number of Hessians, capturing one thousand prisoners and as many stands of arms. That same month and the following January witnessed a campaign carried on by Washington which demonstrated that the Americans were determined to finally drive the British out of the country. He not only defeated Cornwallis in the battle of Princeton, but practically held New Jersey by taking the heights of Morristown. The history of this campaign, so successful to American arms, has always been referred to as the most brilliant military campaign in history.

**Critical
Period of
the Revolution**

Washington's successes, however, could not have been possible at that time had it not been largely for Robert Morris, known since as the great American statesman and financier, through whose generosity and exertions the money was raised to carry on the campaign. He raised money on his own credit to aid Washington, and it was he who, during that December and January, carried on all the work of the government. Morris was born in England in 1704, but came to America in 1747, and after serving in a counting house in Philadelphia for some years became, in 1754, a partner in the business. He was a delegate to Congress from 1776 to 1778, and was a signer of the Declaration. During the war he served on the committee of ways and means, and freely placed his immense fortune at the disposal of his country. His personal credit at one time was pledged to the amount of \$1,400,000. In 1780 he established the Bank of North America in Philadelphia, and until 1784 acted as superintendent of finance. In 1786 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and he was a delegate in the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, in 1787. From 1788 to 1795, he was a member of the United States Senate. He died in Philadelphia, May 8, 1806.

**Robert Morris,
Statesman and
Financier**

How the First
"Stars and
Stripes" was
Made

It should be noted here, as a matter of fact, that the first United States flag having the Stars and Stripes was adopted by Congress, June 14, 1777. It is declared that this first flag was made out of a soldier's white shirt, an old blue army overcoat and a red flannel petticoat. It was first used at Fort Stanwix, near Rome, N. Y., during Burgoyne's campaign in 1777. Paul Jones appears to have been the first to have used the "Stars and Stripes" at sea. In the flag adopted by Congress, the stars represented all the States and the stripes the original thirteen colonies.

The war continued, but it was not until the summer and early fall of 1777 that Philadelphia was again the "battle-ground." Early in September that year, Howe, with his troops, after having sailed up Chesapeake Bay, landing his force at Elkton, met Washington's army at Brandywine Creek. The Americans, though defeated in this battle, quickly reorganized, but were unable to prevent the British from taking Philadelphia. In silence the patriotic people of the city



"Cliveden," The Chew House, Germantown

Around this building cluster many memories of the Battle of Germantown—Revolutionary War

received the British. Congress had hastily adjourned and removed to Lancaster, Pa. The Liberty Bell, then the pride of the people, as it is to-day, was first removed from the State House and taken to Allentown, Pa., to prevent it from falling into the hands of the British. There it was kept in safety until the British army had evacuated Philadelphia, when it was returned to the State House. With the Liberty Bell on this trip were taken the chimes of Christ Church, which had also taken part the year before in "Proclaiming Liberty throughout the Land."

On October 4, following, Washington boldly essayed to attack the British at Germantown, and had the campaign which he worked out been successful, he would surely have overwhelmed them. The battle was fought early in the morning and was almost a success, when one of the advancing divisions lost its way in a dense fog and fired upon another, thinking it was the enemy. Thus Washington's surprise resulted in a failure, and he and his army retreated to Valley Forge, just above Philadelphia, where the miserable winter months of 1777 and 1778 were spent.

**The Battle
of Germantown
October, 1777**

It was during these trying days of the country that Benjamin Franklin, who was then at Paris as a commissioner of the United States, had succeeded in having France make a treaty of alliance with this country. By this treaty France guaranteed the liberty and independence of the United States and all its possessions, "and the addition or conquests that their confederation may obtain during the war." At the same time a treaty of amity and commerce was agreed upon. Before the treaty had been consummated, a number of Frenchmen had come to this country to aid in what they declared was a struggle for liberty. Among the number was the Marquis de Lafayette. About the same time other foreigners joined the American forces, chief among whom was Baron Steuben, a German, who gave great assistance in organizing and drilling the American troops.

**French and
Germans to
Aid of the
Americans**

Fear of the French fleet approaching Philadelphia compelled the British to abandon this city in the early summer of 1778. Wash-

ington followed the retreating forces, and on June 28 was fought the battle of Monmouth. It was the last battle of note fought on northern soil. The remainder of this year contained no startling events. The following years carried the campaign into the West and South. In the early part of 1781, the speedy termination of the war was not looked for, but with Washington in the North, planning an attack upon New York City, and Lafayette operating in Virginia, a sudden change came over the situation, indicating early success for the American army. Washington found that he would have the assistance of a French fleet in the Chesapeake, and he at once abandoned his New York campaign and proceeded southward. Early in October following, the bombardment of Yorktown began, and on the 19th of the month, the besieged army surrendered. This practically marked the ending of the war, and steps to adopt a treaty of peace soon followed. The American commissioners appointed to agree upon peace terms were John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Henry Laurens. After many difficulties the treaty was agreed to and signed at Paris, September 3, 1783.

Thus, just one hundred years after the first coming of Penn the people of this country ended the English control over the original colonies. But while free and independent, the country was not united. In 1777, Articles of Confederation were proposed by Congress to the States, but were not ratified until 1781. These Articles provided for a "firm league of independence" between the States, but did not make them united. There was practically no central government, as the Congress, composed of delegates from all the States, only had certain powers. Among them were the right to declare war or of making peace, the sending or receiving of ambassadors, and the power of establishing and regulating postal service from one State to another. Congress stood as the representative of the American people but it had no efficiency as a government.

The succeeding few years found the country in a distressed condition, and it was soon shown that to maintain peace a strong

government was needed. The Congress quickly felt itself without the necessary power. In 1786 conditions became deplorable. Washington was appealed to, and as he made it plain that he belonged to the country and not to any one State, his influence and advice were quickly sought and followed. He was for a united government. Associated with him was Franklin. When the Constitutional Convention of fifty-five members assembled in Philadelphia, May 14, 1787, for the purpose of revising the Articles of Confederation, Franklin took a prominent part. Among his colleagues in the convention from Pennsylvania were Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. For four months the convention lasted, with Washington presiding, and finally, on September 17, a new Constitution was adopted and signed by all the delegates. On September 28, following, the Constitution was referred to all the States for ratification. This took some time, and favorable action by the States was taken in this order:

**Adoption of the
Constitution
in 1787**

Delaware,	December 7, 1787
Pennsylvania,	December 12, 1787
New Jersey,	December 13, 1787
Georgia,	January 2, 1788
Connecticut,	January 9, 1788
Massachusetts,	February 6, 1788
Maryland,	April 26, 1788
South Carolina,	May 23, 1788
New Hampshire,	June 21, 1788
Virginia,	June 25, 1788
New York,	July 26, 1788
North Carolina,	November 21, 1789
Rhode Island,	May 29, 1790

Again did Philadelphia figure prominently in the early history of the country. The Revolution which made the people independent was planned here; the Declaration of Independence was



First United States Mint

Located on Seventh Street, above Filbert. Opened October, 1792

promulgated here; the Continental Congresses met here, and the great Constitutional Convention, which made the free people united, was held here. The Constitution in itself gave to the new American nation a President, a Congress, equal rights to the people, and established the Supreme Court of the United States.

The new government was organized at New York. Washington was elected President by unanimous vote, an honor never paralleled. The election was held in January, 1789, and it was arranged that the inauguration of the new government should be on the first Wednesday in March. The first Wednesday fell on March 4, and thus it came about that that date is the day when a new President and a new Congress assume the duties of office. The



Coinage Department of First United States Mint

It was in this part of the building that the first coins were struck

following year, 1790, Congress passed an Act establishing the National Capital at Philadelphia, and from that time until 1800, when the city of Washington was selected, Philadelphia remained the Capital of the Nation. With the government established, Philadelphia took not only a commanding place in the history of the nation, but became prominent as the leading manufacturing city of the country. Even while the war was raging, the city supplied the

**Philadelphia,
the Capital of
the Nation**



Old Vault in First United States Mint

wants of the entire people. These early manufactured articles, so essential to the life of a nation, and which have since made Philadelphia known as the leading manufacturing city, included cotton goods, leather, paper, glass, flour and many other necessities.

In closing this chapter, it is proper to state that the first English Bible printed in the United States was issued here in 1782, and that on December 21, 1784, the *American Daily Advertiser*, afterwards the *Aurora*, the first daily newspaper in the United States,



Arches in Basement of Old Mint

Rear of 37 and 39 North Seventh Street

was printed here. It was also in Philadelphia, on February 22, 1788, that Washington's birthday was first officially celebrated. On March 11, 1789, the city was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, and on April 13, following, Samuel Powell was elected as the first Mayor, by Council, under the new charter. In October, 1792, the first United States Mint was established by Congress in Philadelphia, and it was located on Seventh Street, above Filbert. In 1794 the first turnpike road in the United States, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, sixty-two miles, was constructed. On August 2, 1796, the first gas-light exhibited in the country was shown in this city.

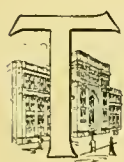
**First Mint
Located in
Philadelphia**



Schuylkill Water Works, South of Market Street. Built 1791.

CHAPTER SEVENTH

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY *WHICH* MADE PHILADELPHIA THE LEADING AMERICAN CITY IN THE *UNITED STATES*



THE Nineteenth Century witnessed the growth and development of Philadelphia as a manufacturing, commercial, financial and educational centre, and especially as a "city of homes." Not only has Philadelphia led in many things, but the city and its people have always been known for their benevolence. A striking incident of this was shown in the very beginning of the nineteenth century, when fire destroyed the town of Portsmouth, N. H. Within forty-eight hours after the news of the conflagration was received here, the people subscribed a fund of \$10,000 and collected considerable food and clothing, which were dispatched to the stricken town at once. One year later when Norfolk, Va., was burned, similar contributions were made. What the people of Philadelphia did for the soldiers in the Civil War; for the sufferers at Johnstown, Pa., by the great flood which destroyed that town; for the flood sufferers of Galveston, Texas; for the earthquake sufferers of San Francisco, and for the survivors of other calamities, is too well known to be commented upon. It has always been Philadelphia's pleasure to aid the afflicted. That was Penn's desire when he founded the city, and it will always remain so.

**Philadelphia
Famed for
Benevolence**

The early years of this century witnessed many improvements. Among the first brought about by the municipality was the supplying of the city with water through wooden street mains in 1801. In the recent excavations made for the new subway on Market Street, east of the City Hall, some of these original mains

were unearthed after being in the ground over one hundred years and they were found to be in a remarkable state of preservation.

**First
Steamboat
to Traverse
the Ocean**

Philadelphia enjoyed the distinction of being the destination for the steamboat *Phoenix*, which was the first steam vessel to navigate the ocean. Its arrival here in June, 1808, one hundred years ago, was the means of bringing many distinguished visitors to this city. In September, 1815, the Fairmount Water Works was completed, and seven years later the present Schuylkill dam was built.

Many of the city's leading institutions date their birth to the beginning of this century, among them being the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, which was incorporated March 17, 1806; the Academy of the Natural Sciences, which was founded March 21, 1812; the Musical Fund Hall, established 1820; the Apprentices' Library and the Philadelphia Law Library, both of which were incorporated in 1821; the Mercantile Library, organized that same year; the Franklin Institute, organized February 5, 1824; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, founded December 21, 1827; the establishment of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, in 1830; the railroad to Germantown, and the first locomotive used in 1832; the opening of the Central High School, October 21, 1838, and the opening of Girard College, January 1, 1848.

**The City
Before the
Consolidation**

Until June 30, 1854, the original boundary of Philadelphia extended from what is now Vine Street, on the north, to what is now South Street, on the south, fronting on the Delaware River nearly a mile, and westward for a distance of about two miles to the Schuylkill River. Outside of this territory were twenty-eight separate and distinct communities known as districts, townships, and boroughs, and all with separate forms of government. The incorporation of these local governments was a privilege which was exercised by the State Legislature and the boundaries of each were in many cases established by lines of many estates. The principal territories were known as districts, and a smaller

territory with less authority given to it by the Legislature was known as a borough. Still other territories, each with less power than the districts or boroughs, were known as townships. It was the consolidation of these twenty-eight districts, boroughs and townships in 1854 which made the city of Philadelphia co-terminus with the county.

The first attempt to bring together these various communities was made in 1836, when an act of the Legislature was passed providing for the union of the District of Moyamensing and the Township of Passyunk with the city of Philadelphia. This consolidation never took place. In 1844 the people of the city, realizing the weakness of the police system then in force, demanded the consolidation of all these territories so that the city could be given not only police protection but fire protection as well. In those days the governments of the separate territories operated one against the other, and often lawbreakers in one jurisdiction would move into another in order to escape arrest. Public improvements were also hindered. Business was seriously interfered with, and in many ways the life of the twenty-eight territories hurt the growing city of Philadelphia. In the early Fifties efforts were again made by leading men of all the parties to abolish this condition of affairs, with the result that on February 2, 1854, an act was passed consolidating all the territories with the then official city of Philadelphia. This act provided that the corporate name of the mayor, aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia should be changed to "The City of Philadelphia." The act further provided that the boundaries of the city should be extended so as to embrace the whole of the territory of the County of Philadelphia, which was then the same as it is to-day.

Robert T. Conrad was mayor of Philadelphia at the time the consolidation act was passed. On January 30, 1854, in obedience to the act of the Legislature and a resolution adopted by City Councils, Mayor Conrad issued a proclamation consolidating the city, and on that day it was carried into effect. At the same time the Councils

**The
Consolidation
Act Carried
into Effect**

adopted an ordinance, which was approved by the mayor, providing for the device for the City Seal which was similar to the seal then in use. That design was slightly changed by the ordinance approved February 14, 1874, and which has since remained the seal. City Councils on March 13, 1908, made another slight change in the seal by striking from the riband the figures 1701, and this change is to be effective on Monday, October 5, 1908, the first weekday of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary celebration of the founding of the city.

In commemoration of the founding of the city in 1683 by William Penn, and also as a means of perpetuating the names of the twenty-eight districts, boroughs and townships consolidated in 1854, the city has erected twenty-eight memorial lamp-posts upon the pavements surrounding the City Hall. These lamp-posts, which are cast in bronze, stand twenty-eight feet in height, and each one is surmounted by twenty-eight one-hundred candle-power incandescent lamps. There were nine districts, six boroughs and eleven townships affected by the consolidation act. The names of the districts, with the dates of their incorporation and a brief outline of their boundaries inscribed upon the different lamp-posts, are as follows:

**The Original
Nine Districts
With Their
Boundaries**

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWARK. Incorporated March 26, 1762. April 18, 1794. Boundary—South Street, Passyunk Road, Seventh Street, Mifflin Street, and the Delaware River.

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES. Incorporated March 28, 1803. March 16, 1819. Boundary—From middle of Sixth Street and Delaware River and between Vine Street and Cohocksink Creek.

DISTRICT OF KENSINGTON. Incorporated March 6, 1820. Boundary—Belgrade and Norris Streets and Lehigh Avenue; Sixth Street; Thompson and Canal Streets and Delaware River.

DISTRICT OF SPRING GARDEN. Incorporated March 22, 1813. March 2, 1827. Boundary—Vine Street, Sixth Street, Poplar Street, Schuylkill River, to beginning.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

DISTRICT OF MOYAMENSING. Incorporated March 24, 1812. April 5, 1848. Boundary—McKean, Broad, and Tasker Streets, Schuylkill River; South Street, Passyunk Road, Reed Street, Seventh Street, Mifflin Street, and Delaware River.

DISTRICT OF PENN. Incorporated April 19, 1843. February 26, 1844. Boundary—Poplar Street, Germantown Avenue, Susquehanna Avenue, Tenth Street, Old Camac Street, Broad Street, Columbia Avenue, and Schuylkill River.

DISTRICT OF RICHMOND. Incorporated February 27, 1847. Boundary—York, Belgrade and Norris Streets, Frankford Avenue, Hart Lane, Emerald, Westmoreland, Salmon and Pike Streets and Delaware River.

DISTRICT OF WEST PHILADELPHIA. Incorporated February 17, 1844. April 3, 1851. Boundary—Schuylkill River, Girard Avenue, Poplar Street and Westmoreland Avenue, Haverford Avenue, Forty-sixth Street and Walnut Street.

DISTRICT OF BELMONT. Incorporated April 14, 1853. Boundary—Schuylkill River, Girard Avenue, Poplar Street, Westminster Avenue, Haverford Avenue, Sixty-third Street and City Avenue.

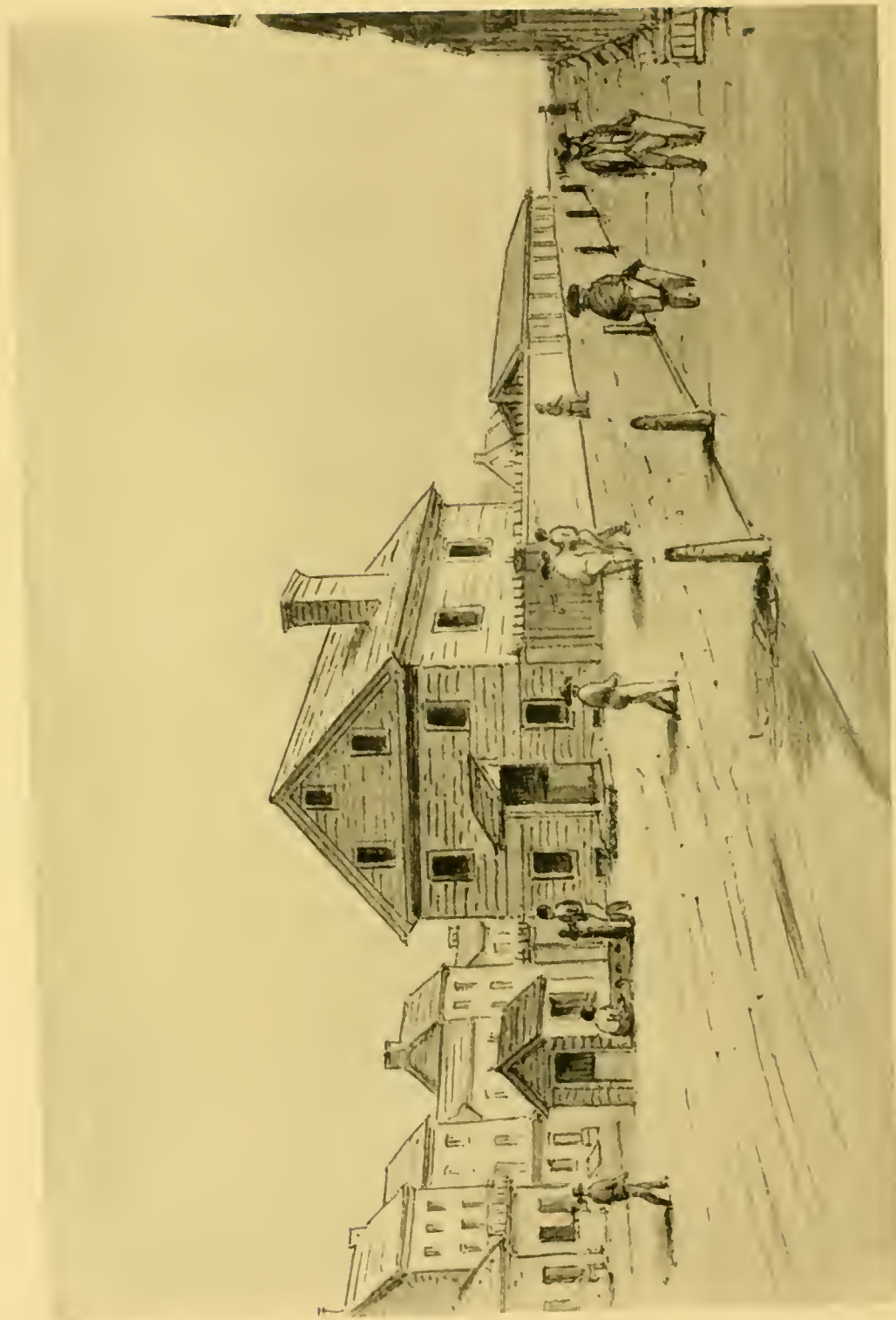
BOROUGH OF GERMANTOWN. Boundary—Wissahickon Avenue, Roberts Avenue, Wayne Avenue, Stenton Avenue and Washington Lane.

**The Original
Six Boroughs
With Their
Boundaries**

BOROUGH OF FRANKFORD. Incorporated March, 7, 1800. Boundary—Frankford Creek, Wakeling Street, Tacony Creek, Leiper Street, Harrison Street, Horrocks Street, Orthodox Street and Adams Road.

BOROUGH OF MANAYUNK. Incorporated March 3, 1847. Boundary—Schuylkill River and Cinnaminson Run to Green Lane, Hermit Street, Pechin Street, to Schuylkill River.

BOROUGH OF BRIDESBURG. Incorporated April 1, 1848. Boundary—Delaware River, Pike Street, Point Road (Richmond Street) to Green Lane (Kerbaugh Street), Frankford Creek.



Prison and Market Shambles, Middle of Market Street, East of Second Street

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

BOROUGH OF WHITEHALL. Incorporated April 9, 1849. Boundary—From intersection of Frankford Creek and Wakeling Street, to Tacony Street and Margaret Street, to Delaware River and mouth of Frankford Creek.

BOROUGH OF ARAMINGO. Incorporated April 11, 1850. Boundary—Salmon Street, Frankford Creek, Front Street Road, Hart Lane, Emerald Street, Westmoreland Street, to Salmon Street.

TOWNSHIP OF PASSYUNK. Boundary—Delaware River, McKean Street, Broad Street, Tasker Street, Schuylkill River, and southward to Delaware River.

**The Original
Thirteen
Townships
and Their
Boundaries**

TOWNSHIP OF BLOCKLEY. Boundary—Schuylkill River, Mill Creek, Baltimore Avenue, Ameaseka Creek, Cobb's Creek, City Avenue, Sixty-sixth Street, Virginia Road, Merion Road, Haverford Avenue, Westmoreland Avenue, Mill Creek, Woodland Avenue.

TOWNSHIP OF KINGSESSING. Boundary—Mill Creek and Delaware River, Baltimore Avenue, Ameaseka Creek, Cobb's Creek, Darby Creek, Bow Creek, Back Channel, County line and Schuylkill River.

TOWNSHIP OF ROXBOROUGH. Boundary—Schuylkill River, Wissahickon Avenue, County line, Schuylkill River at Cinnaminson Run, Green Lane, to Schuylkill River at Hermit Street, to beginning.

TOWNSHIP OF GERMANTOWN. Boundary—Washington Lane, Stenton Avenue, County line, Wissahickon Avenue, to place of beginning.

TOWNSHIP OF BRISTOL. Boundary—Stenton Avenue, Cresheim Avenue, Cheltenham Avenue, Tacony Creek, Wingohocking Creek, Germantown Avenue, Roberts Avenue, Stenton Avenue, and Germantown Avenue.

TOWNSHIP OF OXFORD. Boundary—Delaware River, Township Line Road, County line, Cheltenham Avenue, Tacony Creek, Castor Road, Horrocks Street, Harrison Street, Leiper Street, Little Tacony Creek.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

TOWNSHIP OF LOWER DUBLIN. Boundary—Cottman Street, Bustleton and Somerton Turnpike, Pennypack Creek, Factory Road, Welsh Road, Moreland Township line, and Montgomery County line.

TOWNSHIP OF MORELAND. Boundary—Horsham and Byberry Road, Worthington Road, Red Lion Road, Byberry Creek and Montgomery County line.

TOWNSHIP OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES. Boundary—Germantown Avenue, Wingohocking Creek, boundary line of Aramingo, Front Street Road, Hart Lane, Frankford Avenue, Lehigh Avenue, Sixth Street, Somerset Street.

TOWNSHIP OF BYBERRY. Boundary—Horsham and Byberry Road, Worthington Road, Red Lion Road, Byberry Creek, Poquessing Creek, Bucks and Montgomery County lines.

TOWNSHIP OF PENN. Boundary—Germantown Avenue, Susquehanna Avenue, Tenth Street, Old Camac Street, Broad Street, Columbia Avenue, Schuylkill River, Schoolhouse Lane, Wissahickon Avenue and Roberts Avenue.

TOWNSHIP OF DELAWARE. Boundary—Cottman Street, Pennypack Creek, Factory Road, Welsh Road, Moreland Township line, Poquessing Creek, and Delaware River.

The city of London is to-day practically in the same position as was Philadelphia fifty years ago. At the very time that the people of Philadelphia were crying for consolidation some of the opponents referred to the fact that London and Paris had a system of separate municipal governments, the same as did this city, and claimed that the old system worked well in the two foreign cities. In the year 1899 the city of London consisted of no fewer than one hundred and twenty separate local authorities.

One of the direct results of the consolidation was the abolition of the volunteer fire companies and the inauguration of a paid fire department, although it was not until 1870 that the new department

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was provided for. March 15, 1871, marks the day when the new department, with William H. Johnson as Chief Engineer, began its existence. At that date there were twenty-two fire engine and hose companies with twelve men each, five truck companies with thirteen men each, one chief and five assistant engineers. At the time of the adoption of the Bullitt Act, in 1887, the entire department was placed under the charge of the Director of the Department of Public Safety. At the present time the Fire Department is composed of fifty-four engine companies, fifteen truck companies, six chemical engines, two insurance patrols, one water tower, and a force of men numbering nine hundred and thirty-six, including the chief engineer, district engineers, and machinists in the repair shops.

**The Birth
of the
Present Fire
Department**

In addition to the above, the department is equipped with four fire boats. In 1901 the high-pressure water-main service was inaugurated. This system delivers water through independent mains in the business section of the city, making Philadelphia to-day the best protected city from fire in the country.



The Fire Boat "Edwin S. Stuart"



Philadelphia Police and Fire Stations



The Great Towne House, 1707-1735

The Great Towne House, the seat of the State and city government, was located in the middle of High (Market) Street, west of Second Street. It was erected seventeen years prior to Carpenters' Hall and twenty-eight years before the State House.

The history of the volunteer system in Philadelphia dates back to very early times. The first engine purchased was in 1718. It was brought from England and cost three hundred dollars. This stood in a corner of the Friends' Great Meeting House, Second and Market Streets, for several years.

Benjamin Franklin, to whom is given the credit of organizing the first fire department, formed in December, 1736, the Union Fire Company, with a membership of between twenty-five and thirty, Franklin himself being one of the members. The second, the Fellowship Fire Company, was formed in January, 1738, and four years later the Hand-in-Hand was organized, and from that time forward until 1871 companies were organized on an average of one a year. By the year 1832, two years prior to the consolidation of Philadelphia, no less than one hundred and forty-nine companies had been organized in the city, of which there were at that date ninety-

**Franklin
Organizer of
Early Fire
Company**

two in active service. One year following the consolidation, City Councils passed an ordinance providing that the fire department shall consist of such regularly organized engine, hose and truck companies within the limits of the city as would comply with the provisions of the ordinance. Councils agreed to pay annually to each company four hundred dollars. The city was divided into several districts, and the territory to be assigned to each company was named in the ordinance. This system proved satisfactory for a time. But in succeeding years, and until after the Civil War, there was much trouble experienced in the fighting of fires, and all led to the abolishment of the volunteer system in 1871.

**Patriotism of
Firemen in
the Civil
War Period**

During the Civil War the members of the old volunteer companies showed their patriotism by willingly enlisting to defend the Union. During the four years of the war nearly forty-five hundred men enlisted in the Philadelphia regiments, but during this period there were plenty of willing substitutes to give the city fire protection. These substitutes accomplished a far greater service during the war than merely fighting fires by giving great assistance to the thousands of wounded soldiers who were brought to the city from time to time. Many engine companies organized and maintained ambulance corps and comfortable ambulances. During the war period many officers of high rank were among those who shared the hospitality of the Philadelphia firemen.

**Great Firemen's
Jubilee Parade
in 1865**

Firemen's parades have always attracted great crowds when held in the city. The earliest records showing a volunteer firemen's parade date from Washington's birthday, February 22, 1832, and the demonstration then was a notable incident of the city's early history. For many years this Washington's birthday parade was made a feature. One of the most notable parades was that given October 16, 1865, when there were in line one hundred and two hose carriages, fifty-seven steam fire engines, twelve hook and ladder trucks, and twenty-six ambulances. Many companies from outside cities helped to make this great "peace jubilee" the remarkable success which it was.

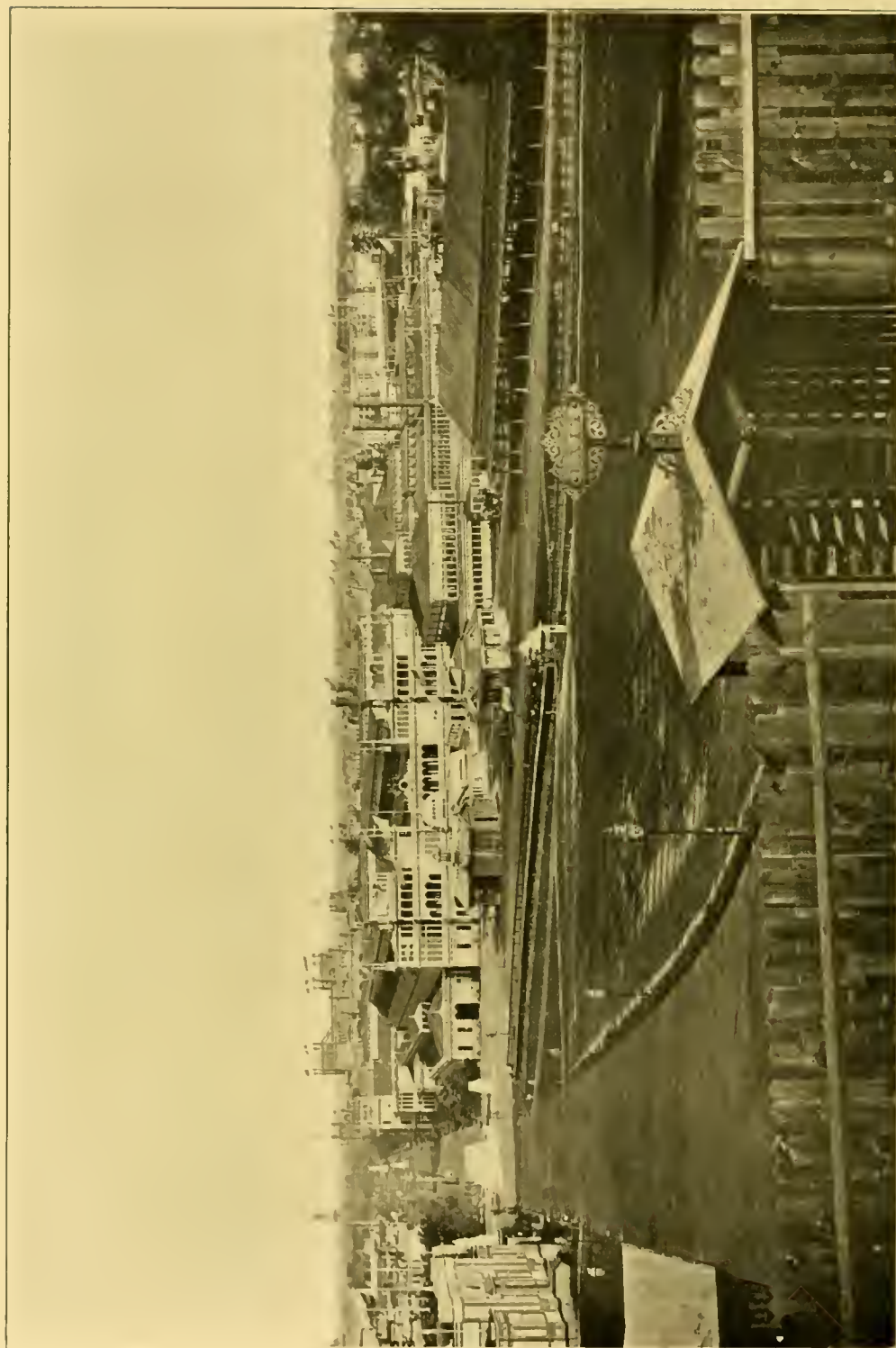
In the history of the volunteer fire department are to be found the names of many of the city's most prominent men. Judges, professional men, manufacturers and business men were, at one time or another, members of at least one of the companies. One of the features of those early days, and interesting at this time because of the general use of automobiles, was that in 1860 the Southwark Hose Company had a self-propelling engine which traversed the streets on its own steam and on reaching a fire was always ready to pump water.

Following the introduction of a paid fire department, the next great incident of vital interest to Philadelphia was the second anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the one hundred years that had elapsed since that memorable day in 1776, Philadelphia had become one of the leading cities of the United States. The railroad, the telegraph, and other great inventions had become realities, and Philadelphia decided to celebrate the centennial of the Declaration by holding a great international exhibition—the first successful World's Fair held in America. All the nations of the earth contributed to its success, and unaided by Congress Philadelphia succeeded in giving to the world the best and the most comprehensive exposition of the industrial arts ever presented. Others have since been given on much larger plans, but none was more successful. This exposition was located in Fairmount Park. Mammoth buildings were erected and the grounds were beautified until all became the admiration of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who came to the city.

**The Centennial
Celebration
and Exhibition**

The next important municipal event of the nineteenth century was the adoption of the present charter of the city, known as the Act of 1885, or the "Bullitt Bill." Under this new charter all executive power was centred in one head, the Mayor, who was made responsible for the whole administration to the people who elected him. A few subordinate heads of departments are appointed by and made responsible to the Mayor. A complete separation was made between the executive and the legislative branches of the city government.

**Adoption of
the City's
Present
Charter**



The Centennial Exhibition Grounds

West Fairmount Park, 1876

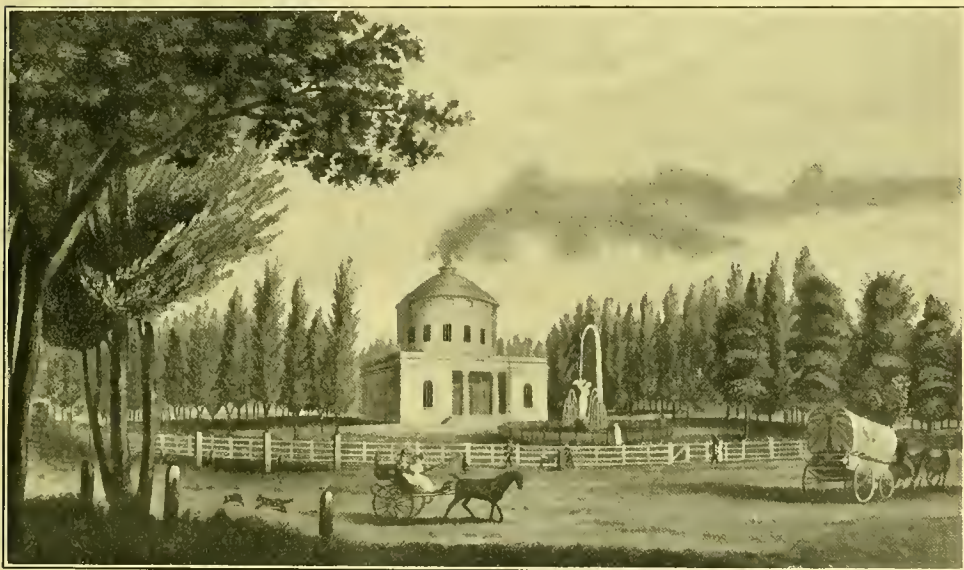
225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

Further, a stringent limitation was placed on its power to increase indebtedness, and the most careful regulations were made for the management of the city's financial matters.

The closing of the nineteenth century in Philadelphia was made memorable by two very important events, one of which was almost national in its scope. That was the great Peace Jubilee in October, 1898, commemorating the successful closing of the Spanish-American War. Fully thirty thousand regular army soldiers and volunteers, representing nearly all the States, together with Philadelphia's Provisional Brigade, participated in this grand review, which was led by General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., and reviewed by President William McKinley.

The other important event was the practical beginning of the city's filtration works. For a number of years the city suffered because of its poor water system, and towards the closing of the century plans were made for furnishing to the people a better and more adequate supply. In 1898 and 1899 these plans began to

**Beginning of
the Great
Filtration
System**

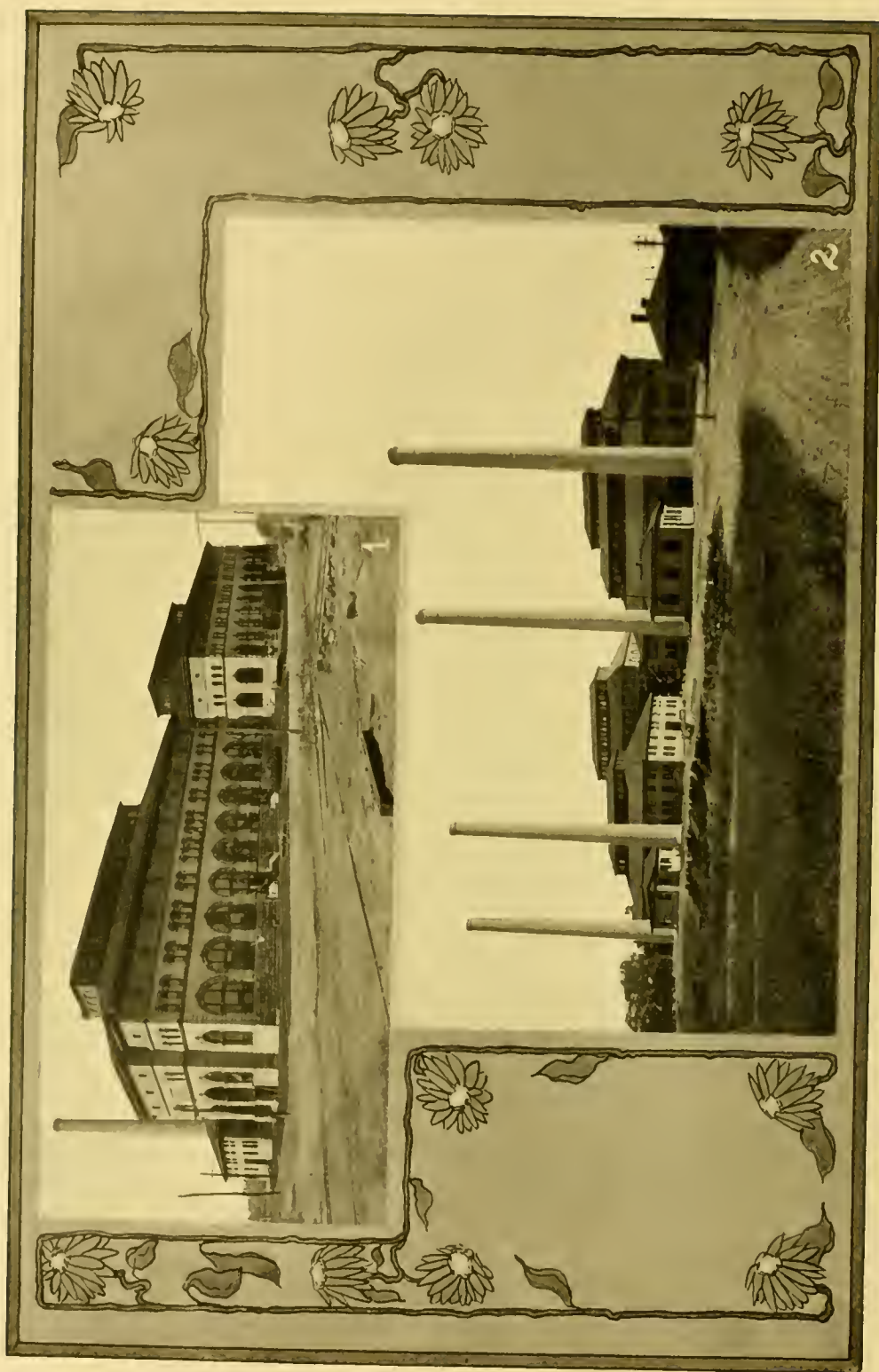


Centre Square Water Works

From an old engraving

Erected 1800—taken down 1828

This building, which was popularly termed the "Pepper Box," was located where the City Hall now stands



Philadelphia Filtration Plant at Torresdale

1—The Torresdale Filter Station

2—The Lardner's Point Station



1



2

Philadelphia Filtration Plant at Torresdale

- 1—View Showing Entrance to Three Filters with Sand Washers in Foreground 2—View Showing Interior of Clear Water Basin

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

mature, and between the years 1899 and 1901 the detailed plans were completed for the building of the great system now practically finished. The actual construction of the new filtration plant was begun April 1, 1901, at Lower Roxborough, and one year later that section of the city was the first to receive filtered water. This great system will be in full operation by the close of this year or early next year, when the city will have a daily supply of nearly three hundred and forty-five million gallons of filtered water.

It is interesting to note here that Philadelphia uses more water per capita than any other city of the world, and it has always been the aim of the city authorities to give to the people all the water they needed in their homes. The following table shows the population and the water supplied to Philadelphia daily, and also a comparison with ten other cities:

	Population supplied	Gallons consumed daily	Gallons per capita
Philadelphia . . .	1,254,000	297,188,000	229
Chicago	1,698,500	323,000,000	190
St. Louis	400,000	63,530,000	159
Cleveland	420,000	66,900,000	159
Detroit	306,055	44,800,000	146
Boston	560,900	80,000,000	143
Cincinnati	325,900	39,600,000	121
New York	3,159,000	341,600,000	108
Minneapolis . . .	202,718	18,813,000	93
Milwaukee	300,000	24,000,000	80
Indianapolis . . .	169,164	13,400,000	79

The total cost of the Philadelphia filtration system is about twenty-four million dollars, and it can be said that from the time it was commenced to its completion, required about ten years to build. The large plant at Torresdale is to-day one of the greatest attractions for engineers from all parts of the world, and is open to all visitors.

CHAPTER EIGHTH

PHILADELPHIA AND ITS HUNDREDS OF POINTS OF *HISTORIC* INTEREST THE MECCA OF TOURISTS AND PLEASURE- SEEKERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE *WORLD*



PHILADELPHIA has at all times thousands of visitors from all parts of the world. Many of these are drawn here by the great manufacturing establishments; others to see the hundreds of places of historic interest. Nowhere else in America can be found, in so limited a space, such attractions to the student of history. The visitor, on first reaching Philadelphia, is impressed by the thousands of homes, by the wide streets, the good paving, the industrial plants, the great stores, the famed institutions of learning, and numerous historic buildings which have been preserved; and above all, from his first entrance to the city, with the improved conditions of life enjoyed by the middle class. Philadelphia is essentially an American city. It numbers close upon a million and a half happy and contented residents.

**Many Varied
Attractions
for the
Visitor to See**

To give more than a brief review of the places which a visitor should see on coming to this city would require greater space than this volume permits; but enough will be named so that strangers may know something of the greatness of the city which is now celebrating the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding.

Within the past ten years, or since the beginning of the twentieth century, the central section on all sides of the City Hall has been much beautified by the erection of many imposing buildings. Here will also be seen the finest constructed and best equipped subway transportation system. Broad Street, running



Pennsylvania Railroad Station

north and south from the City Hall, originally laid out by William Penn, is the longest, the widest, and the best-paved thoroughfare of its kind in the world. Flanking it on both sides, north and south, are many imposing structures — temples of learning, churches, residences, etc. East and west from the City Hall is Market Street, destined to become one of the greatest business thoroughfares of any American city. Entering the city are three of the greatest railroads of the country, whose terminals are large and commodious. Through these great arteries of travel thousands of business people enter and depart from the city daily.

**Broad Street,
the Widest and
Longest Avenue
in the World**

The visitor is also impressed with the numerous and well-kept public squares which are to be found in every direction, and also, within a short distance from the City Hall, with Fairmount Park, the largest public playground in the world, containing nearly thirty-five hundred acres.

Philadelphia's City Hall, which cost approximately twenty-five million dollars, occupies the site of a quadrangle, originally surveyed by William Penn as a public park, at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets. This building is the largest single structure in the world devoted exclusively to municipal purposes. Work was begun January 27, 1871, and with a few minor interruptions, it has continued until a few years ago. The length of the north and the south fronts is 470 feet, and that of the east and west fronts 486½ feet. The material used for both the building and its enormous tower is white marble from quarries at Lee, Massachusetts. On the exterior are 418 windows, and the interior space accommodates 634 rooms. The interior windows of its six floors face upon a courtyard approximately 200 feet square, through which thousands of people pass daily. So large is this courtyard that a full division of infantry might be comfortably massed within its inclosure. Facing north and south Broad Street and east and west Market Street are grand

**Philadelphia's
Costly and
Superb
City Hall**



Real Estate Trust Co. Building



The Site of the City Hall

Work on the erection of the present magnificent City Hall was started January 27, 1871. In this view can be seen the old freight station, the mule trains on Market Street and the Masonic Temple.

archway entrances 18 feet wide and 36 feet high, richly embellished with polished columns and beautiful sculpture.

Surmounting the building, which is one of its most attractive features, is its great tower rising to a height of 547 feet 11¼ inches. This tower is 90 feet square at the base and its walls are 23 feet thick. Surmounting the marble and the iron work of the dome is a heroic statue of William Penn, the Founder, cast in bronze. This tower is 67 feet higher than the great Pyramid of Egypt; 99 feet higher than St. Peter's Church, Rome; 37 feet higher than the Cologne Cathedral, and nearly twice as high as the dome of the National Capitol at Washington. The Washington Monument only exceeds its height by 8 feet.

**Tower
Reaches to a
Height of
Five Hundred
and Forty-seven
Feet**

In the tower is the great clock, 361 feet above the pavement. The diameter of the clock-face is 26 feet. The length of

City Hall
Clock Visible
for Many
Miles

the minute-hand is 10 feet 8 inches and its weight is 225 pounds. The length of the hour-hand is 9 feet and its weight is 175 pounds. The hour marks are each 38 inches long and 14 inches wide. The total weight of the clock installation complete is over fifty tons. This clock was started December 31, 1898, and has since kept accurate time. One of the novel features in connection with the running and management of this great timepiece is that at 3 minutes before 9 o'clock each evening the corona of arc lamps encircling the tower is extinguished and lighted again at precisely 9 o'clock. These lights, on a clear night, can be distinguished from elevated points for a distance of 25 miles from the city.

The magnificent bronze statue of William Penn which surmounts the tower is 37 feet high and weighs 52,400 pounds. It was cast in 47 pieces and so skillfully joined that the most careful inspection fails to detect the junctures. The four great hanging stairways at the four angles of the building are masterpieces of architectural design and construction.

The Old
State House,
the "Cradle
of Liberty"

Independence Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," next to the City Hall is one of the city's greatest attractions. In it stands the nation's most priceless relic, the Liberty Bell. Work upon this building was begun in 1729, and although it is located on Chestnut Street, between Fifth and Sixth, it was then far beyond the heart of the city. Its style of architecture was after that of a solid red brick mansion of the Georgian era, although its well-known steeple, which was added at a later date, was patterned after the Queen Anne style. As a whole, the building is referred to as a good specimen of the palace architecture known during the reign of Queen Anne. To-day the State House, as it was first known, stands as it did during the days of the Revolution, having been restored to its original condition in 1895. The building was intended for the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, by which body it was first occupied in October, 1735. It then was without the steeple. The first steps toward the

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building of a tower and steeple were taken in 1749 and completed in 1751. In 1784 this steeple was taken down by reason of the decaying of some of the wood-work. Until 1828 nothing was done toward restoring the steeple, when Councils made an appropriation of twelve thousand dollars for a new one. At that time the Liberty Bell, then a venerated object, was placed in an upper story of the building and a new bell suspended in the tower.

In 1790, and for the next ten years, the State House served as the capitol of the nation. In the building at the southeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, then known as Con-



First City Hall, Philadelphia, 1683 to 1707



Second City Hall, Philadelphia, 1707 to 1735

Where
Washington,
Adams and
Jefferson were
Inaugurated

gress Hall, Washington and Adams were inaugurated for their second terms as President and Vice-President, and there also Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated President in 1797. The building has also been used for United States courts and district courts, and almost all kinds of tribunals have at different times been accommodated within its sacred walls. In 1854, when the city proper was consolidated with the twenty-eight districts, townships and boroughs in Philadelphia County, the City government determined upon using the State House and gave notice to the United States courts to remove from the second story. From that time until March, 1895, City Councils occupied the second floor, the east chamber over Independence Hall being fitted up



Third City Hall, Philadelphia, 1735 to 1894

for Select Council and the west one for Common Council. Prior to 1854, the City government was quartered in the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

**Seat of the
City Government
for Many
Years**

Until 1864 the Liberty Bell remained upon a frame in the tower. Then it was taken to the east room on the second floor, known as Independence Hall, in which the Declaration was signed. There it remained on exhibition for many years. In the Centennial year, 1876, the Bell was taken from its pedestal and hung in the tower by a chain of thirteen links, and in this commanding position, far from the reach of the hands of vandals, it remained until January, 1885, when it was lowered to be taken on its second journey from the city, its destination being



Fourth and Present City Hall, from 1894

New Orleans. Since that time the Bell has been exhibited at Atlanta, at Chicago, at Charleston, at Boston, and at St. Louis. The sacred relic is now shown in a glass case in the main entrance to the building. Since 1895, at which time the restoration of the State House was completed, the structure has been used as a public museum of Colonial and Revolutionary relics.

Carpenters' Hall, another relic of Revolutionary days, stands to the south of Chestnut Street, between Third and Fourth Streets. Within its noted walls Henry, Hancock and Adams addressed the delegates from all the Colonies relative to their independence. It was here that the first Continental Congress met, and the first prayer in the Congress was made by the rector of Christ Church, on the day after the false report was received that Boston had been bombarded and destroyed by the British. Here, also, the first Provincial Assembly met. During the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British the building was used as headquarters for the officers. It was next used by the United States Bank. The building was erected in 1770 for a meeting place for the house carpenters of Philadelphia, hence its name. Following the Revolution, the building passed from one owner to another until it finally became an auction house.

**Carpenters'
Hall at
Fourth and
Chestnut Streets**

Fairmount Park, the largest public playground in the world, within the borders of any municipality, is a great tract of land comprising 3418 acres. It was first brought into international prominence through the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. It is situated on both sides of the Schuylkill River, in the western and northwestern part of the city, and extends from its east entrance westward three and one-half miles; northward, five and one-half miles along the river to the extreme northwestern boundary of the city, and a further distance of six and one-half miles along the beautiful Wissahickon Creek. The nucleus of this great pleasure-ground was the purchase by the city, in June, 1812, of five acres of Morris's hill, at Twenty-fifth and Spring Garden Streets, for water works and park purposes. In 1828, by additional purchases of land, the park contained 28 acres. The Lemon Hill estate was bought in 1865 and dedicated as Fairmount Park. Since that time other large tracts were either bought or donated to the city. One portion of the original tract was the residence of John Penn, the last Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania. Another tract belonged to Judge Peters.

**Largest Public
Pleasure-Ground
in the World**

who was Secretary of War of the Colonies during the Revolution. The mansion of Judge Peters, and other historical buildings within the Park limits, remain to-day as they were during Revolutionary times. Among these is the country-seat of Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, which building is now known as Belmont Mansion.

Among the modern buildings and places of public interest in Fairmount Park are Memorial Hall and Horticultural Hall, both of which were built for the Centennial Exhibition. Memorial Hall was built by the State at a cost of one and a half million dollars and was originally intended for a State Capitol building. It contains at this time a very large collection of celebrated paintings, the property of the city. Numerous other relics and curios are included in the building's exhibits. Horticultural Hall was erected by the city. It contains a magnificent collection of plants and botanical specimens from many lands.

Fairmount Park has not been artificially decorated. The lower Schuylkill section, nearly 2300 acres, contains a half million trees and shrubs. Among these are nearly thirty-five hundred forest trees, with some rare specimens eighteen to twenty-eight feet in circumference. These contain three hundred and twenty-one genera and six hundred and fifty varieties of herbaceous and cryptogamous plants. These flowers and shrubs form the remarkable features of the Park. The Schuylkill River, within its borders, has an average width of a quarter of a mile and on both sides is lined with magnificent carriage drives and footways, numerous costly statues and, at its lower section, a long row of handsome boat-houses. It is spanned by half a dozen magnificent bridges. Wissahickon Creek, which empties into the Schuylkill, is one of the most remarkable of all known small streams as a type of purely romantic scenery. Its driveways and footways pass through a ravine heavily wooded. At its northern extremity is a statue erected to the memory of the



Early View of the Falls of Schuylkill

chief of the Lenni Lenape Indians, the last of the Indians to settle in these parts.

Among the notable pieces of statuary within the Park may be mentioned the Washington Monument, the gift of the Society of the Cincinnati, which stands at the Parkway entrance; the statue of Columbus, which is believed to be the first erected in any park in the United States; the statue of Religious Liberty; the statues of Humboldt, Abraham Lincoln, and Gen. George Gordon Meade, the hero of Gettysburg; Morton McMichael, former Mayor of Philadelphia; Commodore Berry, of Revolutionary fame, and many others. Included in the Park limits, near the Thirty-fourth Street entrance, is the house of William Penn, which was carefully removed in 1883 from its original site on Letitia Street, near Front and Market Streets. In the

**Notable
Statuary
Within
Park Limits**

East Park is located Mount Pleasant, which was the former residence of Benedict Arnold. This building was erected in 1782. Among the frequent visitors to the original site of the Park were Washington, Franklin, Rittenhouse, Morris, Jefferson and Lafayette.

**City Famous
for its
Zoological
Gardens**

Adjoining the Park on the west side of the Schuylkill, at Girard Avenue, are the Philadelphia Zoological Gardens, which were established in 1874 and are famous throughout the world. The gardens are beautifully laid out and cover an area of 35 acres of ground. Part of this tract was originally the estate of John Penn, grandson of the founder of Philadelphia, whose mansion, Solitude, still stands in its original condition near the centre of the grounds. Since its establishment nearly a million dollars has been spent in erecting buildings and caring for the vast collections. The aggregation of animals is regarded as not only the finest in this country, but equal to the best of the long-established institutions of like nature in Europe. The buildings are erected to combine architectural effect and special fitness for their purposes. The Carnivora house is of brick, over two hundred feet long, with outside cages for summer use on one side, and contains fine specimens of lion, tiger, leopard and sun-bear. The Elephant house, one of the largest of the buildings, is the home of a number of elephants, an enormous India rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and other large animals. The dozen other buildings within the grounds have specimens of many of the world's wild animals, birds, reptiles, etc. In one section of the grounds are inclosures for a large herd of buffalo, camels, elk and prairie-dogs, lakes for swans and ducks, a beaver pond, and other attractive exhibits. A full day can well be spent visiting the gardens.

Special mention must be made of the churches of Philadelphia. It can be said that the religious character of the people of Philadelphia, their devotion to and attendance at the services of the church, far exceeds that of any other city of the

country. This may be attributed to a number of causes, one of the principal being due to the large Quaker element. Another cause is the fact that Philadelphia is emphatically a city of homes.

Notable among the churches of the city is the ancient Episcopal Church of Gloria Dei, better known as Old Swedes. Its history is perhaps more interesting than that of any other church in the country. It is in a perfect state of preservation upon the original site. More than half a century before Penn arrived, the Swedes, who occupied these parts, erected a rude church constructed of logs. The church was then known as the Block House, and it also served as a fort to defend the settlers from attacks by the Indians. The old building stood until 1700, when it was torn down and the present structure of brick erected in its place. Services were conducted in the Swedish language until 1818.

**Philadelphia
is a City
of Churches**

Another notable building is Christ Church, located on Second Street above Market, which at one time was the fashionable residential section of the city. The church, erected in 1727, was completed in 1774, and was the place of worship of Washington, Franklin, and many other men of distinction.

Philadelphia has close upon seven hundred Sunday-schools, in which upward of two hundred and fifty thousand children are instructed. These are the largest figures given for any American city in regard to the proportion of percentage of attendance to the whole population.

As Philadelphia is noted for her educational facilities, particular reference must be made to Girard College, endowed by Stephen Girard, which is one of the greatest and noblest charities in the world. Stephen Girard, the founder, was born in Bordeaux, France, May 20, 1750. When twenty-six years old he came to this city. He assumed citizenship, built ships and prospered, proved a patriot in periods of war, and a hero in the awful days of the yellow fever scourge of 1793. During the

**Stephen Girard
and College
He Founded**



Scenes in Fairmount Park

- 1—Magnificent River Drive
- 3—Memorial Hall
- 5—Horticultural Hall

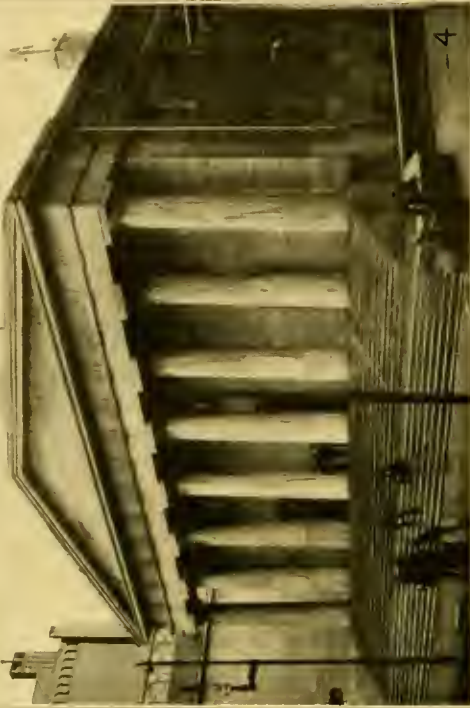
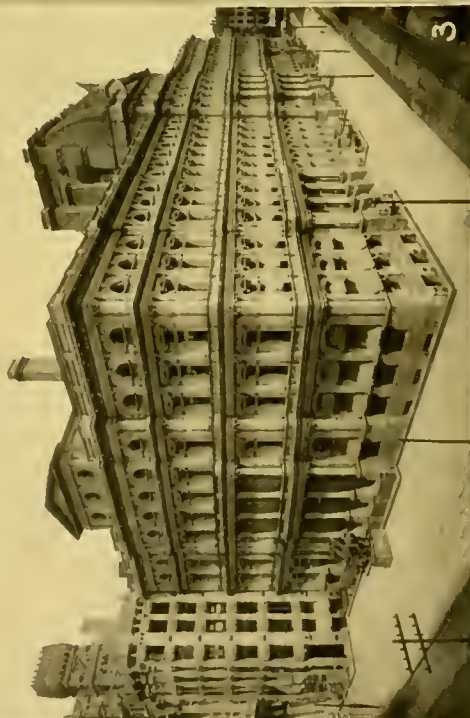
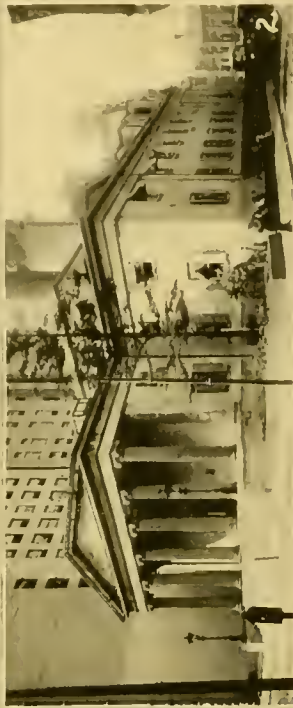
- 2—Statue of Grant
- 4—Zoological Garden Entrance
- 6—River Drive Tunnel

war of 1812 he financed the Government. He became also a merchant prince of his day. At the time of his death, December 26, 1831, at the age of eighty-one years, it was found that he had devised his entire fortune of about seven million dollars to the erection of a great educational home for poor boys, preference being given first to those of Philadelphia; then from the State of Pennsylvania and New York City, and lastly of New Orleans. The grounds of the college, which were formerly Girard's farm, are located to the west of Ridge Avenue and have a south frontage of nearly a mile at an acute angle with Girard Avenue and Poplar Street. The area is 40 acres. Fourteen principal buildings, of different types of architecture, form the college group. The main building, of the Greek type, is the finest example of this form in the United States. Within its walls are the tomb and statue of its founder. The cost of the land and buildings was upward of three million dollars. Nearly two thousand pupils, with a force of over one hundred teachers, are accommodated.

Included among the educational institutions of the city must be mentioned the Franklin Institute, located on Seventh Street below Market. It was founded in 1824, especially for the promotion of the mechanic arts. Its membership includes manufacturers, mechanics, engineers, professional men, and others interested in science in the industrial arts. Its library includes over fifty thousand volumes, thirty thousand pamphlets, and twenty-five thousand maps and charts, all exclusively scientific and technical in character. It embraces, besides all the standard and current works on mechanics, physics and chemistry, the publications of the principal scientific and technical societies of the world. The first exhibition of American manufacturers was given under the direction of the Institute in 1824, in Carpenters' Hall. Since that time many other exhibitions have been held.

Founded shortly after the University of Pennsylvania was the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific society in

**Home of the
Franklin
Institute**



New and Old Government Buildings in Philadelphia

1—United States Mint

2—Old United States Mint

3—Post Office Building

4—Custom House

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

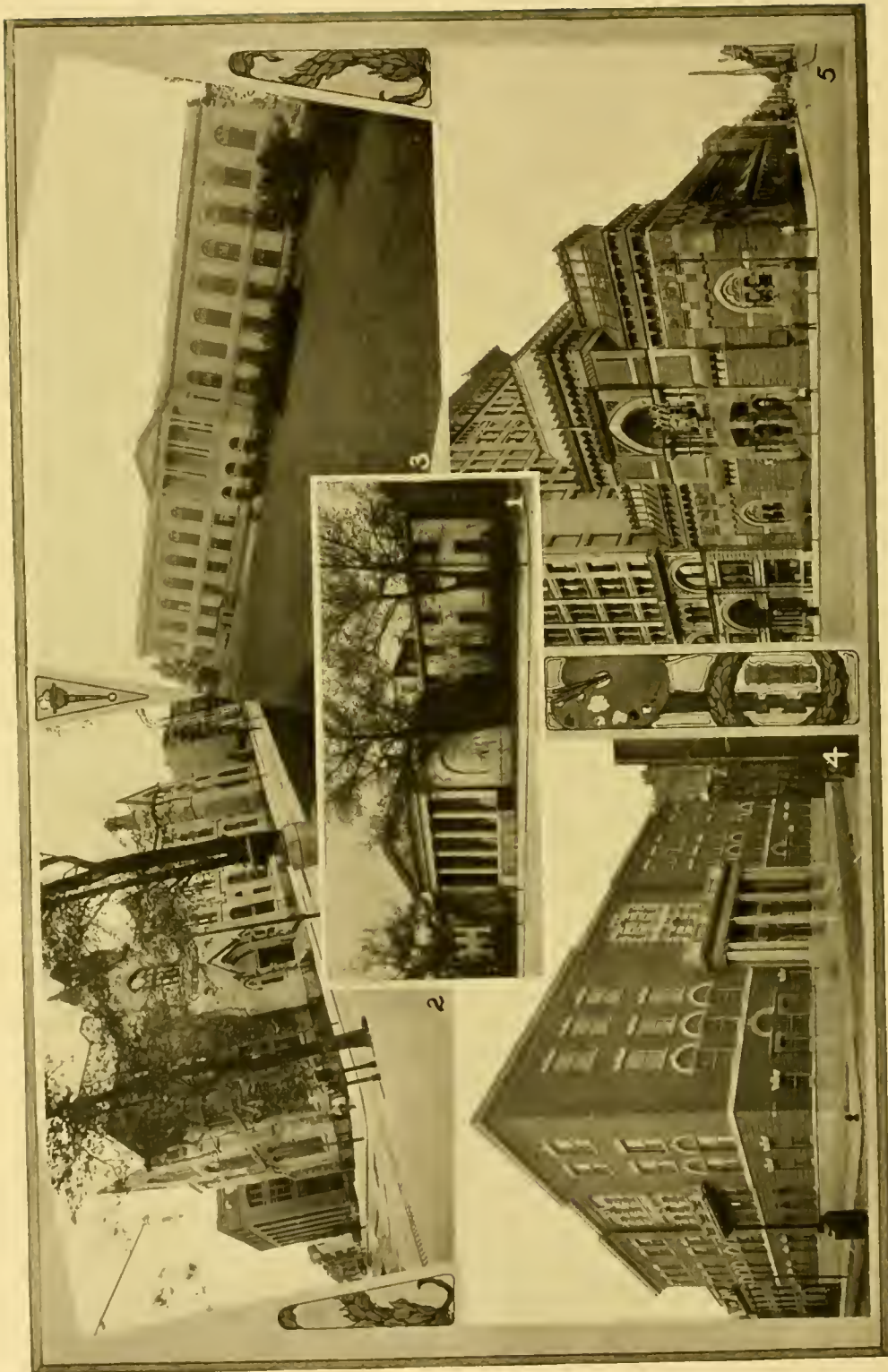
America. Organized by Benjamin Franklin in 1743, it was the outgrowth of the famous Junta, which dates from 1727. Upon the roll of membership from the early days are to be found the names of some of the greatest men in the country's history. Its building on Fifth Street, within the shadow of Independence Hall, contains over sixty thousand volumes and manuscripts. This building was commenced in 1785, and from the years 1789 to 1794 sheltered the University of Pennsylvania. Memories of Franklin, Washington, Jefferson, Rittenhouse and Bishop White, who were closely identified with the city's early history and scientific development, cluster around the building. Charles W. Peale, the famous artist, occupied the second-story room in the last five years of the eighteenth century as a studio, and it was there beside the old fireplace, which still remains, that he painted the celebrated portrait of Washington.

**Oldest Scientific
Society in
America**

Among the scientific institutions of Philadelphia well worthy of a visit is the Academy of the Natural Sciences, at Nineteenth and Race Streets. It was founded in 1812, its object being the encouragement of original research in the natural sciences. It has a museum and library which is unexcelled in America. The collection of shells is believed to be the largest in the world. Its ornithological cabinet contains twenty-seven thousand mounted specimens and more than five thousand unmounted. Among its special features are the Gould collection of Australian birds, the Bonaparte collection of European birds, and other large collections of birds from Africa and Asia. The collection of fossils is one of the most remarkable in the United States. Every department of natural history is satisfactorily represented.

**Collections
in Academy
of Natural
Sciences**

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is another institution of Philadelphia devoted to the preservation of valuable relics, documents, and books relating to the history of the State and city which is well worth visiting. Its library contains about forty thousand volumes. Among the priceless volumes is the



Philadelphia Institutions of Art and Science

- 1—Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art
- 2—Academy of the Natural Sciences
- 3—Philadelphia Commercial Museum
- 4—Pennsylvania Historical Society
- 5—Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

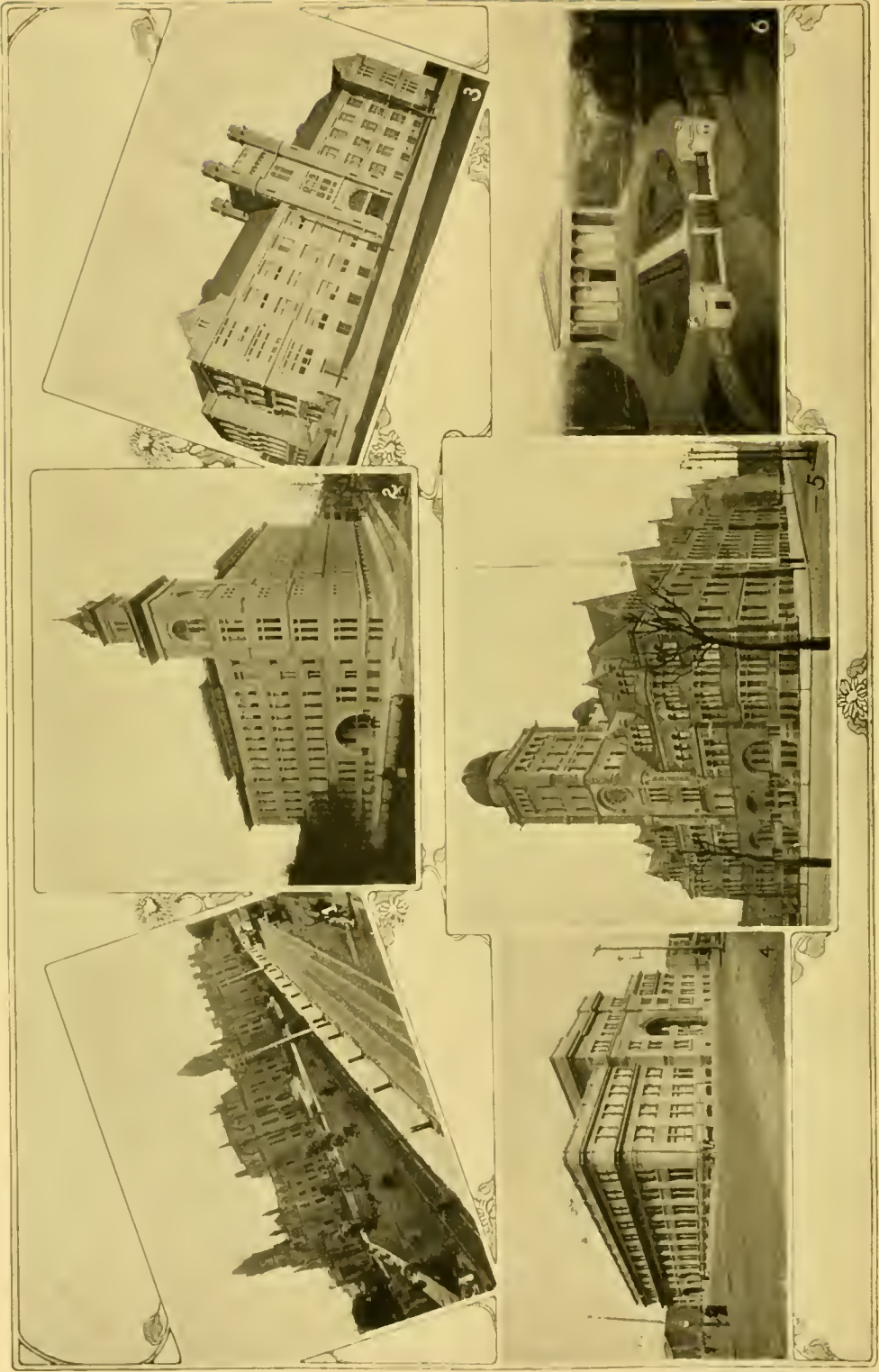
Bradford Prayer-book of 1710. The original Penn Charter for the city is another of the Society's noted treasures. Among the paintings which adorn the walls of the building is an authentic portrait of William Penn, which was presented to the institution by his grandson, Granville Penn, of Stoke Poges, England, in 1833. From him also was received a second portrait of Penn showing the founder at the age of twenty-two years.

Of great interest to Philadelphia is the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, the oldest art institution in America. It was founded in 1805 and chartered in the next year. Its first president was George Clymer, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. During its century of existence the Academy has accumulated many magnificent works of art.

**Oldest Art
Institution in
America**

Best known of all Philadelphia's institutions of learning is the University of Pennsylvania. Since its founding in 1743 by Benjamin Franklin it has become famed the world over. In that year Franklin drew up a plan for establishing an Academy, and six years later published his new ideas in a pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youths in Pennsylvania." In 1751 the Academy was formally opened, with Latin, English and mathematical schools. In 1753 the Latin and philosophical schools were referred to as "The College." In 1765 there was added to the College a medical professorship, thus establishing the first medical school in America. During the British occupation of Philadelphia the College was closed, but on November 27, 1779, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania created a new corporation under the title of the Trustees of the State of Pennsylvania. Two years later the Assembly created a new corporation—the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania—with three departments, Arts, Law, and Medicine. Included in the Arts department was the German school. Oriental languages were also taught. This was the first German professorship in America. The first professorship of law in America was established in the College in 1790, with Justice James Wil-

**The University
of Pennsylvania**



Philadelphia Institutions of Learning

- 1—University of Pennsylvania (College Hall)
- 4—Drexel Institute

- 2—Girls' Normal School
- 5—Central High School

- 3—Northeast Manual Training School
- 6—Girard College (Main Building)

son, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as professor. This law school was formally opened December 15, 1790, in the presence of President Washington, members of his Cabinet, members of both houses of Congress, judges of the courts, and State and city officials. In 1802 the University moved to a building on the present site of the Post Office, Chestnut and Ninth Streets, and remained there until 1871, when the present property in West Philadelphia was acquired. The University at the present time has nearly four thousand students, five hundred teachers, and more than fifty halls, libraries, dormitories, fraternity houses, etc. Its handsome and well-equipped buildings, some of them the finest in the world, are well worth a visit.

**First Law
School in the
Country**

In closing up this chapter of places and points of interest mention can only be made of the locations of many institutions which should be visited. Among these are the Drexel Institute, at Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets, 'founded by Anthony J. Drexel for the promotion of education in art, science and industry; the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, at Broad and Pine Streets, founded in 1876, for the purpose of developing the art industries of the State; the School of Design for Women, founded in 1844, the oldest and most complete school of applied art in the United States; the Ridgeway Library, Broad and Christian Streets, built after the design of a Doric temple, and which is the most elaborate library building in the country; and the magnificent Widener Reference Library, at Broad Street and Girard Avenue, which contains a remarkable Shakespearean collection.

**Many Places
Which Visitors
Should See**

The visitor to the city must include in his tour the Post Office Building at Ninth, Market and Chestnut Streets; the new United States Mint, Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets, the largest institution of its kind in the world and possessing the finest numismatic collection in this country; Masonic Temple, opposite the City Hall, the largest building devoted exclusively to Masonry in the world, and which is most elaborately deco-



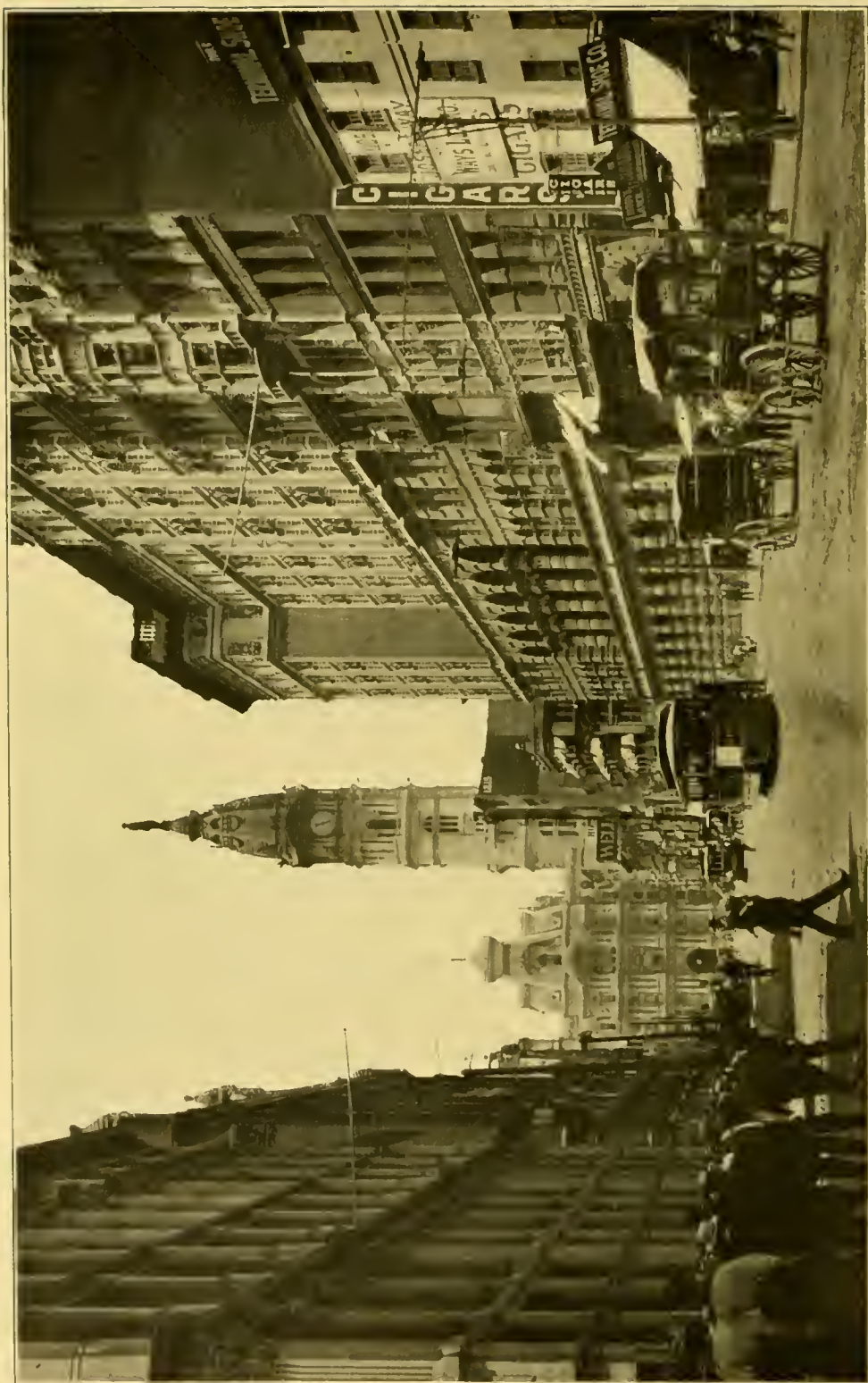
Fairmount Park and City Statuary

1—Washington Monument
3—Stephen Girard
5—William McKinley

2—Lincoln Monument
4—Benjamin Franklin
6—John Christian Bullitt

rated; Odd Fellows Temple, on Broad Street above Arch; the Free Library, on Chestnut Street above Twelfth, established by Franklin and his associates, the oldest in America; the Academy of Music, at Broad and Locust Streets; and the many magnificent trust, bank and office buildings on Broad, Chestnut and Market Streets.

A few words relative to a number of statues in Philadelphia, all of which are really descriptive of the development of Philadelphia, will not be out of place. Many of them are to the memories of men whose names figure in the important early history of the city. Among these may be mentioned the statue to Benjamin Franklin on the Post Office pavement; the statues of Penn in the Pennsylvania Hospital; the statue of Penn surmounting the City Hall; of Stephen Girard on the City Hall pavement; the statue of Girard in the Girard College grounds, presented by the city; of Commodore Stephen Decatur, in St. Peter's graveyard, Fourth and Pine Streets; of Commodore John Barry, in Independence Square; of General John Fulton Reynolds on the City Hall pavement; of General George B. McClellan on the City Hall pavement; of General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, in West Fairmount Park; of John Christian Bullitt, author of the present City Charter, on the City Hall pavement; of Dr. Joseph Leidy, on the City Hall pavement; of Frederick Graff, engineer of the first water works, Fairmount Park; of Matthias W. Baldwin, founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Broad and Spring Garden Streets; of Thomas Godfrey, inventor of the mariner's quadrant, in North Laurel Hill Cemetery; of John Fitch, the inventor of the first steamboat, in Laurel Hill Cemetery; the John Welsh Memorial Fountain and Garden in front of Memorial Hall, West Fairmount Park; the statues of Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, and Commodore Isaac Hull; Thomas McKean, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Rear Admiral Dahlgren, in Laurel Hill Cemetery; the Yellow Fever Monument, in North



Market Street, Looking West from Tenth Street

Laurel Hill Cemetery, erected 1859 by the citizens in memory of the Philadelphians who sacrificed their lives fighting the fever in the South; the Washington Monument, the gift of the Society of the Cincinnati, at the Green Street entrance of Fairmount Park; the marble statue of Washington, in Conversation Hall, City Hall; the wooden statue of Washington, Independence Hall; the bronze monument of Abraham Lincoln, equestrian statue of General Grant, bust of President Garfield, all in Fairmount Park; the bust of President McKinley, in the Post Office; the heroic statue of President McKinley on the City Hall pavement—and many others in the city and in the confines of Fairmount Park.

Of national interest will be the monument to be erected in Germantown to the memory of Francis Daniel Pastorius, founder of Germantown, the corner-stone of which will be laid on Tuesday, October 6th, by the German Societies of Philadelphia. This monument, part of the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government, was designed by J. Otto Schweizer, a resident of Germantown.

So far as its department stores are concerned, Philadelphia has without question the finest in any American city. Each store in itself is an exposition, and one of the features is that strangers may enter all without the least intention of making purchases.

**Finest Stores
in Any
American City**

It is proper to call attention to the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia, organized in 1853, one of the oldest in this country. Its rooms are always open to strangers in the city. Within a short time the handsome new home on Arch Street west of Broad will be completed. Branches of the Association are located in all parts of the city.

* * * * *




Philadelphia Church Buildings

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1—Friends' Meeting House | 2—The Advocate (Episcopal) |
| 3—Keneseth Israel | 4—Arch Street M. E. Church |
| 6—Grace Baptist Temple | 7—Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul |
| 5—Bethany Presbyterian Church | |

CHAPTER NINTH

PHILADELPHIA, AS A *MANUFACTURING* CITY, TURNS OUT ANNUALLY FROM ITS FACTORIES *PRODUCTS* WORTH OVER SIX HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS

 THE City of Philadelphia is officially classed as third in the list of manufacturing cities of the United States; but, in manufacturing from raw materials direct, Philadelphia stands first of all the manufacturing cities of the country. To tell of everything that Philadelphia is foremost in would be to enumerate nearly all the important articles needed not only by this country but also by foreign countries. Philadelphia annually manufactures more than \$600,000,000 worth of products. To produce this vast amount of materials an army of more than 255,000 workers is constantly employed.

Here many American industries had their birth. And the years have seen them grow and expand to enormous proportions. Thousands of other industrial plants have centred here because of the facilities which this city offers. Its eligible location on two tide-water rivers, its proximity to regions of inexhaustible coal and iron ore, and its unsurpassed railroad facilities have combined with many other advantages, natural and acquired, to make Philadelphia a great industrial centre. Here American ingenuity has won some of its signal triumphs and American skill developed into finest execution, while financial resources and business acumen have guided both safely along conservative lines to the highest pinnacle of success.

**Birthplace
of Many
American
Industries**

Philadelphia's industrial greatness is largely due to the diversification of its manufactures. From the five great raw ma-



Philadelphia Library Buildings

1—Ridgeway Branch, Free Library

2—Mercantile Library

3—H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library

4—Spring Garden Branch, Free Library

terials—iron, steel, cotton, wool and lumber—nearly everything into which they enter is made in this city. Almost everything needed in this enlightened age—from needles to locomotives, from buttons to clothing, from matches to furniture—is made here. Some of the greatest manufacturing plants of the country are located within the boundary of the city and the operatives of any one of them, if transported to some other place, would constitute a good-sized city of itself.

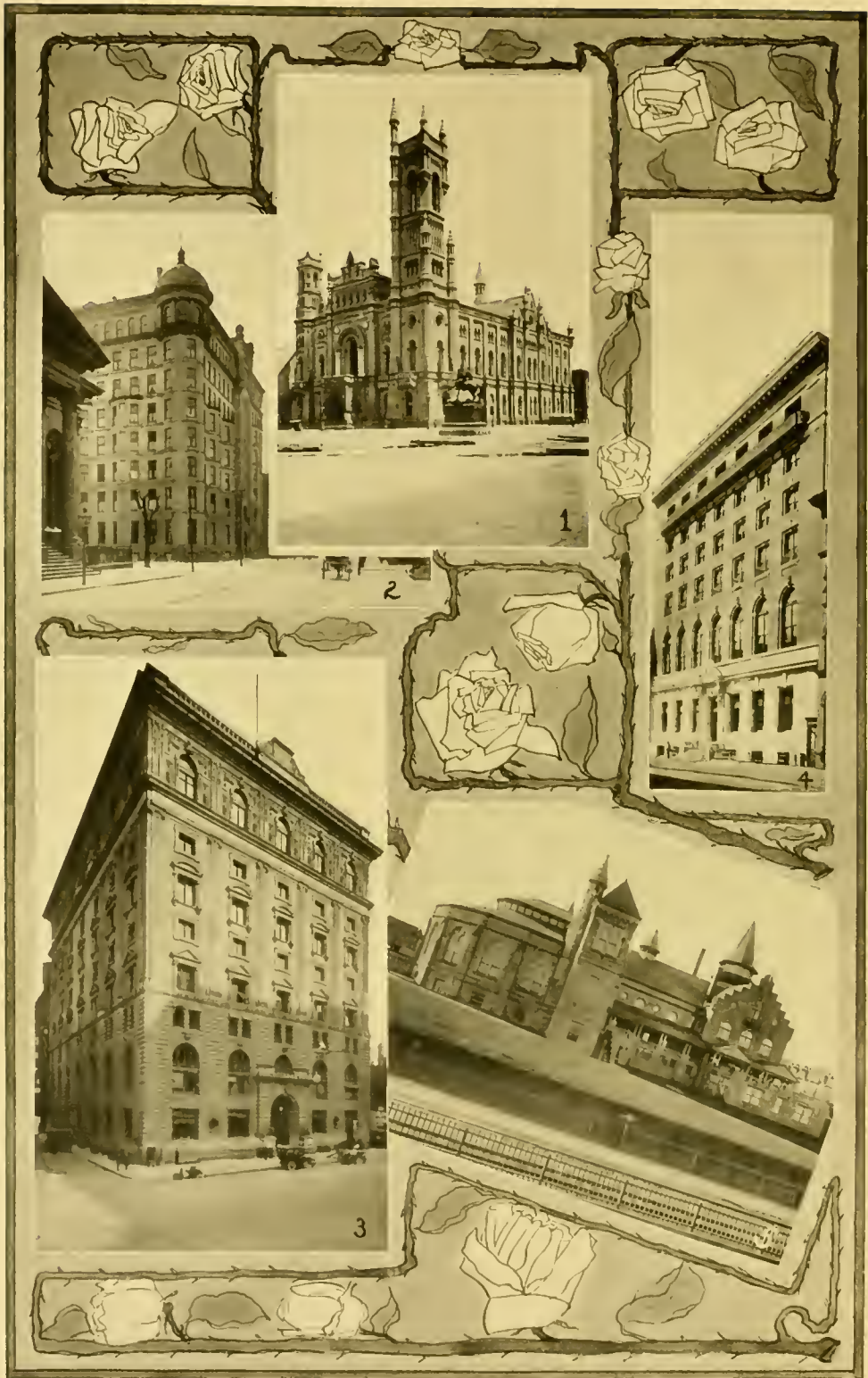
But it is not only in iron and steel manufacture that Philadelphia outstrips other cities. In carpets and rugs alone the annual output is valued at over \$25,000,000; in leather, nearly \$24,000,000; in hosiery and knit goods, \$16,000,000; in woolen goods, \$12,000,000; felt goods, \$6,000,000; in upholstery goods, \$3,000,000. The iron and steel industries give Philadelphia first place for these and many other products.

**Where this
City Outstrips
All Others**

Other great industries, in which the city takes second and third place as compared with other centres, are the refining of sugar and molasses, of which Philadelphia's output is about \$37,000,000; the manufacture of worsted goods, the value of which is about \$27,000,000; clothing, about \$31,000,000; printing and publishing, about \$30,000,000; knit goods, about \$15,000,000; chemicals, druggists' preparations, dyeing and finishing, textiles, cordage, fertilizers, cigars, cigarettes, silk and silk goods, shirts, confectionery, furniture, pens, shoes, machinery of every kind—all producing millions of dollars' worth of goods annually.

In the manufacture of utilities for transportation by land and sea, Philadelphia not only supplies the greater part of this country's demands, but has become an important factor in meeting the requirements of other countries. With some of the largest ship-building plants located on the Delaware River, this city offers the best facilities for world-wide competition in the construction of war-ships, merchantmen and every kind of steam or sail craft. In this line Philadelphia has always been a leader. At the time when Penn founded the city in 1683 the Swedes

**Purveyors
to the Entire
World**



Philadelphia Societies and Associations

1—Masonic Temple

2—Women's Christian Association

4—Young Men's Christian Association

3—Odd Fellows' Temple

5—Pennsylvania Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

built boats on the Delaware. Penn himself began to promote ship-building shortly after he founded the city. Many large vessels engaged in the West India trade were built at yards located on the river in the vicinity of the present South Street and Race Street.

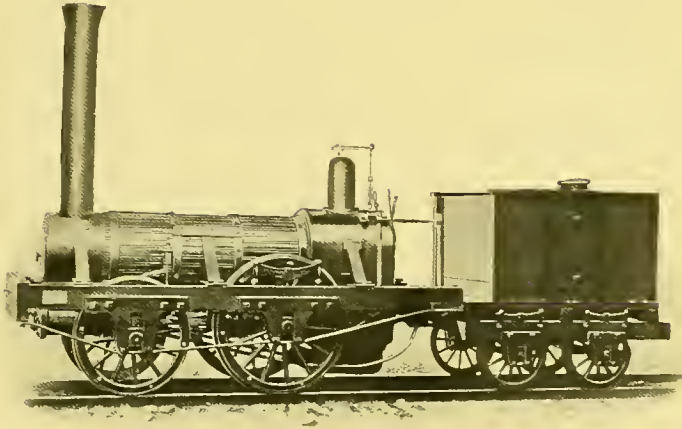
The real birth of Philadelphia as a ship-building centre actually began during the administration of President Washington, when an Act was passed prohibiting the registry of foreign-built vessels. This Act, as amended and enlarged December 31, 1792, still stands as the basis of the navigation laws of the United States. Prior to that time no ship larger than 300 tons was built in this city. The first ships of the United States Navy were built here in a yard in the old district of Southwark, below Old Swedes Church. This was the shipyard of Joshua Humphreys. On its site now stands the Washington Avenue grain elevator, the only landmark remaining in the neighborhood of the old church. Among the first ships built in Humphreys's yard was the frigate *Philadelphia*, which brought fame to Commodore Stephen Decatur. There also was built the *United States*, the forty-four gun ship, one of the three, of which the *Constitution* alone remains, which was equal to anything afloat at the time. Many of the designs of those first war vessels have been used in nearly all the ships since built for the navy.

**First Ships
for Navy
Built Here**

From the year 1830 dates the beginning of the great shipyards in the Kensington District, there being then no less than fourteen ship-building companies along the Delaware. So extensive are all these vast establishments that they are looked upon more in the light of a public institution than a profit enterprise. Philadelphia-built ships are to be found in all parts of the world. Many of the battleships of foreign nations and a large number of fast transatlantic liners were built by Philadelphia workmen. Philadelphia is first in shipbuilding in the entire Western Hemisphere, and probably second to none in the world.



Philadelphia Bourse



"Old Ironsides"

The first locomotive built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in 1832

In the manufacture of locomotives Philadelphia has the distinction of having the largest establishment in the United States. Its product is sent to all parts of the world. Dating from 1832, when Matthias W. Baldwin built his first locomotive, "Old Ironsides," to the present time, over 25,000 locomotives have been built at the Baldwin works. Its main plant, in the centre of the city at Broad and Spring Garden Streets, is one of our greatest attractions. Fifteen thousand workmen are employed and the output is about 2500 locomotives annually.

**Locomotives
for the
World**

In the textile industries, Philadelphia has achieved phenomenal success and world-wide importance. This includes the manufacture of textile machinery as well as fabrics. In these trades more than 100,000 operatives are employed, and their annual wages exceed \$50,000,000. In the manufacture of silks, woolen and worsted goods, lace curtains, oilcloth and many other fabrics, this city has a reputation limited only by the confines of civilization. The United States census shows that in two wards

**Greatest
Centre for
Carpet Making**

of this city more carpets are manufactured than in the entire kingdom of Great Britain. Within a radius of five miles of the City Hall, nine-tenths of all the carpets woven in the United States are made. Every variety of carpet and rug known to the trade is manufactured in this city, from the primitive rag carpet to the finest quality rug, equal to the best made abroad.

Of knit goods and hosiery Philadelphia produces more than any other city in the world. In stockings alone the factories make more than all Philadelphia could wear in a lifetime. The last industrial census shows the annual value of the hosiery and knit goods made in this city as over \$15,000,000. But these figures are far below the real output. A more recent estimate places the value of men's and women's underwear at double that amount and shows the capital invested in machinery and mills alone is about \$10,000,000. There are over two hundred mills devoted exclusively to the manufacture of hosiery. Our hosiery manufacturers pride themselves on their ability to produce a better stocking at a lower price than can be made in Europe. In the manufacture of knitting machinery Philadelphia also excels. Much of the product of local establishments is sent to all parts of the world. There are about half a dozen manufacturing factories engaged in this one particular line, the annual output of which is conservatively valued at over \$5,000,000.

In silks and silk goods, in which the annual product now is over \$5,000,000, Philadelphia is rapidly becoming a leader. The founding of this industry here dates back only thirty-five years; really the date of the beginning of silk-making in the United States. More than a hundred firms are engaged in the manufacture of various lines of silk goods in the city, among which may be mentioned broad silks, ribbons, plushes, velvets, curtains, and the entire line of silk upholstery goods, cords, braids, military trimmings, dress and fur trimmings. While Philadelphia is a leader in woolen and cotton goods, it also was the first city in the country to produce linen goods. In this

newest branch of the textile trade home capital, labor and enterprise have been very successful. The first machinery used by the manufacturers was purchased abroad; flax was secured in Russia and Ireland; but since that time the business, with the invention of American machinery, has grown into one of the city's most noted industries.

Another industry centred in this city is the tanning and glazing of leather, and its manufacture into an infinite variety of goods for many purposes is conducted along the most extensive lines. In the items of clothing and underwear, Philadelphia merchants and manufacturers have won the highest reputation throughout the United States, not only for the volume of business done in these lines but for the superior quality and reliability of the articles produced. And this applies to all products made in Philadelphia, their manufacture in this city really giving them in the trade the stamp of genuineness and solid worth.

**Something of
the Leather
Industry**

Philadelphia has won fame and prestige in the making of fine furniture. The census of 1905 showed that there were 80 establishments in this city and the value of their annual output was close to \$6,000,000. While Philadelphia may not hold first place in furniture making, it is generally admitted that the quality is of the highest order.

The brewers of Philadelphia are noted for producing a superior quality of beer, ale and porter, and in volume of business this city stands close to the head of the brewing industry in America.

In the manufacture of food products, chemicals, medical and surgical instruments, and thousands of other articles that enter largely into the world's commerce, Philadelphia occupies a foremost position.

When it is considered that there are upward of twenty thousand manufacturing establishments in this city, it will be seen that it is impossible to describe the development of all the various trades. That same commercial enterprise which has car-



Philadelphia Hotels

- 1—The Majestic
- 3—Bingham House
- 5—Hotel Walton

- 2—The Aldine
- 4—Bellevue-Stratford
- 6—The Continental

ried their productions to every American trading point and into every American home will continue to carry them with constantly increasing volume across the seas to the people of every country. To Philadelphia's merchants and manufacturers the highest credit is due for their untiring and determined efforts for the expansion of the country's export trade. It is largely due to them that the Philadelphia Commercial Museum was established.

**Twenty
Thousand
Industrial
Plants**

This summary of Philadelphia's manufactures would not be complete unless reference was made to the advance electricity has made in the industrial economy of business and home life. It was here that Benjamin Franklin first drew the subtle fluid from the clouds. And it was here, less than thirty years ago, that the first practical use of electricity for public lighting was shown upon our streets. Philadelphia's electric plants compare well with those of any other city in the world. The power distributed by these plants is rapidly revolutionizing the industrial world. It was soon shown that what could be done by the steam engine could be done more conveniently and at less cost to the consumer by the use of the electric motor. One of the results of the general use of the electric current was the development of a new industry for Philadelphia—that of making electric machinery, appliances and equipments. Electric cars are made here for all the American cities, and the finest class of electric engines and varied forms of household utensils in which electricity is the motive power. These include stoves, boilers, ovens, fans, heaters, sterilizers, and hundreds of other articles.

**A Leader
in making
Electrical
Goods**





Philadelphia Hospital Buildings

- 1—Methodist Episcopal
- 3—German
- 5—Medico-Chirurgical

- 2—St. Agnes
- 4—Hahnemann
- 6—Pennsylvania

CHAPTER TENTH

PHILADELPHIA BOASTS OF SUPERB *RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP* SERVICE & A LOCAL SYSTEM OF TRANSPORTATION SECOND TO NONE IN THE COUNTRY

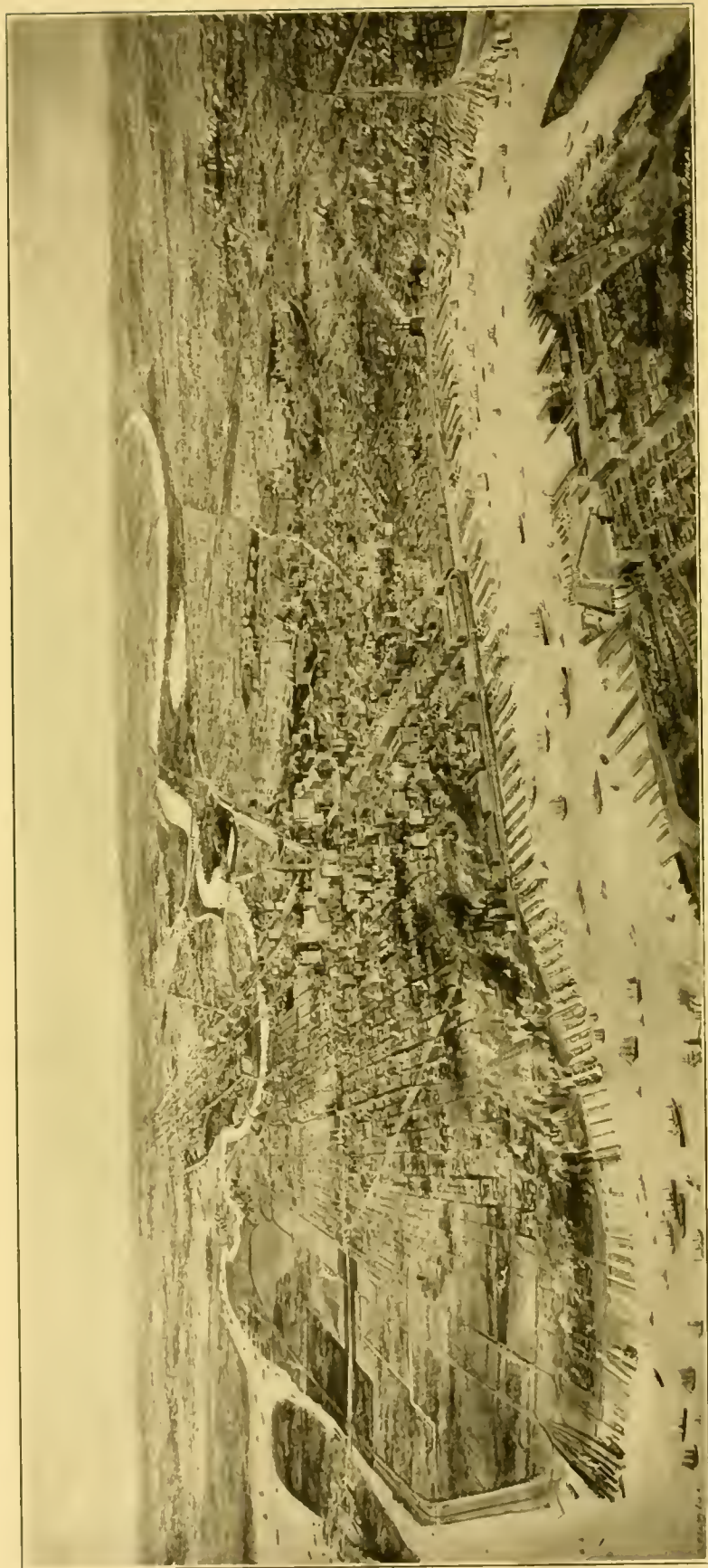


SO FAR as transportation facilities are concerned, both by land and by water, Philadelphia boasts of as good as any other city in the United States. Only in New York, which is the great metropolis of the Western Hemisphere and but a few miles from the ocean, are the water facilities better than here. So far as railroad transportation is concerned Philadelphia claims the best in the country. In the matter of local transportation facilities, Philadelphia's electric system is second to none.

While New York controls most of the import and export trade of the United States, this city is fast becoming its only rival. The aggregate of exports from Philadelphia is over \$100,000,000 annually, with the imports close to \$70,000,000. The deepening of the Delaware River channel to thirty feet, which is now being carried to completion by the United States authorities, assisted by State and City governments, will give to Philadelphia an ocean-going trade which will develop rapidly in the future.

Travel by
Land and
Water

At the present time there are over twenty foreign steamships carrying passengers and freight to all the large European terminals. In addition there are regular lines connecting with all the principal cities on the Atlantic coast and with Cuban and South American ports. A trip along the river front will show many vessels loading or unloading cargoes. In respect to these, it should be specially noted that among the shipments from this



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Showing the proposed extensive improvements along the Delaware River front, including a complete concrete bulkhead extending from the present improvements at South Street along the Delaware River to the Back Channel; thence up the Schuylkill River to the existing improvements near the Gray's Ferry bridge. Also showing how the present lowlands of the City can be utilized in the future for great wharves and docks, as outlined by Mayor Keyburn in his first Annual Message to City Councils, presented in April, 1908.

city in which Philadelphia is a leader, is refined oil. Fully forty per cent. of the petroleum shipped from America goes from this port. The annual total is between six and seven hundred million gallons, representing a value approximately of \$25,000,000.

In the shipment of cereals of all kinds Philadelphia is a leader, and the shipper has facilities which are unsurpassed. To meet the requirements of this great trade, extensive loading piers and commodious terminals have been erected, monster grain elevators have been built, and railroad tracks have been run along the river front to accommodate this growing commerce. Not only in oil and cereals is Philadelphia a leader, but also in coal. This is due to the fact that Philadelphia is within a short distance of the only large mines of anthracite coal in the country, and also not far from the country's largest bituminous coal fields. Within the State of Pennsylvania is mined about sixty per cent. of all the coal produced in the United States. Very naturally the point of shipment for export trade has been Philadelphia. The average yearly value of the coal exported has been about \$14,000,000.

**Great
Shipments
of Cereals,
Coal and Oil**

As to transportation by rail, Philadelphia is well equipped, and for receiving and delivering freight more than fifty stations and warehouses have been erected within the city limits. Cars from every railroad in the country come into these depots, the largest of which are located at Greenwich Point on the Delaware, Girard Point, Broad Street and Washington Avenue, Eighteenth and Market Streets, Thirtieth and Market Streets, Thirteenth and Callowhill Streets, Twenty-third and Arch Streets, West Philadelphia, and the different piers on the Delaware as far north as Port Richmond. Numerous transfer stations are located at different points within the city.

**Many Freight
Depots
in the City**

Within the confines of Pennsylvania alone run the lines of one hundred and twenty-one railroads, and of this number twenty-five extend through or to other States. It is interesting to note here that the present great railway systems of this coun-

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR



Old Freight Station, Thirteenth and Market Streets, Now Occupied by Wanamaker's

It was in this building that the world-famous evangelists, Moody and Sankey, held their great revival meetings

try had their origin here. Philadelphia was first connected in 1837 with New York harbor by rail, by way of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, and five years later the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was opened to the coal fields of Pennsylvania. The organization of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system dates back to April 13, 1846. On February 15, 1854, the main line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh was opened. The line from Philadelphia to Harrisburg was made up of the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, built by the State, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster railroads. The former road was purchased in 1857 and the latter in 1861.

At the present time Philadelphia is chiefly interested in four great railway systems that have aided materially in the growth of the city and its suburbs. These lines are the Pennsylvania, which embraces the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington; the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The Pennsylvania, which has been termed "the Standard of America," is distinctly a Pennsylvania organization and said to be the best equipped in the world.

**Four Great
Railroads
Centre Here**

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

So far as the transportation of passengers is concerned the number of people entering the city daily from the three great terminals—Broad Street Station, the Reading Terminal, and the Baltimore & Ohio station—averages about 150,000. On special occasions, such as the forthcoming Founders' Week Celebration, three, four and five times that many people have been handled by these different railroads without the least inconvenience or disarrangement of their schedules.

Philadelphia has very liberal street railway facilities. More than eight hundred miles of tracks traverse three-fourths of the paved streets of the city. In respect to electric roads, the city may challenge comparison with any other in the world. These lines not only extend from river to county line, both north and west, but make connections with many other lines which run far into the neighboring counties, thereby linking Philadelphia with all suburbs and distant points of the State and adjoining States. The service is as well planned as it is possible to make it. As a rule the rate of fare here is lower than in almost any other large city. Even in the busy hours of the day, and especially at points where congestion of traffic is the greatest, the various car lines transport the thousands of passengers with little difficulty or delay.

**Proud of
Local Transit
Facilities**

The transportation service of Philadelphia appeals very strongly to visitors, for they are enabled to go almost anywhere in comfortable cars and at the highest and safest speed. Within the past year the city has entered into an agreement with the Rapid Transit Company, operating all the electric lines, for the purpose of still further benefiting the public. Probably in no other city in the United States are more comfortable or commodious conveyances used. On nearly every line handsome cars, over 30 feet in length, with double trucks and powerful motors, are used. Altogether, close upon 3000 are in daily use and in a year more than 400,000,000 passengers are carried. With the completion of the Market Street double-track subway and

**Large and
Commodious
Trolley Cars**

elevated roads, Philadelphia's street-car system is a model for other cities to follow.

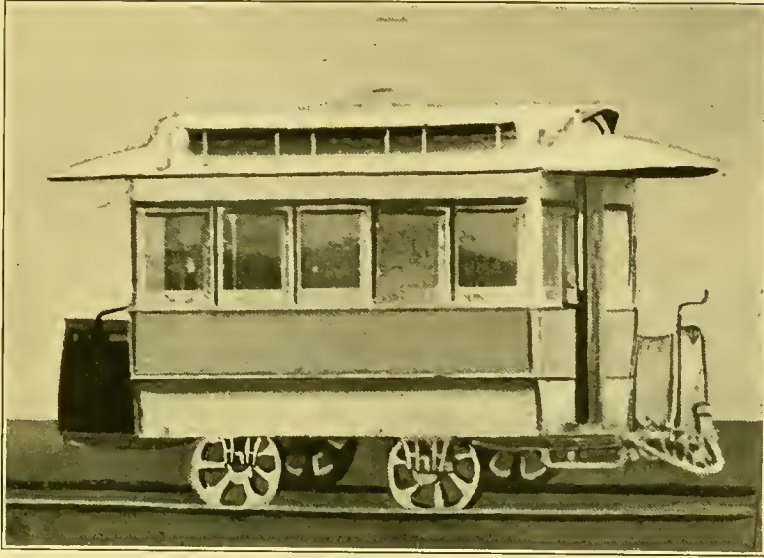
The evolution of street-car traffic in this city from 1856 to the present time forms an important part of the history of the city. Until 1893 the motive power was horses. Philadelphia was one of the first cities in the country to abolish horse-cars, and so quickly did the company make the change that within three years from the time the first electric car was operated, the last of the horse-cars was banished. In that same year the city became the pioneer of the United States in electric-car service. Prior to the introduction of the electric system, cable-cars were used on Market Street and on Columbia Avenue, the first step toward the better service of to-day.

One of the features of the present car system which has been of benefit to the municipality is the paving by the Rapid Transit Company of all streets on which car-tracks have been laid. This paving by the company of such streets so occupied meant a great deal to the people of the city. The company repaved many miles of streets, and this led City Councils to improve hundreds of miles of minor streets, with the result that Philadelphia has the best paved streets of any city in the United States, nearly nine-tenths of which are of asphalt.

Although owning such a franchise, the Rapid Transit Company has entered into an agreement with the city not to lay car-tracks on Broad Street, the longest and widest boulevard in any city in the world. To the splendid transit arrangements is due the great development of Philadelphia's suburban districts and the bringing of every part of the city into organic relationship. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that one of the benefits these suburban districts have received is quick postal service through the use of mail-cars on the lines of the company.

While the advent of the electric trolley system formed an epoch in the history of Philadelphia and its traction facilities, the most notable period was reached this year, when the subway

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY



Horse Car of Fifty Years Ago



Section of Market Street Elevated Road, Showing Cross-over Signal Lights and Transform Block

**Finest
Subway in
the World**

between the Delaware and Schuylkill was formally opened. This subway was started April 6, 1903. The western section, from Twenty-third and Market Streets to Fifteenth, was completed and opened for traffic on December 18, 1907, in connection with the elevated line joining with it and extending from the Schuylkill to Sixty-ninth Street. Subway work from Fifteenth Street to the Delaware River was begun June 4, 1906, and completed and used for through train service on Monday, August 3, 1908.

**Cost of
Subway
\$20,000,000**

While Philadelphia's subway is only two miles in length as compared with Boston's six-mile subway and New York's twenty-mile subway, it has been declared by engineers to be the finest, the most enduring, the most pretentious underground system in the world. Others may be more ornamental, but none compare with it in construction. It is not a tunnel or a tube, but a railway built beneath the surface of the street. Between the City Hall and the Schuylkill there are four tracks, two being used by surface trolley cars independent of the electric trains. It is the only modern underground system built entirely by private enterprise. From the Schuylkill River to Front Street the subway is a continuous structure of concrete with steel girders. The roof is supported in its centre by steel pillars encased in concrete. These pillars are placed between the tracks and are continuous for the entire length of the structure, excepting only at switches. At these cross-overs the roof is spanned the full width and secured by massive steel girders laid transversely in cement and of such size as to require a thickness of roof as great as 22 inches.

**Built Without
Stopping
Street Traffic**

In the construction of this subway the engineers in charge encountered great difficulties. It was absolutely necessary, prior to the beginning of the work, to build new sewers and move water and gas-mains. All this work and the building of the cement subway was done without interfering with surface travel at any point. The new sewers were also constructed of concrete. The entire amount of concrete work in its construction is equiva-

lent to 700,000 cubic yards. The steel and iron used aggregated 12,000,000 pounds.

In carrying passengers and providing for the safety of employees every precaution has been taken. The cars are of pressed steel, built on the latest and most improved lines. Each car has a seating capacity for 52 people and is provided with two 125-horse-power motors. Trains of three to five cars are run for the quick handling of passengers. The cars are provided with side doors for exit, and each is equipped with automatic couplers, this city being the first to inaugurate their use. Throughout the length of the elevated and subway lines the most modern signal system is in use. With these precautions, trains can be run on close schedules in absolute safety. Should a slight defect occur in any particular block, the danger signal is immediately displayed, and an automatic stop arrangement makes it impossible for a rear collision to occur.

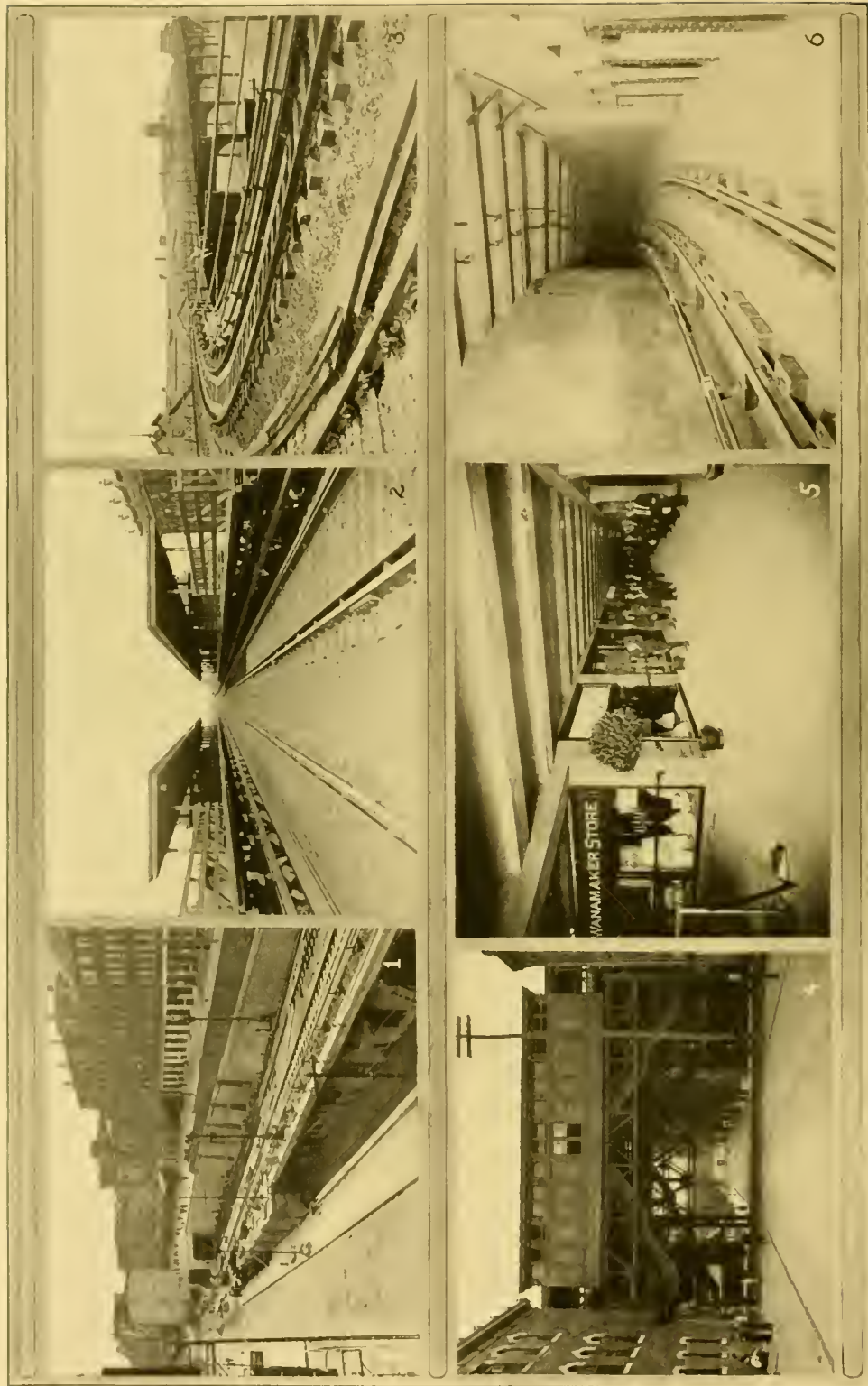
**Danger from
Accidents
Minimized**

The various underground stations are marvels of construction. At the Thirteenth, Eleventh and Eighth Street stations on both sides of the tracks are stores with grand promenade balconies overlooking the subway. These stations are finished in marble and brilliantly illuminated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent by the Market Street merchants to make this feature of the subway a special attraction.

**Magnificent
Underground
Stations and
Stores**

The time of a trip from the Sixty-ninth Street terminal to the Delaware River (about 7 miles) is 27 minutes. The elevated system west of the Schuylkill, which connects with the subway, is also of wonderful construction. The roadbed is of concrete, so made to deaden noise and prevent drippings into the street. The stations are conveniently located. At the extreme western end of the line a million-dollar terminal and power-house has been erected. Here many suburban lines diverge to all points in the adjoining counties.

* * * * *



- 1—View of Elevated Track Leaving the East Market Street Subway at Market Street and Water Street, and Leading up to Elevated Structure at Arch Street
- 2—Sample of Station Along the West Market Street Elevated Road
- 3—Showing Loop of the Elevated Road Nearly Completed at Delaware Avenue and Arch Street
- 4—Station of the Elevated Road at Thirty-sixth and Market Streets
- 5—Show-Window Display at the Thirteenth Street Station Under the John Wanamaker Store
- 6—Subway Track Around the South Side of City Hall

CHAPTER ELEVENTH

PHILADELPHIA *FINANCIAL* INSTITUTIONS HAVE ALWAYS HAD A TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE IN THE MONETARY *AFFAIRS* OF THE COUNTRY

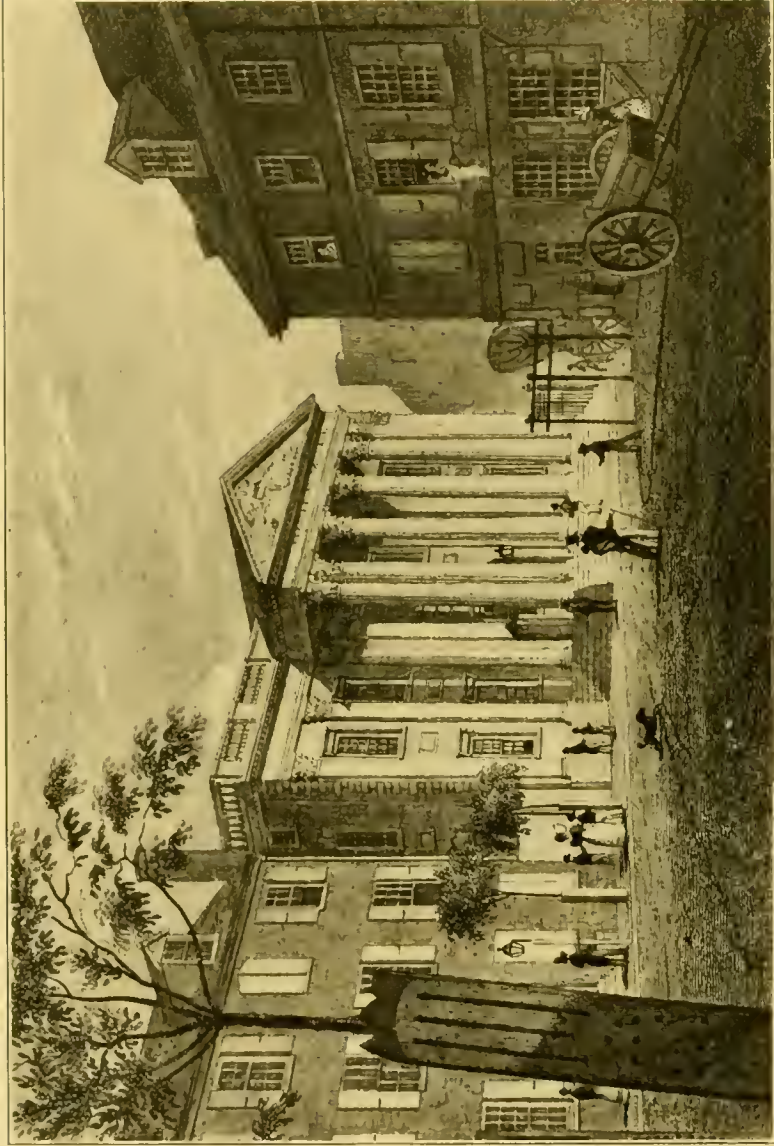


THE financial history of Philadelphia forms a very important link in the chain of events in the city founded by Penn. In the review showing Philadelphia's industrial and commercial greatness it was stated that this city had the first bank in America and the first savings institution. With the rapid growth along industrial lines, the banking and trust companies have developed remarkable strength. This has been largely due to the conservative business methods which have characterized their management, and have won for them the highest confidence both at home and abroad.

**Influential
Because of
Conservative
Methods**

Philadelphia's banks and trust companies have more than \$175,000,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits, while private bankers contribute millions more to the aggregate. In its savings institutions the latest reports of the Commissioner of Banking show capital, surplus, and undivided profits of over \$112,000,000. In the National banks alone the deposits are close upon \$250,000,000, and in the trust companies over \$300,000,000, in addition to total trust funds of \$550,000,000. In order to ascertain Philadelphia's banking strength, the combination of these figures shows the total capital, surplus, and undivided profits at \$175,000,000, with total deposits close upon \$600,000,000.

Banks, trust companies, and all other financial institutions of the city, with their aggregate capital and surplus, give to



Stephen Girard's Bank

this city a financial strength and standing of great significance in the monetary affairs of the country. The wealth of Philadelphia is more generally owned by its citizens than will be found the case in any other great city. It has been mainly earned, inherited, accumulated, and kept here, and steadily augmented by judicious investment and thrifty management, until the depositories of this city have become a tremendous monetary power with a reserve force which can be utilized with telling effect should occasion require.

In this connection it should be recalled that Philadelphia has more than once come to the aid of the Government. In the days of the Revolution, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War, it was Philadelphia's private funds and banking capital that helped the Government out of its financial difficulties when large sums of money had to be quickly raised. The names of Robert Morris, Stephen Girard, Jay Cooke, E. W. Clark, and others, will never be forgotten. Banking is conducted in Philadelphia in accordance with sound yet vigorous business methods, and wields a wholesome and far-reaching influence, while the great wealth of this city furnishes the means for many extensive American enterprises.

**Philadelphia
Financiers
Save the
Nation**

The history of Philadelphia would not be complete without reference to Robert Morris, the first great American financier, who, in 1763, conceived the idea of establishing a bank here. This he carried into effect in 1780, when the Pennsylvania Bank was established. The men associated with Robert Morris included Thomas Willing, John Nixon, Blair McClenahan, James Wilson, George Clymer and William Bingham. The plan of the bank, as elaborated June 17, 1780, was to open a subscription to the amount of £300,000 Pennsylvania currency, in real money, the subscribers to the stock executing bonds to the amount of their subscriptions, and the whole to form the capital of the bank, by the aid of which it was proposed to purchase supplies and transport food to the army.

**Organization
of the First
Banking
Institution**

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

Congress was officially notified of the organization of this bank on June 21, 1780, and resolutions were adopted pledging the faith of the United States for the repayment of subscriptions. The bank commenced business July 17, 1780, on Front Street, just above Walnut. Its operations were successful, and none of those suffered loss who took stock in it—as much, no doubt, from patriotic motives as with the hope of pecuniary gain. The affairs of this bank were wound up about the close of the year 1784.

On December 31, 1781, an Act was passed by Congress creating the stockholders a corporation forever, under the title of “The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of



Robert Morris

The first American Financier, who financed the Government for the Revolution

North America," restricting the amount of property to be held by the corporation to \$10,000,000, and thus the Bank of North America became the first incorporated bank not only of Philadelphia but in the United States. It commenced business January 7, 1782, in the store belonging to its cashier on the north side of Chestnut Street, west of Third, the very spot where stands the present building. It was very successful in its operations, but as doubts were entertained whether it would be entirely valid as a financial institution in Pennsylvania without authority granted by the State, a bill was passed by the Assembly, on February 25, 1782, incorporating the bank. It is the only National bank in the United States, with possibly one exception, that is permitted to omit the word "National" from its title on its circulating currency and in other transactions.

Stephen Girard became prominent as a financier in 1812, when he purchased the building on Third Street, south of Chestnut, which had previously been occupied by the Bank of the United States, and in that building, while continuing his mercantile enterprises, he conducted a profitable banking business until the time of his death, December 26, 1831.

**Stephen Girard's
Activity as a
Financier**

The Philadelphia Clearing House is an organization which can be said to be the "balance-wheel" of the banks. This organization, which in March, 1908, celebrated the semi-centennial of its foundation, is the heart of the financial body, and its influence is felt in aggregate business just as each individual or corporate enterprise is expedited and benefited by perfect system and the employment of the best methods in transacting its affairs. It was created by the banks for their mutual convenience, assistance and protection, and for the purpose of simplifying business.

At the time of the organization of the Clearing House, fifty years ago, there were in Philadelphia seventeen banks. Their aggregate deposits amounted to between fifteen and sixteen million dollars. The population was slightly over half a

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

**The Clearing
House and Its
Purpose**

million. At present the Clearing House has thirty-two banks in its membership whose aggregate deposits are over \$250,000,000. It is a voluntary association composed of the several banks and is entirely without capital. While its organization dates from February 1, 1858, it was not until March 22d of that year that it actually began operations. On its first day the clearings amounted to \$2,991,939.90, and the balance settled aggregated \$147,437.24. In these days the clearings run anywhere from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and the balances settled average about \$1,500,000.

**Two Banks
Over
One Hundred
Years Old**

Since its organization in 1858 only four out of the forty-five banks which have been its members have failed, and eight other banks, including five of the original members, have been absorbed by existing banks. There were no National banks at the time of its organization, the National Bank Act not taking effect until February 25, 1863. The first to become a member was the Philadelphia Bank, organized September 19, 1863. This bank and the Bank of North America are the only two institutions in the city which have been in continuous operation for more than a century.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank began as a State bank March 16, 1809. Since 1858 it has been fiscal agent for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1810 the National Bank of Northern Liberties began its career; in 1825 the Southwark National; the next year the Kensington National; in 1828 the Penn, first called Penn Township Bank; in 1830 the Western National, taking its name from its first location, which was on Ninth Street; in 1831 the Manufacturers', which was first called the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank; in 1846 the Tradesmen's National, and in 1857 the Consolidation National.

The Girard National Bank, which dates from 1832, virtually had its start in the first bank of the United States chartered by Congress in 1791. Its present building has been occupied since July 24, 1797. When the old bank expired with

its charter, in 1811, Stephen Girard bought its building and started "Stephen Girard's Banking House." The business ended with his death, December 26, 1831, but four days later preliminary steps were taken to organize the bank which now flourishes. All the old Clearing House banks became National banks by the end of 1864.

The first National bank in the United States was the First National, Philadelphia. Its original charter was issued June 10, 1863, and it issued the first National bank-notes in the country. At the present time there are thirty-six National banks in Philadelphia and all but four small institutions are members of the Clearing House.

As American banking had its birthplace here, so the first trust companies of the country originated in Philadelphia. These companies found a field of operation in various branches of business, such as safe deposit, title insurance, the management of real estate, receiving money on deposit, and the execution of fiduciary trusts. The great success they have achieved is the best reason for their existence. In this city trust companies have increased in numbers, wealth, strength and influence. The trust company business of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania has developed largely since the Act of Legislature of 1890 amending the Act of 1874 extending the rights and privileges of such companies. They have become important factors in the investment of money and in the performance of a variety of duties involving monetary transactions.

**Trust Companies
Originated
Here**

Trust companies are practically supplementary to and aids to banks rather than competitors, and this view is sustained by the fact that the stockholders and the management of banks are often holders of trust company stocks and actively interested in their business. It is the purpose of the trust companies to utilize the deposits of those who are not actively engaged in industrial, commercial, or mercantile business, and who prefer to

deposit their money where they can obtain a small return of interest.

**Philadelphia's
Stock Exchange
a Century Old**

Philadelphia Stock Exchange, first known as a stock board, dates back to the beginning of the nineteenth century, and its first meeting-place was in the Exchange Coffee House on Second Street. Included among its membership from those early days are the names of many men who figured prominently in the financial affairs of the city. The Stock Exchange wields great power in public business. All trade depressions, panics, and important events in the commercial or political world are quickly reflected there.

This article would not be complete if some reference were not made to the financial condition of the city itself. On July 1, 1908, the funded debt of Philadelphia was \$77,296,520.22. The assessed valuation of real estate owned by the city is about \$83,500,000. The per capita credit is \$98.08, as compared with \$46.07 in New York, \$44.74 in Chicago, \$59.60 in St. Louis, and \$84.61 in Boston.



The Handsomest Banking House in the Country
New White Marble Building of Girard Trust Company
Broad and Chestnut Streets

CHAPTER TWELFTH

BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT CENTURY



HISTORICALLY connected with the early annals of the United States, Philadelphia, the metropolis of Pennsylvania, is to-day the third city in the United States in population. Besides being the third city of importance in the list of industrial cities in the country, it is unquestionably first, so far, as its historical associations are concerned.

Rich in
Historic
Association

The following chronological table shows in a brief way the history and growth of the city:

1609	Henry Hudson in the <i>Half Moon</i> visited Delaware Bay.
1616	Voyage of Hendrickson to the mouth of the Schuylkill.
1623	Landing of Kornelius Méy at Cape May, so named after him.
1624	Fort Nassau, at Gloucester, built by Méy.
1633	Year in which the Dutch are reported as having purchased lands from the Indians.
1638	Swedish settlements located on the Delaware.
1643	Fort built and occupied by Swedes within the present boundary of city.
1646	Erection of the original Swedes Church on Tinicum Island.
1655	Dutch conquer the Swedes.
1664	English in turn conquer the Dutch.
1677	"Gloria Dei," the second Swedish church, erected at what is now Christian and Swanson Streets.
1680	Grant of Pennsylvania to William Penn by Charles II.



Pioneer Clearing and Log Cabin. Showing Blockhouse to Warn of Indian Invasion.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

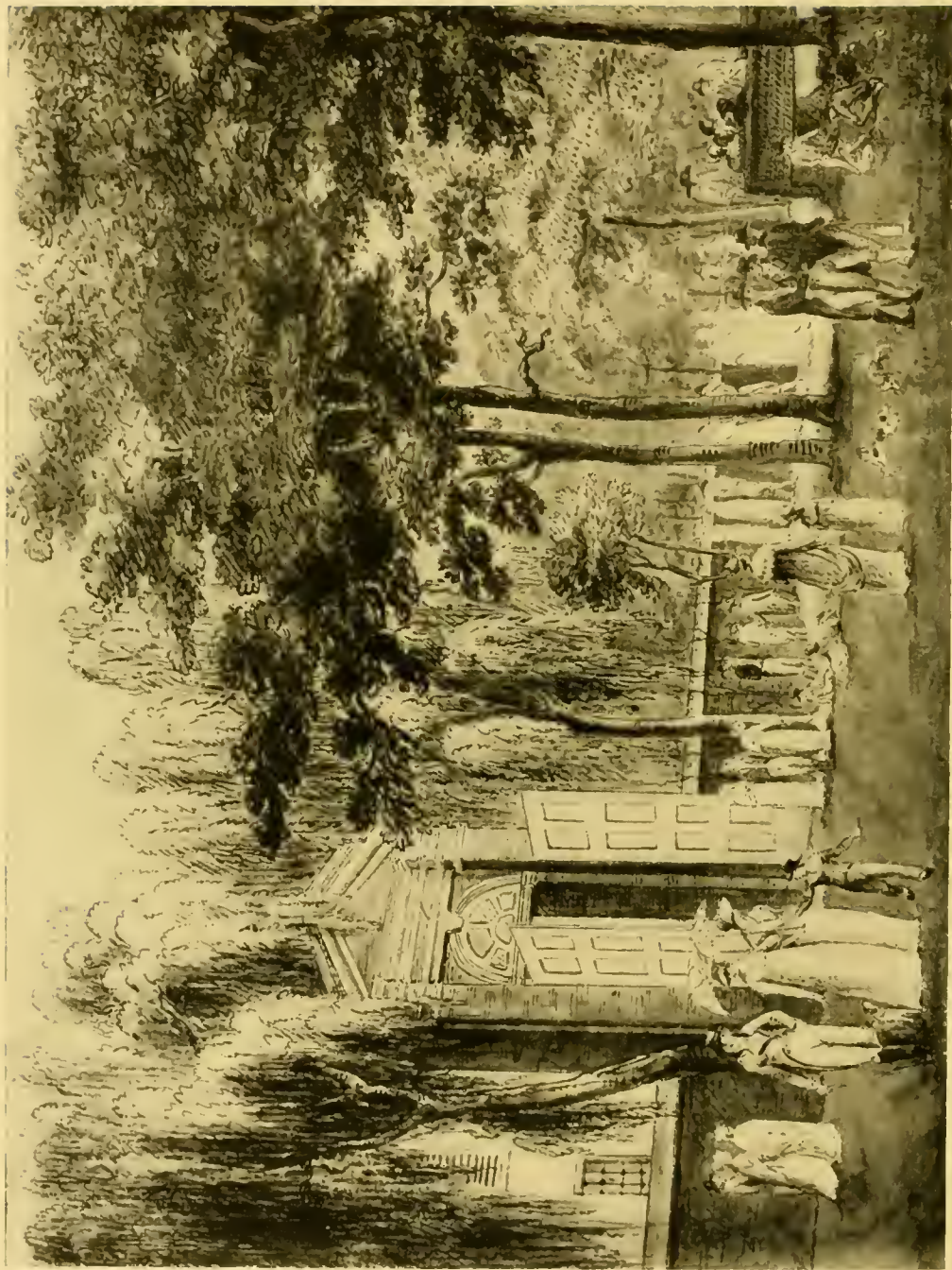
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|------|----------|--|
| 1681 | Sept. | Lieut.-Governor William Markham arrived. |
| 1682 | April 25 | Penn signed Frame of Government, practically the first charter for the colonists. |
| | May 5 | Declaration of laws and regulations given by Penn. |
| | June | Thomas Holme, Penn's surveyor, examined sites below Chester and ten miles north of present site. |
| | July 10 | Earliest survey of city lots on record. Blue Anchor Inn, Front and Dock Streets, afterward called the "Boatman and Call," built. |
| | Oct. 24 | William Penn arrived at New Castle on the <i>Welcome</i> , then proceeded to Upland, which he renamed Chester. |
| 1683 | March 10 | First meeting of the governor and council held in Philadelphia. |
| | Aug. 16 | Penn in a letter wrote: "Philadelphia is at last laid out." Penn's house on Letitia Street built. First offices of the State. |
| | | First English school founded by Enoch Flower. |
| 1684 | | Brick Quaker meeting-house erected on Centre Square. |
| | | Return of Penn to England. |
| 1685 | | First printing press established in Philadelphia, by William Bradford. The first work printed was an almanac, edited by Samuel Atkins. |
| 1689 | | "William Penn Charter" School, on Fourth street, below Chestnut, established. |
| 1691 | | First City Charter granted by William Penn. |
| 1693 | Oct. 20 | Penn deprived of government by William and Mary. |
| 1695 | | Restoration of government to Penn. |
| | | Christ Church built. |
| 1699 | Dec. 2 | Penn's second visit. |
| 1700 | Jan. | "Slate Roof House," erected in 1689, the largest at that time in Philadelphia, occupied by William Penn. |
| | Jan. 2 | Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church dedicated. |
| | July 13 | First watchman, the forerunner of the city's police department, appointed "to go round ye town with a small bell in ye night time." |
| 1701 | Oct. 25 | Charter granted city by William Penn, and Edward Shippen appointed Mayor. |

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

- 1704 First Presbyterian Church, called "Buttonwood Church," built on south side Market Street, between Second and Third.
- 1707 Philadelphia Baptist Organization formed.
Great Towne House, used as a town hall and seat of municipal government and legislature until 1735, erected on High (Market) Street, between Second and Third.
- 1712 Penn stricken with apoplexy.
- 1713 First almshouse established by the Friends, Walnut Street, between Third and Fourth.
- 1715 Ferry to Gloucester established.
- 1718 July 30 Death of William Penn.
Dec. 8 First fire engine purchased by the Council.
- 1719 April Ordinance passed for paving streets with stone, and footways with brick.
Dec. 22 *American Weekly Mercury*, first newspaper in America outside of Boston, established by Andrew Bradford.
- 1723 Oct. Benjamin Franklin, 17 years old, arrived in Philadelphia.
- 1724 Carpenters' Guild established.
- 1729 Sept. 28 Franklin publishes the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.
Rebuilding of Christ Church (present structure) begun.
State House (Independence Hall) commenced.
- 1731 Jan. Three fire engines and 200 leather firebuckets arrive from England.
July 1 Philadelphia Library founded by Franklin.
- 1733 Franklin's first "Poor Richard" almanac published.
Building of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Willing's Alley, started.
- 1735 Oct. State House finished and dedicated and occupied by the Legislature.
- 1736 Dec. 7 Union Fire Company established—first volunteer organization of the kind in the country.
- 1740 University of Pennsylvania founded, then named "The Charity School."
May 14 American Philosophical Society established by Franklin, first of its kind in the country.
- 1741 School buildings erected on Fourth Street, south of Arch Street.
- 1743 Franklin draws up plans for establishing an Academy which later became the University of Pennsylvania.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

- 1747 Nov. 21 Citizens associate for military defence.
- 1749 Academy started and combined with Charity School.
First theatrical company visits Philadelphia.
- 1751 Bell for State House, which later became known as the
"Liberty Bell," ordered in London.
- Sept. Streets first lighted with lamps.
- 1752 State House bell arrived.
- 1753 University of Pennsylvania. Charter granted by Thomas and
Richard Penn, incorporating "The Academy and Charitable
School."
State House bell first rung from the State House steeple.
- 1754 Chime of eight bells hung in Christ Church.
- 1755 Confirmatory Charter granted, incorporating the "College,
Academy and Charity School," which later became the
University of Pennsylvania.
- 1756 Feb. Pennsylvania General Hospital opened.
- 1757 May 17 First commencement at college on Fourth Street, below
Arch, chartered June 16, 1755, with seven graduates.
- 1760 Germantown Academy founded.
- 1762 Nov. Act passed for "Regulating, pitching, paving and cleansing
the streets, lanes and alleys, etc., within the central part
of Philadelphia."
- 1765 University of Pennsylvania Medical School founded. From
September, 1777, to June, 1778, owing to the occupation of
Philadelphia by British troops, recitations and lectures were
suspended at the University of Pennsylvania.
- March 22 Stamp Act passed; resented by people.
- Nov. 6 Non-importation agreement adopted by merchants and im-
porters in Philadelphia.
- 1766 Nov. 12 Old Southwark Theatre, South and Apollo Streets, first
permanent theatre in America, opened.
- 1767 Dec. 2 "Farmer's Letters" published in *Pennsylvania Chronicle* by
John Dickenson. Rights of colonists asserted.
- 1770 Carpenters' Hall built.
- 1771 Richard Penn, brother to John Penn, Lieutenant-Governor.
- 1773 John Penn, Lieutenant-Governor.
- Dec. 26 Ship *Polly*, laden with tea, arrived in port; sent home with
cargo intact.
- 1774 July 15 Provincial Assembly of Colonies called to consider ways
and means of preserving liberty.
- Sept. 4 First Continental Congress met in Carpenters' Hall.
- Nov. 17 Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse organized.



Original Drawing, by the Elder Birch.

Part of the State House Yard, Walnut Street Gates. Prison in Distance.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

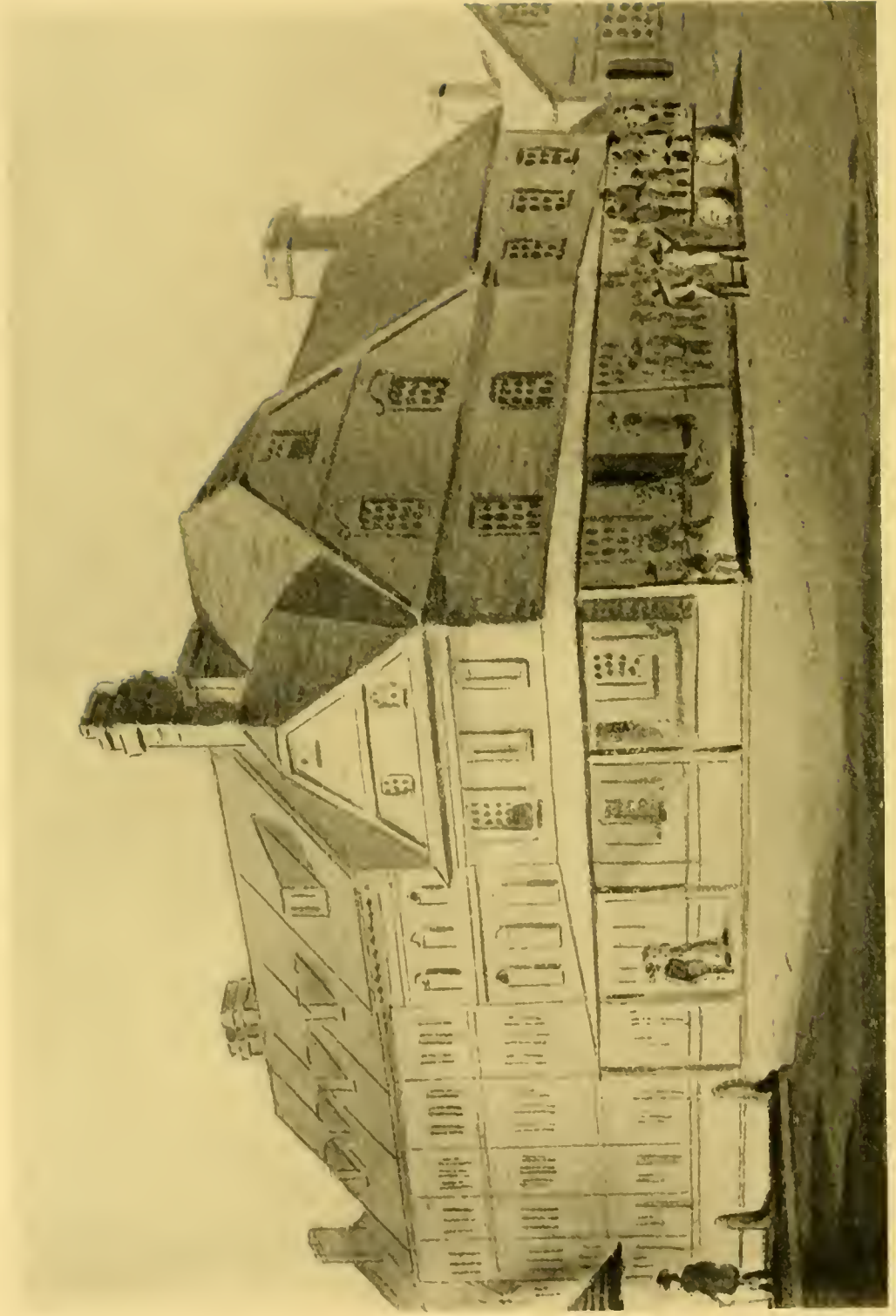
- 1775 Beginning of the Revolution. Washington selected as Commander-in-Chief of Continental army, in the State House.
 Piano, probably first built in this country, made by John Behrent, Third Street below Brown.
- May 10 Second Continental Congress met in State House.
- 1776 June 11 Articles of Confederation prepared by committee of Second Continental Congress.
- July 4 Adoption and signing of the Declaration of Independence.
- July 8 Proclaiming the Declaration, State House Square, accompanied by ringing of the Liberty Bell. Declaration read to the people by John Nixon. End of colonial system.
- 1777 Sept. 27 British, under Gen. Howe, occupy Philadelphia.
 Meschianza held at old Wharton House, on Moyamensing Road.
- Sept. Continental Congress moved to York, Pa.
- Oct. 15 Battle of Germantown.
 Battles on the Delaware over the defences of the city.
- 1778 May 18 British evacuate Philadelphia.
- 1779 Incorporation of the University of the State of Pennsylvania.
- 1780 Bank of North America originated by Robert Morris.
- 1781 March 1 Articles of Confederation finally ratified by vote of States sitting in Congress.
- 1782 First English Bible printed in the United States, published in Philadelphia.
- 1783 End of the Revolution.
 Continental Congress moved to Princeton, N. J .
- 1784 Dec. 21 *American Daily Advertiser*, afterwards the *Aurora*, the first daily newspaper issued in America, printed in Philadelphia.
- 1786 July 26 Steamboat built by John Fitch, the first to be propelled by steam in America, operated on the Delaware.
- 1787 Constitutional Convention of the States held in Independence Hall.
- 1788 Feb. 22 Washington's Birthday first celebrated officially by public salute of artillery.
- July 4 Celebration of the new Union by a Federal procession.
- 1789 First Congress held initial session under the Constitution.
- March 11 New charter granted the city.
- April 13 Samuel Powel elected first Mayor by Council under new charter.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

- 1790 April 17 Death of Franklin, aged 84.
- Dec. 6 United States Government removed from New York to Philadelphia.
- Law School of the University, first in America, established.
- 1791 Union of the University of the State of Pennsylvania with The College, under the title of the "University of Pennsylvania."
- 1792 Oct. United States Mint established, east side Seventh street, above Filbert. The only one in the United States until 1835.
- 1793 Epidemic of yellow fever in Philadelphia. Four thousand deaths in four months.
- 1794 First turnpike road in the United States opened from Philadelphia to Lancaster, 62 miles.
- 1796 April 4 Select Council, consisting of twelve citizens to serve three years, created by Act of Legislature.
- Aug. First gas-light in America exhibited in Philadelphia.
- 1799 April 3 Governor signs bill removing seat of State government to Lancaster.
- 1800 July United States Government removed from Philadelphia to Washington.
- 1801 Jan. 1 City first supplied with water from the Schuylkill, through street mains. Centre Square Water Works, first in America, in operation.
- First navy yard established.
- 1802 University of Pennsylvania removed to the site now occupied by the Philadelphia Post Office. (Ninth and Chestnut Streets.)
- 1804 Aug. Coach route established from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh.
- 1805 Jan. 1 Permanent bridge across the Schuylkill opened.
- Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts founded, the pioneer in America.
- 1806 March 28 Academy of the Fine Arts incorporated.
- 1807 Jan. 17 Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank organized.
- 1808 June Steamboat *Phoenix* arrives at Philadelphia, the first steamboat navigating the ocean.
- 1809 Olympic Theatre erected at northeast corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets.
- First railroad track in United States laid in yard of Bull's Head Tavern.
- 1810 First steam ferry between Philadelphia and Camden.
- Elm on site of Penn's treaty with the Indians blown down.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

- 1812 **March 10** The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities chartered.
- March 21** Academy of Natural Sciences founded.
- War of 1812 begun. Financed by Stephen Girard.
- 1813 **Jan.** Spring Garden Street bridge built.
- 1814 President Monroe visited Philadelphia.
- 1815 **Feb. 17** Illumination in honor of Peace Treaty.
- Sept. 5** Fairmount Water Works Pumping Station completed (dam completed 1822).
- 1816 City purchased State House and Liberty Bell from the State for \$70,000.
- 1819 Vauxhall Garden, northeast corner Broad and Walnut Streets, destroyed by mob.
- 1820 Musical Fund Society established.
- 1821 Apprentices' Library incorporated and Philadelphia Law Library established.
- Saturday Evening Post* established.
- Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb opened.
- Mercantile Library Association organized.
- First Odd Fellows' Lodge in Pennsylvania organized in Philadelphia.
- Philadelphia College of Pharmacy founded.
- 1824 **Feb. 5** Franklin Institute organized.
- American Sunday School Union founded in Philadelphia.
- Dec. 2** Historical Society of Pennsylvania organized.
- Reception to Lafayette.
- 1825 Schuylkill canal to Port Carbon opened.
- 1826 **April 7** Jefferson Medical College incorporated.
- 1827 Penn Treaty Monument erected in Kensington.
- Dec. 21** Pennsylvania Horticultural Society founded.
- 1828 Arch Street Theatre opened.
- 1829 **May 19** Name of Centre Square changed to Penn Square.
- June 29** *Philadelphia Inquirer* first issued as the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*.
- Corner-stone of the United States Mint laid at Juniper and Chestnut Streets.



Old London Coffee House, Southwest Corner Front and Market Streets, 1702-1883. Slave Block.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

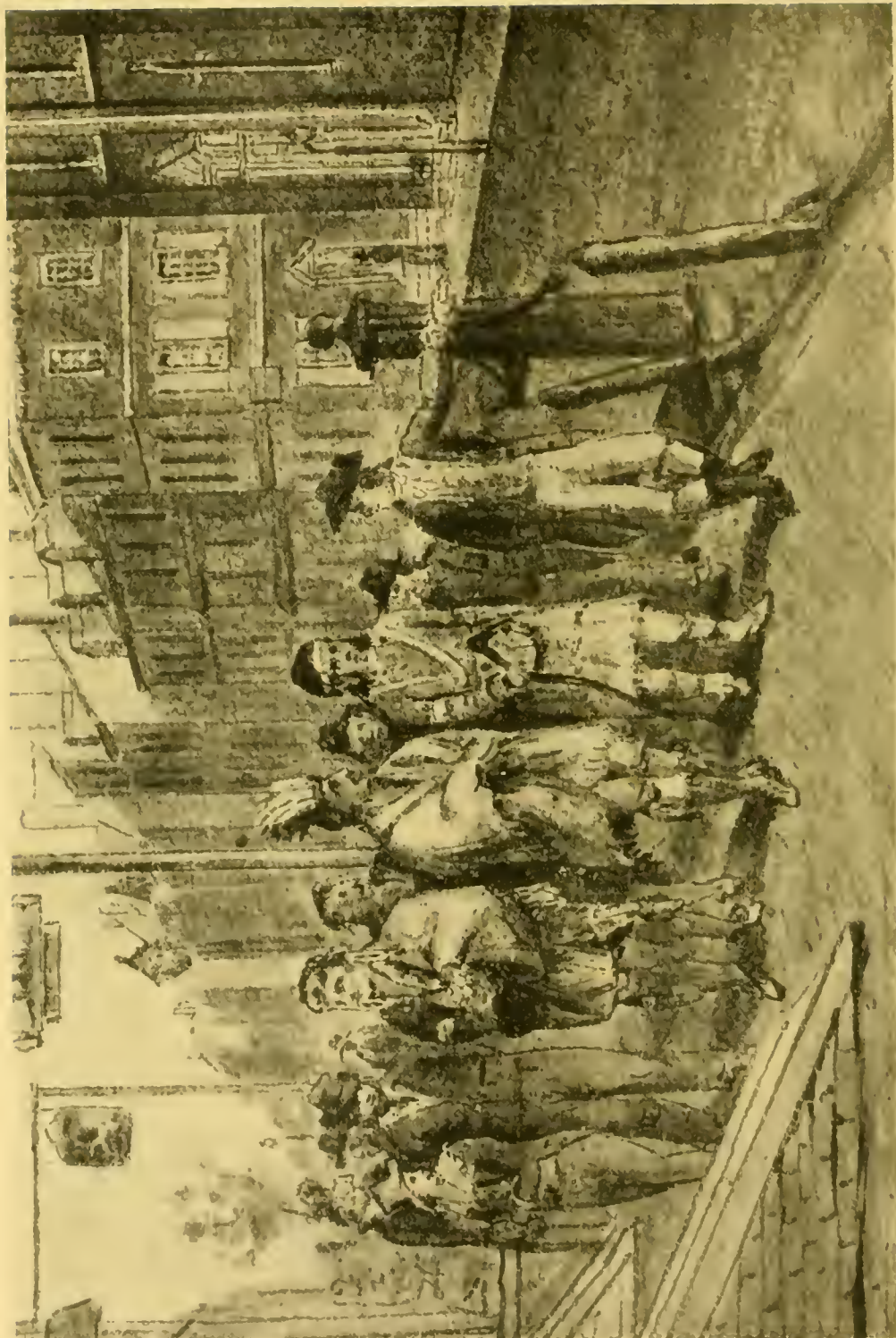
- p>1830 William Cramp established shipyard at Kensington.
p>1831 Dec. 31 Death of Stephen Girard.
p>1832 Girard's gifts to city announced.
p>Feb. 22 Corner-stone of Merchants' Exchange laid.
p>June 6 Opening of railroad to Germantown and steam locomotive first used.
p>1833 March 27 First triennial parade of the Fire Department.
p>Philadelphia Club organized.
p>First omnibus line, Navy Yard to Kensington.
p>July 4 Corner-stone of Girard College laid.
p>1834 Railroad, canal and portage lines operated through to Pittsburgh.
p>1835 July 8 Liberty Bell cracked while tolling the death of John Marshall, one of the greatest men of Revolutionary times, and the last of those who were associated with Washington and the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
p>1836 Feb. 8 Streets first lighted with gas.
p>March 25
- Public Ledger*
- established.
p>June 13 Central High School chartered.
p>1837 Sept. 19 Corner-stone of Central High School laid, east side of Juniper Street, below Market.
p>1838 Oct. 21 High School on Juniper Street opened.
p>1841 Oct. 12 John Morin Scott, first Mayor elected by the people.
p>1844 Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park, bought for public use.
p>1846 Mexican War started. Financed by E. W. Clark & Company, of Philadelphia.
p>Dec. 26 Philadelphia and Pittsburgh connected by telegraph.
p>1847 April 12 Philadelphia
- Evening Bulletin*
- established.
p>April 19 Illumination for victories in Mexico.
p>July 1
- North American and United States Gazette*
- consolidated.
p>
- Evening Item*
- established.
p>1848 Jan. 1 Girard College opened.
p>April 25 Corner-stone of St. Mary's Episcopal Church laid.
p>1849 Degrees first conferred by Central High School.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

- 1850 Great fire in maritime section; four hundred buildings burned.
- March 11 Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, oldest regular college for female physicians, incorporated.
- 1851 Sept. 30 Girard College dedicated.
- Dec. 24 Reception to Kossuth.
- 1853 May 31 Corner-stone of second Central High School building laid, southeast corner Broad and Green Streets.
- 1854 Feb. 2 Consolidation Act, extending the city so as to include the whole of Philadelphia County, passed.
- June 30 Consolidation Act went into effect.
- Young Men's Christian Association instituted.
- 1855 Jan. 3 Line of passenger cars drawn by horses established.
- Sept. 18 Beginning of Fairmount Park by dedication of Lemon Hill for park purposes.
- Sept. 27 Masonic Hall, on Chestnut Street above Seventh, dedicated.
- 1856 April 19 Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph went into operation.
- May 13 Chief of Police appointed.
- Streets first swept by revolving machine brooms.
- 1857 Feb. 25 American Academy of Music first opened with operatic performance "Il Trovatore."
- Aug. 1 *The Press* established.
- Dec. 13 Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul dedicated.
- 1858 Jan. 20 Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway opened to the public.
- Jan. 20 City purchases first steam fire engine.
- Sept. 1 City celebrates laying of first Atlantic cable.
- 1859 Cholera epidemic, lasting from May 30 to September 12—1012 deaths.
- Zoological Society founded; first in America.
- 1860 Bethany Presbyterian Church opened.
- June 9 First Japanese embassy to any country arrived.
- Oct. 9 Prince of Wales visited Philadelphia.
- 1861 Jan. 4 National fast day on account of fears of secession.
- Feb. 22 President Lincoln raised "Star Spangled Banner" over Independence Hall.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

- 1861 April 13 Patriotic fervor stirred by news from Fort Sumter.
Beginning of Civil War; financed by Jay Cooke & Company.
- April 18 Sixth Massachusetts Regiment passed through Philadelphia on way to Baltimore.
- May 11 Col. Robert Anderson, hero of Fort Sumter, received in Independence Hall.
- May 18 Cooper-shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, which fed more than 600,000 soldiers passing through the city during the Civil War, opened on Otsego Street.
- 1862 April 20 Cathedral opened for vespers and papal benediction.
- Nov. 15 Union League Club organized.
- 1863 June 16 Mayor Henry issued proclamation calling citizens to the defence of the city.
- 1864 Jan. 4 *The Evening Telegraph* first issued.
- June 7 Great Sanitary Fair held in Logan Square for the benefit of Union soldiers.
- June 16 President Lincoln and wife visited the Sanitary Fair.
- Oct. 4 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad formally opened.
- Nov. 20 Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul consecrated.
- 1865 Fairmount Park dedicated.
- April 3 City illuminated in honor of the fall of Richmond.
- April 15 Assassination of President Lincoln; suspension of business and universal mourning.
- April 22 Lincoln's body rested in state in Independence Hall.
- May 14 New house of the Union League, Broad and Sansom Streets, opened.
- July 4 Magnificent illumination and pyrotechnic display at Penn Square in honor of the close of the Civil War.
- 1866 June 23 Chestnut Street bridge opened.
- 1868 Reception to General McClellan.
- 1869 July 5 Washington Monument in front of State House, the gift of the school children, dedicated. (Removed to Conversation Hall, second floor, City Hall, February 22, 1908.)
- 1870 Sept. 20 Lincoln Monument on Park drive dedicated.
Ridgeway Library built.



Sketched by William Birch

Second and Market Streets, 1799.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

- 1871 March 15 Paid Fire Department goes into operation.
- Aug. 10 Construction of City Hall begun at Broad and Market Streets.
- 1872 State Constitutional Convention at Horace Binney School.
- 1873 Sept. 25 Masonic Temple, Broad and Filbert Streets, dedicated.
- 1874 Zoological Gardens, first and largest in America, opened.
- Feb. 14 City Seal adopted by Councils.
- July 4 Girard Avenue bridge opened.
- Corner-stone of City Hall laid with Masonic ceremony.
- Oct. 6 Franklin Institute holds last exhibit in old building.
- Nov. 15 Centennial celebration of the formation of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.
- 1875 Nov. 21 Moody and Sankey, evangelists, hold their first religious revival services in the old freight depot, Thirteenth and Market Streets, on the site of Wanamaker's great store building.
- 1876 May 10 Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park opened.
- Sept. 28 Pennsylvania Day at Centennial; 275,000 people in attendance.
- Oct. 30 Girls' Normal School, Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets, dedicated.
- Nov. 10 Last day of Centennial Exhibition.
- 1877 May 15 Ex-President U. S. Grant sailed from Philadelphia for his trip around the world.
- 1878 Dental School added to the University of Pennsylvania.
- First telephone exchange established.
- 1879 Dec. First electric lighting, the store and warerooms of John Wanamaker, Thirteenth and Market Streets.
- 1880 Ground broken for Broad Street Station.
- 1881 Dec. 3 Chestnut street lighted by 47 electric lights. First electric street lights in city.
- 1882 Oct. 6 Bi-Centennial of the founding of Germantown.
- Oct. 22-27 Bi-Centennial Celebration of landing of William Penn.
- William Penn's cottage (Letitia House), built on Market Street between Front and Second about 1683, the first brick house in Philadelphia, rebuilt in Fairmount Park.
- 1884 March New Post Office building opened.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

- 1885 June 1 New Charter of Philadelphia (the Bullitt Bill) approved.
- 1887 Sept. 15-17 Constitutional Centennial Celebration.
- 1888 March 12 Great blizzard paralyzed business in Philadelphia.
- 1890 May 14 Philadelphia Bourse, only one in America, and largest in the world, established.
- 1892 Foundation of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, connected with the University of Pennsylvania, first of its kind in the world.
- Nov. First electric street railroad opened.
- 1893 Formal opening of Reading Railroad Terminal building.
- 1895 March 27 City government moved to new City Hall.
- Dec. 20 Formal opening of the Bourse.
- 1897 May 27 Washington Monument, at Green Street entrance to the Park, unveiled by President McKinley.
- 1898 Oct. 25-27 Peace Jubilee Celebration commemorating close of Spanish-American War.
- 1899 National Export Exposition, first in the commercial history of the United States, held in Philadelphia.
- April 27 President McKinley dedicated Grant Monument, Fairmount Park.
- Dec. 31 Magnificent illumination of new City Hall and starting of the great clock.



Tower of City Hall, Showing Roof of Building

COMMITTEES COMPOSED OF CITY OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS WHO *PLANNED* AND CARRIED INTO EXECU- TION THE *ANNIVERSARY* CELEBRATION

The organization that developed and put in operation the plans for the Celebration of the Two Hundred and Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of Philadelphia consisted of a General Executive Committee, with supervision over all matters. Under this General Executive Committee were nine main committees — Finance, Military, Religious, Industrial, Historical, Naval Display, River Display, Transportation, Store Decoration. These main committees had working under them 85 sub-committees, each sub-committee chairman reporting to the main committee chairman, who in turn reported to the chairman of the General Executive Committee. The total membership of all committees and sub-committees was 898.

**Committees
Which Arranged
the Celebration**

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. JOHN E. REYBURN, Chairman

GEORGE W. B. HICKS, Secretary

205 City Hall

- | | |
|---|--|
| Boyd, George W.
G. P. Agt., P. R. R., Broad St. Sta. | McCurdy, George
1201 Chestnut St. |
| Brumbaugh, Dr. Martin G.
Room 696, City Hall | Milligan, William J.
City Hall |
| Buchholz, Eduard
183 City Hall | Montgomery, Thomas L.
State Librarian, Harrisburg |
| Caven, Frank H.
615 Fidelity Bldg. | Morrell, General Edward
1430 S. Penn Square |
| Clay, Hon. Henry
City Hall | Morton, Thomas J.
1453 N. 10th St. |
| Clothier, Morris L.
8th and Market Sts. | Nelson, Thomas T.
333 Walnut St. |
| Connell, Charles E.
181 City Hall | Patton, Edward W.
404 Betz Bldg. |
| Connelly, John P.
508 Commonwealth Bldg. | Ransley, Harry C.
126 N. Front St. |
| Converse, John H.
1610 Locust St. | Rosenberg, Morris
716 N. Franklin St. |
| Davis, George B.
3930 Lancaster Ave. | Rushton, Richard H.
Fourth Street National Bank |
| Elverson, Col. James, Jr.
The Inquirer | Ryan, Thomas J.
1028 Land Title Bldg. |
| Ernst, Bernhard
2920 N. 6th St. | Seger, Charles
1105 Betz Bldg. |
| Gillingham, Charles A.
1648 S. Twelfth St. | Shields, W. S. P.
Witherspoon Bldg. |
| Grove, Henry S.
Richmond and Norris Sts. | Stokley, John H.
2947 Frankford Ave. |
| Hardart, Frank
818 Chestnut St. | Stotesbury, E. T.
Drexel & Co., 5th and Chestnut Sts. |
| Harrison, C. C.
4th and Chestnut Sts. | Stuart, Hon. Edwin S.
Harrisburg |
| Hays, Dr. I. Minis
266 S. 21st St. | Sykes, Walter T.
Hancock and Huntingdon Sts. |
| Hazlett, James M.
1537 S. 5th St. | Thomson, John
Free Library of Philadelphia |
| Holmes, William Henry
52 E. Allen St. | Trainer, Harry J.
171 City Hall |
| Jastrow, Dr. Morris, Jr.
University of Pennsylvania | Van Rensselaer, Alexander
1801 Walnut St. |
| Jordan, Dr. John W.
13th and Locust Sts. | Wanamaker, Hon. John
13th and Chestnut Sts. |
| Kucker, George W.
1835 Land Title Bldg. | Warburton, Barclay H.
Evening Telegraph |
| LaLanne, Frank D.
214 Chestnut St. | Whitaker, John W.
2405 N. 5th St. |
| Lewis, Edwin O.
509 West End Trust Bldg. | Wolf, Clarence
1339 Chestnut St. |
| McAllister, J. R. C.
218 N. 13th St. | Zane, George W.
2234 W. Lehigh Ave. |

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President Union League
Cramp, William
Richmond and Norris Sts.
Dolan, Thomas
U. G. I. Co., Broad and Arch Sts.
Earle, George H.
Real Estate Trust Co.
French, Howard B.
Equitable Trust Co.
Githens, Benjamin
President Corn Exchange Nat. Bank
Harrison, C. C.
Provost University Penna.
LaLanne, Frank D.
214 Chestnut St.
McCall, Joseph E.
1000 Chestnut St.
Nicholson, William R.
Pres. Land Title and Trust Co.

Riebenack, Max
Pennsylvania Railroad Company
Smith, E. B.
511 Chestnut St.
Stotesbury, Edward T.
5th and Chestnut Sts.
Van Rensselaer, Alexander
1801 Walnut St.
Wagner, General Louis
Third National Bank
Widener, George D.
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.
Widener, P. A. B.
404 Land Title Bldg.
Wing, Asa S.
Pres. Provident Life and Trust Co.
Wolf, Clarence
1339 Chestnut St.

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State Librarian, Harrisburg, Pa.

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205 City Hall

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Ames, Herman V.
210 S. 37th St.
Anders, Dr. James M.
1605 Walnut St.
Ashhurst, John
Free Library
Ashton, Dr. William Easterly
2011 Walnut St.
Bache, Franklin
1510 Walnut St.
Bachman, F. H.
121 S. 5th St.

Baldi, C. C. A.
319 Green Lane, Roxborough
Barber, Dr. Edwin A.
Memorial Hall
Barr, J. E.
1124 Walnut St.
Bartlett, Dr. Clarence
1437 Spruce St.
Beath, Col. Robert B.
419 Walnut St.
Bergendahl, C. G.
316 Walnut St.
Biddle, Dr. Thomas
22d and Sansom Sts.

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- Brandt, Dr. Francis Burke
Director, School of Pedagogy.
- Branson, Dr. Mary
1719 Arch St.
- Brazer, Major Thurber T.
Oak Lane P. O.
- Brinton, Dr. Lewis
802 N. Broad St.
- Brown, Arthur Erwin
Zoological Society, Fairmount Park
- Brubaker, Dr. A. P.
Jefferson Medical College
- Brumbaugh, Dr. Martin G.
City Hall
- Burch, Dr. Henry Reed
Central Manual Training School.
- Burrett, Prof. O. H.
Institution of the Blind, Overbrook
- Byea, Dr.
Gynecean Hospital, 18th and Race Sts.
- Cadwalader, John
263 S. 4th St.
- Campbell, William J.
1008 Walnut St.
- Carson, Hon. Hampton L.
1336 Walnut St.
- Carson, R. T.
4629 Frankford Ave.
- Clark, Charles H.
119 S. 4th St.
- Coyle, Robert M.
425 Walnut St.
- Cheyney, Edward Potts
259 S. 44th St.
- Dana, C. E.
2013 DeLancey St.
- Dever, Dr. Richard
Germantown Hospital
- Dixon, Samuel G.
Academy of Natural Sciences
- Duane, Russell
Land Title Bldg.
- Duhring, Rev. Herman L.
Philadelphia City Mission
- Elkins, George W.
Land Title Bldg.
- Erikson, Capt. A. J.
23d and Ritner Sts.
- Evans, Dr. Horace Y.
1631 Green St.
- Felton, E. C.
500 Girard Trust Bldg.
- Fife, Dr. Charles A.
1927 Chestnut St.
- Fisher, Sidney George
328 Chestnut St.
- Francine, Dr. A. P.
218 S. 15th St.
- Franklin, Dr. Melvin M.
1427 N. Broad St.
- Frazier, Dr. Charles H.
Dean Med. Dept., University Penna.
- Frazier, George H.
330 Chestnut St.
- Fox, Dr. L. Webster
1304 Walnut St.
- Fussell, Dr. M. Howard
189 Green Lane
- Genth, Dr. F. A.
Polyclinic Hospital
- Gilbride, J. J.
2412 N. 6th St.
- Gray, Prof. W. F.
Central High School
- Goepp, Dr. R. Max
332 S. 15th St.
- Harley, Dr. Lewis R.
Central High School
- Hartley, Dr. Harriet L.
1207 Locust St.
- Hays, Dr. I. Minis
266 S. 21st St.
- Henry, Dr. Frederick P.
1635 Locust St.
- Hetherington, A. G.
City Hall
- Hevessy, Berthold
Jewish Hospital, Old York Road
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419 Walnut St.
- Hirsch, Dr. A. B.
1711 Diamond St.
- Hirst, Dr. Barton Cook
1821 Spruce St.

Historical Committee—Continued

- Holland, Dr. James
10th and Walnut Sts.
- Holmes, W. H.
52 E. Allen St.
- Howard, Dr. E. Clarence
508 S. 10th St.
- Howson, Henry
109 N. 34th St.
- Jastrow, Dr. Morris, Jr.
University of Pennsylvania
- Jenkins, Charles F.
150 Washington Lane, Gtn.
- Jenks, John Story
1937 Arch St.
- Jordan, Dr. John W.
13th and Locust Sts.
- Keen, Gregory B.
Hist. So. of Pa., 13th and Locust Sts.
- Keim, Dr. W. H.
1716 N. 18th St.
- Keller, Prof. Harry F.
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- Kelly, Dr. A. O. J.
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- Kinsey, Hon. John L.
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1728 Green St.
- Krusen, George C.
329 N. 15th St.
- Krusen, Dr. Wilmer
127 N. 20th St.
- Kucker, George W.
1835 Land Title Bldg.
- Landis, Capt. E. R.
11 S. 21st St.
- Latta, Thomas L.
3819 Spruce St.
- Lea, Arthur H.
2004 Walnut St.
- Leach, J. Granville
733 Walnut St.
- Learned, Prof. Marion D.
University of Pennsylvania
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Women's Med. Coll., N. College Ave.
- Leiper, Capt. E. F.
Front and Lehigh Ave.
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- Lloyd, Dr. J. H.
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- Lucas, John
2212 N. 20th St.
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Drexel Institute
- Macfarlane, John J.
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- MacMaster, Prof. J. Bach
3805 Locust St.
- Marshall, Dr. Clara M.
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- Massey, Dr. G. B.
Professional Bldg.
- McCook, Rev. Dr. Henry C.
Devon, Pa.
- McClure, Col. Alexander K.
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- McFadden, George H.
121 Chestnut St.
- McKean, H. Pratt
328 Drexel Bldg.
- McKean, Thomas
328 Drexel Bldg.
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1322 Walnut St.
- Mercer, Henry C.
Doylestown, Pa.
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- Milligan, William J.
City Hall
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1909 Chestnut St.
- Montgomery, Dr. E. E.
1703 Walnut St.
- Moon, Dr. Robert C.
Witherspoon Bldg.
- Morris, Harrison S.
425 Chestnut St.
- Morris, John T.
826 Pine St.
- Myers, Dr. Albert Cook
Moylan, Pa.

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- Nelson, Thomas T.
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- Nolan, Dr. E. J.
1900 Race St.
- Norris, Dr. Richard C.
500 N. 20th St.
- Oberholtzer, Dr. Ellis P.
3509 N. 22d St.
- Ogelsby, W. D.
Land Title Bldg.
- Packard, Dr. Francis R.
1836 Pine St.
- Page, Dr. H. F.
1907 Girard Ave.
- Paul, James W., Jr.
Drexel & Co.
- Pennypacker, Hon. S. W.
Schwenksville, Pa.
- Perrine, William S.
Evening Bulletin
- Phillips, Charles L.
1507 Walnut St.
- Posey, Dr. L. P.
1807 Walnut St.
- Posey, Dr. Wm. Campbell
21st and Chestnut Sts.
- Ransley, Harry C.
126 N. Front St.
- Remington, Prof. Joseph P.
1832 Pine St.
- Riesman, Dr. David
1624 Spruce St.
- Risley, Dr. S. D.
1728 Chestnut St.
- Robb, Prof. J. I.
Northeast Manual Training School.
- Rodman, Prof. William L.
1904 Chestnut St.
- Rosengarten, James G.
411 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
- Rosengarten, Joseph G.
1704 Walnut St.
- Sachse, Julius F.
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- Sajous, Dr. C. E. de M.
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- Scott, William H.
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- Sharpless, Dr. Anna P.
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- Shoemaker, Dr. John V.
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- Stanhope, Henry
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- Stern, Dr. M. J.
711 N. Franklin St.
- Talley, Dr. James E.
1927 Chestnut St.
- Taylor, J. Gurney
6041 Drexel Road
- Taylor, Dr. J. Madison
1504 Pine St.
- Test, D. T.
Supt. Penna Hosp., 8th and Spruce Sts.
- Thomas, W. H.
Girard Bldg.
- Thomas, Dr. T. Turner
2005 Chestnut St.
- Thompson, Hon. Samuel Gustine
505 Betz Bldg.
- Thomson, John
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- Trumbauer, Horace
Land Title Bldg.

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Tyson, Dr. T. Mellor 1506 Spruce St.	Wilson, Dr. Reynolds 11th and Cherry Sts.
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Witherspoon Building

GEORGE W. B. HICKS, Secretary
205 City Hall

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Ash, Rev. Samuel S.
314 Lafayette Ave., Swarthmore
Bamford, Rev. Dr. Wm.
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Berkowitz, Rev. H.
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2100 Pine St.
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Burris, Rev. E. E.
63d St. and Girard Ave.
Carty, Rev. Arthur C.
2752 N. 12th St.
Caven, Frank H.
1415 North St.
Channell, Rev. Wayne
1333 E. Susquehanna Ave.
Conwell, Rev. Dr. Russell H.
Broad and Berks Sts.
Cope, Rev. Edgar
2650 N. 9th St.
Coppin, Bishop L. J.
1913 Bainbridge St.
Creditt, Rev. Dr. William C.
628 S. 19th St.
Dager, Rev. F. E.
Baptist Publication Society
Dana, Rev. Dr. Stephen W.
3925 Walnut St.

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Downey, Rev. Dr. Wm.
225 Washington Ave.
Doyle, Michael Francis
(Rep. Archbishop Ryan), Land Title Bldg.
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17th and Sansom Sts.
Foss, Bishop C. D.
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Fry, Rev. Charles L.
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Gaul, Rev. Dr. George
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Gibbons, Rev. Hughes O.
323 Pine St.
Gilbert, Rev. F. A.
2434 N. Marshall St.
Gray, Rev. Joseph R. Taylor
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Gruob, Rev. N. B.
5th and Diamond Sts.
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426 N. 41st St.
Hawes, Rev. Oscar B.
5224 Greene St., Gtn.
Hill, Rev. E. Y.
255 S. 8th St.
Hinkley, Rev. F. A.
15th St. and Girard Ave.
Hoffman, Rev. I. Chantry
3501 N. 17th St.
Holm, Rev. Dr. Gladstone
1332 N. 12th St.
Hoover, Rev. Dr. S. H.
879 Highland Ave.
Hoyt, Rev. Dr. Wayland
3604 Chestnut St.

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- Hunter, Rev. Dr. Robert
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- Hutton, Rev. William
1627 S. 13th St.
- Isenberg, Rev. James M. S.
1541 N. 7th St.
- Janney, Robert U.
15th and Race Sts.
- Johnson, Rev. Dr. A.
1209 Lehigh Ave.
- Jones, Rev. Dr. William D.
1509 N. 20th St.
- Jones, Rev. Samuel
15th and Race Sts.
- Kirkpatrick, Rev. Thomas
1661 Harrison St., Fkd.
- Kloss, Rev. C. L.
18th and Green Sts.
- Krauskopf, Rabbi Joseph
Broad St. and Montgomery Ave.
- Landau, Dr. J. H.
7th St. and Columbia Ave.
- Lee, Rev. John Clarence
1519 N. Gratz St.
- Lewis, Edwin O.
509 West End Trust Bldg.
- Linaberry, Rev. William L.
222 Indiana Ave.
- Long, Rev. D. E.
3347 N. Howard St.
- Lorah, Rev. Dr. George H.
1003 Green St.
- Loughlin, Rev. J. F.
Allegheny Ave. and Belgrade St.
- Lynch, Rev. Dr. Frank B.
5034 Hazel Ave.
- Myers, Rev. H. W., Jr.
1551 E. Montgomery Ave.
- Pidge, Rev. Dr. John B. Gough
2027 Wallace St.
- Pohlman, Rev. August
52d and Race Sts.
- Rees, Rev. G. E.
1003 S. 46th St.
- Richardson, Dr. N.
Byberry, Pa.
- Riddles, Rev. G. A.
12th and Walnut Sts.
- Roberts, Rev. W. H.
Witherspoon Bldg.
- Rosenberg, Morris
716 N. Franklin St.
- Rowland, Rev. Dr. A. J.
1630 Chestnut St.
- Ryan, Archbishop P. J.
225 N. 18th St.
- St. John, Rev. Charles E.
32 S. 21st St.
- Scouller, Rev. J. C.
19th and Fitzwater Sts.
- Sellew, Rev. Dr. E. P.
4th and Arch Sts.
- Shaffer, Rev. Dr. W. H.
5106 Larchwood Ave.
- Simes, Rev. S. B.
916 Swanson St.
- Steele, Rev. David McConnell
330 S. 13th St.
- Stern, Rev. Dr. Benjamin S.
413 N. 38th St.
- Stough, Rev. W. L.
2011 Memphis St.
- Thomas, Rev. N. S.
332 S. 21st St.
- Thomas, Rev. Dr. S. W.
1513 Gratz St.
- Tomkins, Rev. Dr. Floyd W.
1904 Walnut St.
- Washburn, Rev. Louis C.
317 S. 11th St.
- Whitaker, Bishop Ozi W.
12th and Walnut Sts.
- Wiest, Rev. E. F.
10th and Wallace Sts.
- Wilbur, Rev. Henry W.
140 N. 15th St.
- Wilson, Rev. J. G.
1228 Erie Ave.
- Wolle, Rev. E. S.
Franklin and Thompson Sts.
- Woodring, Rev. E. S.
12th and Oxford Sts.
- Woolston, Rev. Dr. C. H.
1123 Marlborough St.
- Worcester, Rev. W. L.
22d and Chestnut Sts.
- Young, Rev. C. A.
Oxford and Hancock Sts.
- Zartman, Rev. Dr. Rufus C.
1815 Oxford St.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

MILITARY COMMITTEE

GENERAL EDWARD MORRELL, Chairman

1430 S. Penn Square

COL. LEWIS E. BEITLER, Secretary

1921 N. 33d St.

Beath, Col. Robert B.

419 Walnut St.

Bowman, Brig.-Gen. W. P.

414 Girard Trust Bldg.

Coryell, Col. James B.

1015 Penn Square Bldg.

Craig, Joseph R.

710 N. 15th St.

Davis, George B.

3930 Lancaster Ave.

Davis, Major Howard A.

Franklin Bldg.

Elverson, Col. James, Jr.

Philadelphia Inquirer

Erb, Capt. J. Clayton

336 S. 13th St.

Ernst, Bernhard

2922 N. 6th St.

Good, Col. J. Lewis

921 Spruce St.

Groome, Capt. John C.

1018 Clinton St.

Hardart, Frank

1624 N. 15th St.

Hendler, Capt. Charles J.

Betz Bldg.

Hutchins, Col. J. Warner

728 Sansom St.

Kucker, George W.

1835 Land Title Bldg.

Latta, Gen. James W.

1319 Pennsylvania Bldg.

MacLeod, Capt. Norman

427 Chestnut St.

Machold, Capt. C. M.

120 S. 6th St.

Martin, Capt. Thomas S.

127 City Hall

Mulholland, Gen. St. Clair A.

212 Post Office Bldg.

Patton, Col. Edward W.

400 Betz Bldg.

Price, Col. William G.

810 Sansom St.

Redheffer, Col. W. H.

1328 Arch St.

Ruschenberger, Com. C. W.

606 Real Estate Trust Bldg.

Ryan, Major Thomas J.

1028 Land Title Bldg.

Schermerhorn, Capt. Frank E.

708 Crozer Bldg.

Turner, Col. Hamilton D.

2459 N. 19th St.

Tyler, Capt. W. Preston

1326 S. 46th St.

Wiggins, Col. John R.

717 Heed Bldg.

Worman, Major John D.

United States Mint

Yohn, Harry I.

City Hall

EXECUTIVE

General Edward Morrell, Chairman

Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary

UNITED STATES AND STATE TROOP
DISPLAY

Brig.-Gen. W. P. Bowman, Chairman

Capt. Thomas S. Martin, Secretary

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

Col. Robert B. Beath, Chairman

Major John D. Worman, Secretary

COMMISSARY

Col. J. Lewis Good, Chairman

Capt. W. Preston Tyler, Secretary

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

Col. Hamilton D. Turner, Chairman

Capt. J. Clayton Erb, Secretary

HISTORIC DISPLAY

Col. William G. Price, Chairman

Major Howard A. Davis, Secretary

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

HON. JOHN WANAMAKER, Honorary Chairman
13th and Chestnut Sts.

W. S. P. SHIELDS, Chairman
Witherspoon Building

EDWARD JAMES CATTELL, Secretary
682 City Hall

Abrahams, William
13th and Hamilton Sts.

Acker, A. Lincoln
12th and Market Sts.

Aloe, Sidney A.
Broad St. and Washington Ave.

Allen, William
718 Market St.

Altberger, Jacob P.
15th and Chestnut Sts.

Anderson, Hon. Edward A.
1415 Filbert St.

Armstrong, Thomas
Builders' Exchange

Asbury, John C.
1710 Christian St.

Ashhurst, Hon. Richard L.
Post Office Bldg.

Ashman, Hon. W. N.
City Hall

Atkinson, John C.
Builders' Exchange

Audenried, Hon. Chas. Y.
City Hall

Ayer, F. Wayland
3d and Chestnut Sts.

Bacharach, Solomon
131 Market St.

Bailey, Walter A.
Water and Tasker Sts.

Barnes, J. Hampton
Stephen Girard Bldg.

Bartol, George E.
Bourse Bldg.

Barratt, Hon. Norris S.
City Hall

Baugh, Daniel
20 S. Delaware Ave.

Bellak, Leopold W.
1219 Chestnut St.

Bell, Hon. John C.
Land Title Bldg.

Bement, Clarence S.
1234 Real Estate Trust Bldg.

Benson, Col. R. Dale
510 Walnut St.

Bernstein, Arthur
3d and Westmoreland Sts.

Bethell, F. H.
17th and Filbert Sts.

Biddle, Hon. Craig
City Hall

Black, Hon. Hugh
City Hall.

Blankenburg, Rudolph
City Hall

Blasius, O.
1020 Chestnut St.

Blum, Gabriel
10th and Market Sts.

Blum, Ralph
10th and Market Sts.

Blythe, Richard A.
114 Chestnut St.

Boch, R. W.
618 N. 16th St.

Bodine, James E.
413 Market St.

Bok, Edward W.
Curtis Publishing Co.

Boltz, John H.
15th St. and Lehigh Ave.

Bonner, James B.
Pennsylvania Bldg.

Borgner, Cyrus
23d and Race Sts.

Bowers, Frank
24th and Brown Sts.

Boyd, George W.
Broad Street Station, P. R. R.

Industrial Committee—Continued

- Boysen, John A.
1812 Moyamensing Ave.
- Bradley, Thomas
21st and Market Sts.
- Bregy, Hon. F. Amedee
City Hall
- Brehm, William H.
Allegheny and Trenton Aves.
- Bringhurst, Hon. R. R.
City Hall.
- Bromley, John
Front and Dauphin Sts.
- Brown, Francis Shunk
Stephen Girard Bldg.
- Brown, Hon. Wilson H.
City Hall
- Brown, James F.
Land Title Bldg.
- Brown, Thomas
Palethorp and Huntingdon Sts.
- Buchholz, Eduard
City Hall
- Buchsbaum, I.
45 N. 3d St.
- Burk, Alfred E.
409 Arch St.
- Burk, Louis
1214 N. Third St.
- Burke, Henry Penn
418 Walnut St.
- Burlinger, William
1212 Market St.
- Burnham, George
1103 Harrison Bldg.
- Burnham, George, Jr.
1218 Chestnut St.
- Burns, Robert
J. Bromley's Sons
- Busch, Miers
515 Arch St.
- Burt, John
8th and Tasker Sts.
- Cabeen, Francis von A.
810 Arcade Bldg.
- Cadwalader, Hon. John
235 S. 4th St.
- Cadwalader, Charles L.
1001 Chestnut St.
- Carr, Hon. W. Wilkins
City Hall
- Champion, H. W.
24th and Vine Sts.
- Chase, Howard A.
City Hall
- Clarke, Leon H.
Sikes Chair Co., 23d and Ritner Sts.
- Clark, G.
Ruth and Somerset Sts.
- Clark, Walton
U. G. I. Co., Broad and Arch Sts.
- Clay, Hon. Henry
City Hall
- Clinton, C. H.
Crozer Bldg.
- Clothier, Morris L.
8th and Market Sts.
- Collins, William
12th and Glenwood Ave.
- Converse, John H.
1610 Locust St.
- Conway, William
58th and Walnut Sts.
- Cook, Edwin F.
30th and Market Sts.
- Cortelyou, James T.
Post Office Bldg.
- Costello, George M.
221 Chestnut St.
- Costello, P. E.
Torresdale and Washington Aves.
- Cottingham, John C.
118 N. Delaware Ave.
- Cramp, William M.
Commonwealth Trust Bldg.
- Crane, William
23d and Locust Sts.
- Cummings, J. Howell
Pres. John B. Stetson Co.
- Cunningham, Thomas W.
City Hall
- Cunningham, Patk. J.
1101 Chestnut St.
- Dallett, Morris
256 S. 21st St.
- Daniel, C. A.
629 Market St.

Industrial Committee—Continued

Davis, W. Wayne
146 N. Broad St.

Degerberg, P. N.
1612 Chestnut St.

Disston, William
Tacony

Dobson, Jeffries J.
Bank St.

Dobson, John
21 N. Front St.

Donnelly, Charles P.
City Hall

Dougherty, William
Builders' Exchange

Duling, William S.
19th and Buttonwood Sts.

Durham, Hon. I. W.
Betz Bldg.

Dwyer, John
Philadelphia Record

Eiler, George, Jr.
5th and Cherry Sts.

Eisenlohr, Otto
10th and Market Sts.

Elliot, George
Bell Telephone Co.

Elverson, James
Philadelphia Inquirer

Elwell, William P.
512 S. Delaware Ave.

Ernst, Bernhard
2922 N. 6th St.

Eglin, William C. L.
1000 Chestnut St.

Farnum, John
235 Chestnut St.

Feeney, Frank
2336 S. 15th St.

Felin, Charles F.
York Road and Butler St.

Felin, John J.
4142 Germantown Ave.

Ferguson, Hon. William C.
503 Mutual Life Bldg.

Fetterolf, G. H.
Wayne Junction.

Fisher, John P.
Post Office Bldg.

Fitch, E. H.
306 N. Broad St.

Fitzgerald, Harrington
Evening Item

Folwell, Nathan T.
625 Chestnut St.

Foster, John H.
Emerald and Adams Sts.

Ford, John W.
618 E. Girard Ave.

Fow, John H.
1415 Filbert St.

Frank, Jacob
13th and Arch Sts.

French, Howard B.
2021 Spruce St.

Fleisher, Louis
8th and Arch Sts.

Gantert, G. Hilton
317 N. Broad St.

Gager, A. H.
623 Market St.

Gendell, Hon. J. Howard
City Hall

Gibbon, Charles S.
50 N. 4th St.

Gibney, James L.
211 N. Broad St.

Gibson, John J.
705 Land Title Bldg.

Gimbel, Ellis A.
9th and Market Sts.

Goldsmith, Joseph
422 Market St.

Graham, George S.
Crozer Bldg.

Gray, Peter
30th and Walnut Sts.

Greenwood, John
Emerald and Huntingdon Sts.

Greenwood, R.
140 Chestnut St.

Grieb, J. G.
531 Market St.

Griffith, Robert M.
233 Chestnut St.

Gyger, William
4th and Brown Sts.

Industrial Committee—Continued

Hackenberg, W. B.
612 Arch St.

Hackett, Stanton H.
252 S. 2d St.

Hagman, W. J.
21st and Callowhill Sts.

Halkett, William G.
40 N. 3d St.

Hallahan, P. T.
8th and Filbert Sts.

Hall, L. S.
1404 Ridge Ave.

Halyburton, Charles
217 Walnut St.

Hanlon, Felix L.
2100 North American St.

Hansell, George W.
306 Market St.

Hardwick, Harry
1220 Market St.

Harris, Frank M.
1820 Wylie St.

Harris, L.
16 N. 3d St.

Harrison, Thomas S.
1520 Locust St.

Hausmann, George
5111 Westminster Ave.

Hazlett, James M.
1537 S. Fifth St.

Heppe, Florence J.
1115 Chestnut St.

Hess, Henry
1716 N. Broad St.

Hicks, George W. B.
205 City Hall

Hoffman, George F.
413 Market St.

Hopkins, E. F.
Dock Street Market

Horn, Herman
427 N. Broad St.

Hooper, Robert P.
509 Arch St.

Hoopes, Clement R.
Broad and Buttonwood Sts.

Howe, Frank, Jr.
Garrick Theatre

Huff, Charles L.
5th and Market Sts.

Humphreys, James A.
1021 Callowhill St.

Huneker, John F.
15th and Walnut Sts.

Irvine, W. B.
366 N. 24th St.

Irwin, Charles
City Hall.

Jeffries, Thomas
28 N. Front St.

Johnson, Alba B.
Baldwin Locomotive Works

Johnson, James
Builders' Exchange

Johnson, John G.
1335 Land Title Bldg.

Johnson, W. H.
1000 Chestnut St.

Jermon, J. M. Rush
City Hall

Keen, Dr. W. W.
1729 Chestnut St.

Keith, Sidney W.
Land Title Building

Kendrick, Murdoch
Crozer Bldg.

Kennedy, S. Ridgway
28 S. Water St.

Kerk, W. A.
221 Chestnut St.

Kinsley, Charles L.
420 Sansom St.

Kirschbaum, Abraham
Broad St. and Washington Ave.

Klemmer, Hon. Joseph H.
City Hall

Kline, Mahlon N.
428 Arch St.

Knipe, Walter E.
Hancock and Berks Sts.

Knowles, George W.
Post Office Bldg.

Kuemmerle, Gustav A.
Lawrence St. and Girard Ave.

Lambdin, Dr. Alfred C.
Philadelphia Ledger

Industrial Committee—Continued

- | | |
|---|--|
| Lambirth, Henry W.
413 Betz Bldg. | Lukes, Louis
Hotel Walton |
| Lamorelle, Hon. Joseph F.
City Hall | Machold, C. M.
120 S. 6th St. |
| Lane, Hon. David H.
Land Title Bldg. | Magill, Hon. Edward W.
City Hall |
| Lang, Morris
327 Market St. | Major, Charles
Pennsylvania Bldg. |
| Latta, John S.
1227 Arch St. | Malcolm, C.
12th and Chestnut Sts. |
| Latta, W. J.
Land Title Bldg. | Manko, L. H.
419 Market St. |
| Lawrence, Charles P.
16 N. Delaware Ave. | Martindale, Thomas
10th and Market Sts. |
| Leake, Frank
Hancock St. and Lehigh Ave. | Martin, Joseph J.
30th and Market Sts. |
| League, H. M.
Tioga and Richmond Sts. | Martin, Hon. David
Arcade Bldg. |
| Lee, Walter
6th and Arch Sts. | Martin, Hon. J. Willis
City Hall |
| Lemon, Leon
1326 Chestnut St. | Marvine, S. S.
1301 Glenwood Ave. |
| Longstreth, Charles
427 N. 13th St. | Matthews, C. J.
417 Arch St. |
| Leonhardt, Arno
125 S. 5th St. | May, William C.
500 S. Delaware Ave. |
| Levin, Isidor
30 S. Delaware Ave. | Mayer, John B.
2462 N. 32d St. |
| Lewis, Edwin O.
509 West End Trust Bldg. | Maynes, Roger J.
Philadelphia Market |
| Lewis, Howard W.
Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank | McAllister, J. R. C.
218 N. 13th St. |
| Lewis, Wilfred
18th and Hamilton Sts. | McAvoy, Thomas
31st and Dickinson Sts. |
| Lincoln, William H.
415 Brown St. | McCall, Joseph B.
1000 Chestnut St. |
| Lisberger, L.
335 Market St. | McCaulley, Robert, Jr.
156 Dock St. |
| Lit, Samuel D.
8th and Market Sts. | McCormick, Lawrence
Bellevue-Stratford Hotel |
| Longstreth, Edward T.
York Ave. and Callowhill St. | McCurdy, George
1201 Chestnut St. |
| Lotz, Jacob
1827 S. Front St. | McFetridge, Samuel L.
927 Arch St. |
| Louchheim, Joseph A.
11th and Wood Sts. | McGowan, A. C.
John Wanamaker, 13th and Market Sts. |
| Lucas, William E.
4th and Race Sts. | McIntire, Walter C.
12 N. 5th St. |

Industrial Committee—Continued

McLaughlin, James F. City Hall	Oram, James R. 2053 N. 13th St.
McLaughlin, W. J. E. Washington Lane, Gtn.	O'Sullivan, James Post Office Bldg.
McLeister, Thomas Post Office Bldg.	Parker, J. M. 237 Market St.
McMahon, William H. 242 S. 2d St.	Paulson, C. 940 Paschal Ave.
McMichael, Hon. Charles B. City Hall	Penrose, Hon. Clement B. City Hall
McNeely, George H. 172 N. 4th St.	Perry, Robert S. 35th and Gray's Ferry Rd.
McNichol, Hon. J. P. Betz Building	Pollock, James 2226 E. Dauphin St.
McVitty, T. E. 303 Vine St.	Peirce, Harold 222 Drexel Bldg.
Medary, Robert S. 1508 Chestnut St.	Pooley, Edward F. 16th and Tioga Sts.
Miller, B. F. 227 Church St.	Popham, R. M. 221 Chestnut St.
Miller, George 1308 Chestnut St.	Porter, Charles, Jr. Howard & Norris Sts.
Mitchell, Joseph B. 6th and Commerce Sts.	Quinn, Richard F. Post Office Bldg.
Montgomery, Marshall 48 N. Front St.	Ralston, Hon. Robert City Hall
Morrell, Richard 53d St. and Wyalusing Ave.	Rawle, James J. G. Brill Co.
Morris, Charles E. 623 Market St.	Rebman, G. R. 12th and Sansom Sts.
Mulconroy, James J. 722 Arch St.	Reed, J. W. 15th and Chestnut Sts.
Mullen, E. D. Witherspoon Bldg.	Reese, Charles P. 3034 Market St.
Muller, Gustavus A. 23d and Master Streets	Reeves, Albert Builders' Exchange
Nathans, Harry 8th and Spring Garden Sts.	Reeves, Frank H. 925 N. Darien St.
Nathanson, Harry M. 11th and Market Sts.	Rickards, Z. Taylor 1710 Filbert St.
Neall, Frank L. 318 1/2 Walnut St.	Roelofs, Henry H. 10th and Brown Sts.
Nice, Winfield R. 11 S. Water St.	Rosengarten, Harry B. 9th and Parrish Sts.
Ochs, George W. Philadelphia Ledger	Rossmassler, Walter H. Sauquoit Mills
O'Donnell, John 4627 Frankford Ave.	Rotan, Hon. Samuel P. City Hall

Industrial Committee—Continued

- Rudderow, Morris W.
29th and Bristol Sts.
- Ryan, James J.
514 Pennsylvania Bldg.
- Ryder, Perry
5th and Cumberland Sts.
- Sailer, W. A.
Washington Ave. and 11th St.
- Sayen, Osgood
421 Arcade Bldg.
- Schemm, P. A.
Peter Schemm & Son
- Schlichter, Isaac, Jr.
20 N. Front St.
- Schloss, L.
1210 Race St.
- Schmidt, Charles E.
327 Arch St.
- Schmidt, Edward A.
Pres. C. Schmidt & Sons
- Schoch, George Y.
320 S. Delaware Ave.
- Schwartz, Charles E.
231 S. American St.
- Schwem, John M.
13 E. Wistar St., Gtn.
- Search, Theodore C.
914 Arcade Bldg.
- Seeds, Jacob J.
115 N. 7th St.
- Sellers, Coleman, Jr.
1600 Hamilton St.
- Sellers, Marvin G.
Crozer Bldg.
- Shields, A. S. L.
200 Betz Bldg.
- Shubert, William
112 Walnut St.
- Simon, John H.
Terminal Market
- Simons, E. N.
11th and Race Sts.
- Sinex, John H.
18 S. 6th St.
- Smith, Charles K.
123 Arch St.
- Smith, George
629 N. Broad St.
- Smith, Hon. William B.
City Hall
- Smyth, Calvin M.
1216 Arch St.
- Snellenberg, N.
11th and Market Sts.
- Spalding, Philip L.
17th and Filbert Sts.
- Staake, Hon. William H.
City Hall
- Stamm, S.
39 N. 3d St.
- Stannard, Charles F.
218 Dock St.
- Stearns, Hon. George R.
City Hall
- Stead, Wesley
4th and Cambria Sts.
- Steele, Joseph M.
1600 Arch St.
- Stevens, J. S.
Builders' Exchange
- Steward, J. M.
2318 N. 13th St.
- Strauss, Nathan K.
1216 Chestnut St.
- Stuart, Hon. Edwin S.
Harrisburg
- Stockwell, F. E.
Drexel Bldg.
- Sullivan, James F.
Market Street National Bank
- Sulzberger, Hon. Mayer
City Hall
- Swoyer, Joseph D.
Mariner and Merchant Bldg.
- Tatman, Cyrus D.
7th and Arch Sts.
- Taulane, Edward G.
330 S. Delaware Ave.
- Thurber, Stephen
Front and Vine Sts.
- Tillinghast, B. C.
242 Market St.
- Tompkins, F. L.
116 N. 8th St.
- Trainer, Edward A.
820 S. 2d St.

Industrial Committee—Continued

Trower, John S.
5706 Main St., Gtn.

Tucker, William R.
Bourse Bldg.

Uhler, George H. S.
106 N. Delaware Ave.

VanLennep, Dr. W. B.
1421 Spruce St.

VanRensselaer, Alexander
1801 Walnut St.

VanValkenburg, E. A.
The North American

Vare, Hon. William S.
City Hall

Vetterlein, Joseph S.
5th and Arch Sts.

Vollmer, William
Baldwin Locomotive Works

Volmer, David
3d and Arch Sts.

vonMoschzisker, Hon. Robert
City Hall

Voorhees, H. B.
24th and Chestnut Sts.

Walker, A. H.
1708 Chestnut St.

Walker, Isaac C.
531 Chestnut St.

Walton, Charles S.
260 N. 3d St.

Walton, Hon. Henry F.
Real Estate Trust Bldg.

Walton, Hon. John M.
City Hall

Walton, L. F.
12 S. 4th St.

Wanamaker, L. Rodman
13th and Market Sts.

Warburton, Barclay H.
Evening Telegraph

Wark, W. E.
Perry Bldg.

Warwick, Hon. Charles F.
810 Crozer Bldg.

Wasserman, Benjamin
4th St. and Lehigh Ave.

Watts, H. M.
The Press

Waugh, A. E.
Drexel Bldg.

Weand, William
524 N. 6th St.

Webb, Charles J.
116 Chestnut St.

Webb, Elisha, Jr.
43 S. Water St.

Weinert, William
Front and Vine Sts.

Wells, Samuel C.
Philadelphia Press

Whitaker, John W.
2405 N. 5th St.

Whitley, Harry V.
Post Office Bldg.

Whitmer, R. F.
Girard Bldg.

Wiggins, John R.
717 Heed Bldg.

Wilden, J. P.
116 Chestnut St.

Wilkinson, Edwin
Ambler and Adams St.

Wilkinson, Joseph R.
134 Dock St.

Williamson, E. S.
4852 Tacony St.

Winsmore, Thomas
123 Walnut St.

Winston, John C.
10th and Arch Sts.

Willson, Hon. Robert N.
City Hall

Wilson, Charles E.
135 S. 2d St.

Wilson, Dr. William P.
Philadelphia Museums

Wilson, J. Howard
35 N. 20th St.

Wilson, John P.
116 Dock St.

Wilson, Joseph W.
330 S. Delaware Ave.

Wilson, Thomas
1133 N. 4th St.

Wiltbank, Hon. William W.
City Hall

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

Industrial Committee—Continued

Wolf, Otto
Pres. Consumers' Brewing Co.

Wood, John P.
21st and Spring Garden Sts.

Woolman, E. W.
4709 Lancaster Ave.

Ziegler, Lewis D.
119 N. 5th St.

EXECUTIVE

W. S. P. Shields, Chairman
Edward James Cattell, Secretary

DRUGS, PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
Howard B. French, Chairman

PAINTS

William E. Lucas, Chairman

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS
Harry B. Rosengarten, Chairman

FOOD PRODUCTS

Louis Burk, Chairman
A. B. Dietrich, Secretary

FISH AND OYSTERS

Isidor Levin, Chairman

PACKERS' AND BUTCHERS' PARADE
George Hausmann, Chairman

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS
Thomas Bradley, Chairman

ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONERY
W. Crane, Chairman

BUTTER AND EGGS
Stephen Thurber, Chairman

PRODUCE

John B. Wilson, Chairman

MERCHANDISE

Samuel D. Lit, Chairman

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS
Henry Hess, Chairman

ALLIED BUILDING TRADES
Joseph M. Steele, Chairman

ELECTRICITY

Joseph B. McCall, Chairman

WEARING APPAREL

Charles E. Morris, Chairman

LEATHER, BOOTS AND SHOES
George H. McNeely, Chairman

ROPE, TWINE AND SHIP CHANDLERY

George F. Hoffman, Chairman

RUBBER GOODS

George M. Costello, Chairman

POST OFFICE EXHIBIT

Richard L. Ashhurst, Chairman

MACHINERY

Alba B. Johnson, Chairman

TOOL MANUFACTURERS

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Nathan T. Folwell, Chairman

DYERS

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COTTON GOODS AND YARN

Richard A. Blythe, Chairman

KNIT GOODS AND HOSIERY

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225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

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TEXTILE SCHOOL Theodore C. Search, Chairman	

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Groves, F. S. Pier 3, S. Delaware Ave.	Voorhees, H. B. 24th and Chestnut St.
Lucas, O. F. Pier 18, S. Wharves	Weeks, Edson J. Reading Terminal
Meirs, Richard Waln 1336 Walnut St.	Ocheltree, Samuel L. 1227 Market St.

NAVAL DISPLAY COMMITTEE

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Cook, Hon. Joel 849 N. Broad St.	Moon, Hon. R. O. 405 Pennsylvania Bldg.
Foulkrod, Hon. W. W. 4716 Leiper St., Fkd.	Moore, Hon. J. Hampton Crozer Bldg.

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

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Crozer Building

HENRY W. LAMBIRTH, Secretary

413 Betz Building

Atkin, John F. B.
Crozer Bldg.

Bodine, J. M.
Berg Brothers

Bulmer, W. H.
Lit Brothers

Clement, Samuel M.
804 Land Title Bldg.

Eckersley, James H.
City Hall

Kinsley, Charles L.
420 Sansom St.

Koerber, J. A.
Strawbridge & Clothier

McAuley, W. J.
821 N. 41st St.

Ryan, James J.
514 Pennsylvania Bldg.

Sherr, Daniel J.
1013 Betz Bldg.

Silk, S. H.
N. Snellenburg & Co.

Talley, J. E.
John Wanamaker

Uben, O. F.
Blum Brothers

Wendel, C. F.
Gimbel Brothers

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WILLIAM W. MÁTOS

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

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SAMUEL B. MACDONNELL, Secretary
351 Bourse Building

Adams, William R.
333 Bourse Bldg.

Baizley, John H.
621 McKean St.

Baizley, Rudolph R.
514 S. Delaware Ave.

Baker, J. B.
Penna. R. R., 32d and Powelton Ave.

Baymore, Joseph
111 Walnut St.

Biddle, Edward
3915 Locust St.

Bougher, H. M.
1021 N. Delaware Ave.

Boyer, Charles S.
525 Cooper St., Camden

Bradley, Hon. William J.
Mariner and Merchant Bldg.

Brown, A. F.
119 Walnut St.

Buckley, Richard Vaux
Philadelphia Club

Butterworth, A. H.
Delaware Ave. and Market St.

Cadwallader, Charles L.
1001 Chestnut St.

Cathrall, Eugene H.
102 Walnut St.

Christian, A. W.
526 Bourse Bldg.

Clarke, George
Beach and Palmer Sts.

Clark, E. Walter
321 Chestnut St.

Coffin, William
Amboy Div. P. R. R., Camden

Connell, Charles E.
181 City Hall

Connelly, John P.
508 Commonwealth Bldg.

Cornell, Howard E.
1336 Beach St.

Coyle, John J.
1412 Arch St.

Cramp, Charles H.
Union League

Crawford, John
26th St. and Westfield Ave., Camden

Croft, John W.
Camden

Degerberg, P. N.
1612 Chestnut St.

Dempsey, Lawrence A.
111 Walnut St.

Dialogue, John H.
Camden

Dilkes, Harry P.
Mariner and Merchant Bldg.

Doran, John M.
Greenwich Point, Philadelphia

Dorrance, John T.
Camden

Drew, Arthur J.
553 Bourse Bldg.

Dunn, John, Jr.
347 Bourse Bldg.

Earnshaw, George E.
Bullitt Bldg.

Eavenson, M. M.
Camden

Ellis, Hon. Charles H.
Mayor, Camden

Farwell, Charles P.
330 S. Delaware Ave.

Felton, Herbert C.
Supt. P. & R. Ferry Co., Camden

Ferris, Isaac, Jr.
Camden

Fisher, John F.
545 Bourse Bldg.

Forrest, Henry C.
Torresdale

Fox, Dr. L. Webster
1304 Walnut St.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

River Display Committee—Continued

- Fry, Eugene
607 Ranstead St.
- Gabriel, Joseph C.
Point Breeze
- Garrett, C. C.
N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden.
- Goering, Oscar
425 Chestnut St.
- Grandfield, William J.
308 Walnut St.
- Groves, F. S.
Pier 3, S. Delaware Ave.
- Grove, H. S.
Beach and Ball Sts.
- Grundy, Joseph R.
Bristol
- Haddon, Charles K.
Camden
- Hagerman, O. H.
Port Richmond
- Hagar, Walter F.
421 Chestnut St.
- Haldt, Louis H.
117 Walnut St.
- Hasskarl, Joseph F.
553 Bourse Bldg.
- Heller, Dr. Henry D.
Bullitt Bldg.
- Hill, Hon. Chester W.
Custom House
- Holton, J. S. W.
421 Chestnut St.
- Hughes, Albert N.
115 Walnut St.
- Hughes, James A.
115 Walnut St.
- Hughes, Samuel
351 Bourse Bldg.
- Hughes, W. J.
Drexel Bldg.
- Hurley, W. L.
Camden
- Jackson, I. Irvin
1005 Real Estate Trust Bldg.
- Junk, Daniel J.
113 Walnut St.
- Justus, Philip
111 Walnut St.
- Kelly, George
610 Market St.
- Kelly, N. B.
Trades League
- Knipe, Dr. J. C.
2035 Chestnut St.
- Knipe, James N.
Mariner and Merchant Bldg.
- Langsdorf, Morris K.
551 N. 5th St.
- Lawrence, Charles P.
16 N. Delaware Ave.
- Lloyd, W. S.
Wayne Junction
- Locke, E. G.
33 Cooper St., Camden
- Long, Elmer E.
Broadway and Federal St., Camden
- Long, Howard M.
Land Title Bldg.
- Matthews, Henry
111 Walnut St.
- May, DeCoursey
N. Y. Shipbuilding Co., Camden
- Mathis, J. Herbert
Cooper's Point, Camden
- Megee, Charles T.
113 Walnut St.
- Megee, William H.
135 S. 2d St.
- Mershon, Abner H.
Land Title Bldg.
- Middleton, John
219 Walnut St.
- Nagle, James W.
Philadelphia Record
- Nicholson, J. L.
110 Walnut St.
- O'Brien, James A.
136 Walnut St.
- Palmer, Theodore B.
Tasker Street Wharf
- Pickering, Maylin J.
1605 Park Ave.
- Poole, H. H. H.
Bristol
- Quigley, William H.
Cooper's Point, Camden

River Display Committee—Continued

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Robinson, W. W. Provident Bldg.	Thomas, Edwin M. Union League
Ruddle, John 108 S. 4th St.	Thompson, William J. Gloucester
Samuels, W. S. 351 Bourse Bldg.	Todd, P. D. 421 Chestnut St.
Schmaal, Gustav Pauleboro, N. J.	Trainer, Harry J. 171 City Hall
Schmid, William 26th St. and River Ave., Camden	Van Sciver, Harry B. Pine Street Wharf
Seger, Charles 1105 Betz Bldg.	Van Sciver, J. B. Camden
Sellers, Coleman, Jr. 1600 Hamilton St.	Walker, Charles L. 113 Walnut St.
Sexton, Robert H. 641 Bourse Bldg.	Watson, R. J. Pier 5, N. Delaware Ave.
Sharwood, E. R. Maritime Exchange	Webb, Elisha, Jr. 136 S. Front St.
Shaw, Graham U. G. I. Co.	Williamson, Jesse, 2d 517 Chestnut St.
Shoe, N. B. 111 Walnut St.	Wilson, Hon. Horace Mayor, Wilmington
Smith, James 127 Walnut St.	Wilson, Joseph W. 330 S. Delaware Ave.
Sproul, William H. Chester	Winsmore, Robert J. 109 Walnut St.
Sproule, George F. 351 Bourse Bldg.	Winsmore, Thomas 123 Walnut St.
Steelman, Z. S. 127 Walnut St.	Wood, Edward S. Camden
Stetser, Herbert F. Pier 5, S. Delaware Ave.	Wood, Morrison D. 509 Cuthbert St.
Stetson, David S. 109 Walnut St.	Young, P. F. 408 Bourse Bldg.
Stetson, James N. 208 Walnut St.	Zane, George W. 2234 W. Lehigh Ave.
Stewart, William B. Supt. P. & C. Ferry Co., Camden	

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OFFICIAL HISTORICAL SOUVENIR

River Display Committee—Continued

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Ransley, Harry C.

126 N. Front St.

Stokley, John H.

2947 Frankford Ave.

Nelson, Thomas T.

333 Walnut St.

Gillingham, Chas. A.

1648 S. 12th St.

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218 N. 13th St.

Holmes, Wm. Henry

52 E. Allen St.

Morton, Thomas J.

1453 N. Tenth St.

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126 N. Front St.

Hardart, Frank

1624 N. 15th St.

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171 City Hall

225TH ANNIVERSARY FOUNDING OF PHILADELPHIA

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181 City Hall

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1537 S. 5th St.

Nelson, Thomas T.
333 Walnut St.

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2922 N. Sixth St.

Caven, Frank H.
615 Fidelity Bldg.

Bower, Frank
802 N. 24th St.

Williamson, Jesse 2d,
517 Chestnut St.

Burke, Henry Penn
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Davis, W. Wayne
600 N. Broad St.

Friedgen, Wm. G.
1146 Tioga St.

Shell, Dr. J. K.
1004 Chestnut St.

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509 West End Trust Building

Sykes, Walter T.
Hancock and Huntingdon Sts.

Patton, Edward W.
404 Betz Bldg.

Seeger, Charles
1105 Betz Bldg.

McAllister, J. R. C.
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Buchholz, Eduard
183 City Hall

Morton, Thomas J.
1453 N. 10th St.

McAllister, J. R. C.
218 N. 13th St.

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1835 Land Title Bldg.

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Patton, Edward W.
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Lewis, Edwin O.
509 West End Trust Bldg.

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Connelly, John P.
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THE MEN, THE MANUFACTURERS, THE
FINANCIERS, AND THE MERCHANTS

WHO HAVE MADE

PHILADELPHIA

FAMOUS THROUGHOUT THE CIVILIZED WORLD



A HEARTY WELCOME

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TO EVERY VISITOR TO PHILADELPHIA TO INSPECT
THE PLACES OF BUSINESS AND THE INSTITUTIONS
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Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.	239	Stevenson, Maxwell ...	466
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Simpson, L. P., & Son.	490	Wilson, Joseph R.	467
Singer Mfg. Co.	504	Wintersteen, Abram H.	461
Sloan, Howell & Co.	362	Wistar, Underhill & Co.	419
Smaltz, Goodwin Co.	314	Witteman, A. P. & Co.	354
Smyser-Royer Company ...	497	Wood, I. F.	416
Snyder, J. R., & Co.	381	Wood, R. D. & Co.	355
Soule, J. E.	502	Yerkes, Harman ...	466
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		Ziegler Bros.	313

TRANSPORTATION

A little over a century ago the first experimental railroad track in the United States was laid in this city, and in 1786, just thirty-three years before the mind of the scientist had turned to the possibilities of steam for railway transportation, the first vessel moved by that force was navigated here.

From those periods the development of railway and steamship facilities has gone steadily forward until no city in the country has a more complete system of transportation. There are three important trunk lines entering the city which, either directly or by leased lines, reach every available point North, East, South and West; ocean steamers and sailing ships that touch at every port in the world, with lines of steamers running to Eastern and Southern cities, covering all avenues for freight and passenger traffic.

The magnificence of this city's railway stations, located in the heart of the business district, is conceded by every traveler, those of the Pennsylvania and the Philadelphia & Reading companies being among the most complete passenger terminals in the country. The Baltimore & Ohio depot, while not so elaborate or as beautiful architecturally, is not lacking in the conveniences that modern travel demands.

Two of these terminals are touched by the subway system of the Rapid Transit Company, so that direct connection is possible between points in the outlying counties and those on either of the railroads.

The trolley system also figures largely when intercity transportation is considered, nearly every point within a radius of fifty miles being readily and cheaply reached by direct connecting lines which have converted far-away agricultural districts into accessible suburbs. The law recently enacted giving trolley lines the privilege of carrying freight will undoubtedly have a tendency to reduce carrying charges between nearby points and greatly help the city's manufacturing and commercial houses.

The freight stations of the three trunk lines entering Philadelphia are to be found in every section of the city, the Pennsylvania Company alone maintaining thirty stations where freight is received and forwarded, while the Reading Company has twenty-five stations scattered conveniently through the manufacturing and commercial districts.

The coal piers at Greenwich Point and Port Richmond are the largest and most complete in the country, while great grain elevators at Girard Point, Washington Avenue wharf, and at Port Richmond receive the golden product of the West and load it into steamers for delivery abroad.

Still another near North Philadelphia station is used for local trade.

Point Breeze, the terminus of the pipe lines of the Standard Oil Company, sends out yearly a large fleet of tank steamers with refined oil to light the other half of the globe.

These railroads handle millions of tons of freight and millions of bushels of grain annually, nearly a thousand carloads of coal each day, and thousands of barrels of oil.

In the business of a great industrial city like Philadelphia the most complete and economical transportation facilities are necessary, and to this end the Belt Line Railroad was constructed along the Delaware River front. It will eventually girdle the city and touch all lines of railroad, affording equal facilities for handling freight on the water frontage of the city, East South and West. Six miles of line are in use, developing a great area of heretofore inaccessible territory.

Among the transatlantic lines sailing from Philadelphia which have done so much to develop our commerce abroad are the Cosmopolitan Line to Rotterdam, the Philadelphia Transatlantic Line to London, and Philadelphia-Manchester Line to Manchester, England, the American-Red Star Line, Atlantic Transport, Hamburg-American Line, and the Allan Line.

The United Fruit Company's steamers bring large cargoes of fruit from Cuba and South America and during the winter months are generally well patronized by tourists.

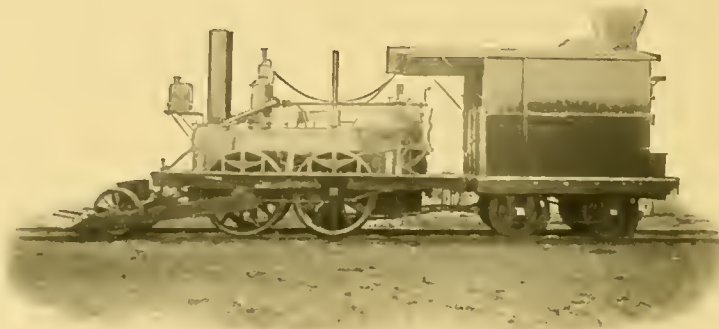
On the whole, no city in the world has better facilities for passenger or freight transportation. There is, of course, room for improvement in the channels, but the service furnished by the various companies is of the best and is kept abreast of every new industrial or commercial development.

When we glance backward only a few years and see the strides that have been made for the comfort of the traveler and the economical handling of freight, the modern system seems wonderful.

In the old days slow-going trains and uncomfortable cars rendered traveling undesirable, and the carrying of freight, often by teams, made prices almost prohibitive for such service. The old ocean-going packets were so slow, and sometimes so uncertain, that the foreign tourist was always given a tearful farewell in the supposition that it might be the final journey.

These improvements in transportation, while commendable, are only in keeping with the city's remarkable industrial and commercial growth, which will doubtless necessitate the doubling of such facilities within the next quarter of a century.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company



"John Bull" Engine, Camden and Amboy R. R., 1831

Among the many factors in the growth and importance of Philadelphia as a world-city, no one stands out more pre-eminently than the Pennsylvania Railroad. Its magnificent resources, centering in and around Philadelphia, its birthplace and home city, have turned thither the eyes of the world.

That the choice of Philadelphia as the centre of this great transportation system by its inceptors was a wise move is proven by history. When it was proposed, just before the Revolution, to establish a great national system of transportation roads, one of the first claimants for recognition as the Atlantic seaboard terminus of the proposed chain of highways was Philadelphia.

George Washington visited the region about Pittsburgh in 1770 with a view to establishing a satisfactory route between the Colonies and the yet-unknown West. His idea was to make one of the points on Chesapeake Bay the eastern terminus, but almost immediately a society was formed to promote a system of State or National roads with the principal seaport terminus at Philadelphia. To this end all energies were bent.

Whilst Washington was the pioneer in the development of the great railroad systems of the country, it was the Indians with whom Penn made his treaty in 1682, who were the actual pathfinders for the Pennsylvania Railroad, which was the outgrowth of the many sporadic efforts toward the establishment of the State system of highways.

Driven onward in 1757 by white encroachment, these Indians followed the old trails westward; first to the banks of the Susquehanna, near the present City of Harrisburg, and later, in 1757, still urged onward by the whites, up the Juniata, over the Alleghenies, and down the Conemaugh to the Allegheny, near Pittsburgh.

It was not until 1768 that the last of the tribe passed to the far West over this trail, little imagining that the hated white man would, in less than seventy-five years, follow them over the identical trail by a regularly constructed system of transportation, part railroad, part canal, and part inclined plane to surmount the mountains.

The first link in the great chain now making up the Pennsylvania Railroad System was forged in 1823, when the Pennsylvania Legislature incorporated a company to construct a line of railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia. It was not until 1828, however, that actual work was begun upon this link in the proposed system. In the meantime the Pennsylvania Canal, up the Juniata; the canal from Johnstown to the Ohio River, and the Portage Railroad over the summit of the Alleghenies, had been under construction.

In the year 1834 the entire line was opened from Philadelphia, and operated as a State enterprise. It never proved remunerative, however, owing to the great cost in the transferral of passengers and freight at the various junction points.

But the growing travel to and from the great West necessitated a more perfect system of transportation, so on April 13, 1846, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was chartered by the

State, and began its life of struggle and hardship in building up the great system as it now stands.

The principal source of difficulty was a monetary one, those who shouted loudest for its welfare being the most unwilling to lend it pecuniary aid. But even this obstacle was overcome and the work of construction was begun—first in a modest way; later, as the demands of travel urged, on a larger scale.

It was not until the year 1854 that the old route to Pittsburgh was abandoned, the company maintaining a through schedule of trains over its ever-lengthening tracks between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by the old Portage Railroad. On February 15, 1854, the first through trains between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were run over almost the identical route as that now used.

Then began a series of absorptions and new constructions that made the eyes of railroad and business men the world over open wide. A number of roads, which had been built under State and private patronage, were absorbed by purchase and leasehold, and connections built to link them with the main system.

Through service between New York, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland and other important points was gained by these absorptions. Later came the opening up of the great seashore resorts of the New Jersey coast by the control of the United Railroads of New Jersey and the Camden and Atlantic and West Jersey Railroads, and still later a gateway on the Great Lakes was obtained by the absorption of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Starting with an initial line of about three hundred and sixty miles between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now has directly under its control a system aggregating over eleven thousand miles of railroad, covering eleven States of the Union.

Over a portion of its system, the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, was operated the first locomotive used regularly in the transportation of passengers, the old "John Bull," now in the National Museum at Washington. To-day there are over four thousand locomotives in actual use. Beginning with a double daily service between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, there are now in actual operation every day in the year 1983 passenger trains on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo alone.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has given to Philadelphia one of the most complete and elaborate schedules of local trains in the world. There are 888 trains leaving and arriving at Broad Street Station, Market Street Wharf, West Philadelphia and North Philadelphia on weekdays and 534 trains on Sundays. There are within the city limits forty-four passenger stations.

The beautiful suburban sections of Philadelphia have been largely fostered by the Pennsylvania Railroad through its suburban service. The magnificent home districts along the Main Line as far as Paoli, the Schuylkill, New York, Media and Chester lines have been created because the Pennsylvania Railroad provided adequate train service to and from Philadelphia.

It has made the seashore almost a suburb of Philadelphia. Encouraging travel thither by frequent train service and low rates, it has stimulated the demand for finer hotels and better accommodations generally along the entire coast line of New Jersey.

Philadelphia, in its two hundred and twenty-five years of life, has passed through many epochs, but none of such far-reaching importance as that during the sixty years of the development of the Pennsylvania Railroad.



Pennsylvania Railroad Standard Passenger Engine, 1908

James McCrea



James McCrea was born in Philadelphia, May 1, 1848, and acquired his education in civil engineering at the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College. His railway service began in 1865 as rodman and assistant engineer of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad, and he filled similar positions with various roads until 1871, when he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as principal assistant engineer of the Construction Department, and three years later was made assistant engineer of maintenance of way of the Philadelphia Division. He was made superintendent of the Middle Division in 1875, and of the New York Division in 1878. In 1882 Mr. McCrea was made manager of the Southwest System of the Western Lines, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio, and three years later advanced to the position of general manager of all the lines west of Pittsburgh. He was made fourth vice-president in 1887, second vice-president in 1890, and first vice-president one year later, holding the last position for sixteen years, and maintaining a close supervision of all the problems of transportation, engineering, finance and traffic, which was represented in the marked development of the system west of Pittsburgh, under his direction. In 1898 Mr. McCrea succeeded United States Senator Scott as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, but resigned after five years of service.

Mr. McCrea was made a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1899, and when President Cassatt died on January 22, 1907, he was elected to succeed him. Shortly after assuming the presidency he was elected president of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Charles Edmund Pugh



Charles Edmund Pugh, Second Vice-President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born at Unionville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1841. His father was the late Elijah Pugh, a member of the Society of Friends, a man of probity, and in business a merchant and transporter. His early education was received in the district school of his birthplace. He applied himself closely to his studies in preparation for admission to the State Normal School at Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which he subsequently entered. He was graduated from the institution after completing a thorough course of study, and entered his father's office.

Mr. Pugh entered the service of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company as agent at Newport, Perry County, Pennsylvania, on October 1, 1859. To familiarize himself with all the details in the practice and theory attending the running of trains, he entered the train service, and served as passenger conductor for a period of six months. In 1864 he was appointed Train Dispatcher of the Philadelphia Division; on August 1, 1870, General Agent for Philadelphia; on April 1, 1879, General Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad Division; on October 1, 1882, General Manager; on March 1, 1893, Third Vice-President; and on February 10, 1897, Second Vice-President. In this position his duties are principally concerned with the operating department of the railroad.

Mr. Pugh is also Second Vice-President of the Northern Central Railway and Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Companies, of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Company, and a director of the Long Island Railroad Company and of many other companies in the Pennsylvania System.

Samuel Rea



Samuel Rea began his railroad career as chairman in the Engineering Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1871, and his first important work was as Assistant Engineer in the construction of the chain suspension bridge over the Monongahela River at Pittsburgh. He was one of the first engineers on the location of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad and continued through its construction; in 1879 was made Assistant Engineer of the Pennsylvania system in the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. He also supervised the reconstruction of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, converting it into a low-grade freight line.

In 1883 Mr. Rea was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant to Vice-President Dubarry, with the title of Principal Assistant Engineer. In 1889 he resigned to become Vice-President of the Maryland Central Railway, and Chief Engineer of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Co., which built the tunnel for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad through Baltimore, but in 1892 he returned to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as Assistant to the President. In 1899 he was elected Fourth Vice-President, becoming Third Vice-President six years later. He is also Third Vice-President of the Northern Central Railway, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Companies; in addition acting as President or Vice-President of nearly all the subsidiary lines east of Pittsburgh, besides finding time to act as Director of other railroad and financial corporations.

Mr. Rea is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Institution of Civil Engineers of London. A high tribute was paid to his ability when he was given direct charge of the company's tunnel and terminal in New York City, pronounced one of the most important engineering works ever attempted in this country.

John Borland Thayer



Immediately after leaving the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, John B. Thayer, then but nineteen years of age, entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as clerk in the Empire Line office. He served about eighteen months in this position and was then transferred to the General Freight Department; serving two years in the Bureau of Claims, and eighteen months in the Rate Department.

When the Freight Department was reorganized with Mr. J. S. Wilson as General Freight Traffic Agent, Mr. Thayer was made Chief Clerk, holding the position for three years and leaving it to become Freight Solicitor for the United Railroads of New Jersey Division. Mr. Thayer severed his connection with the company in 1889 to engage in private business, but returned to the service three years later as Division Freight Agent of the Northern Central Railway, with headquarters at Baltimore. Mr. Thayer's quick grasp of the intricate duties of the various positions he had held led to his promotion in 1894 to the responsible position of Assistant General Freight Agent, with headquarters at Philadelphia. Three years later he was made General Freight Agent in charge of through traffic and in 1889 had advanced to the position of General Freight Agent of the company; also of the Northern Central Railway, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and the West Jersey and Seashore Railroads.

Mr. Thayer was made fifth Vice-President in charge of Traffic on June 1, 1903, and was advanced to the fourth Vice-Presidency upon a change in the organization of the company, October 10, 1905. He is a director of the Long Island Railroad Company and others of the controlled lines; also of the Franklin National Bank.

Joseph Baldwin Hutchinson



Joseph Baldwin Hutchinson was born in Bristol, Pa., March 20, 1844, and after graduating from the Pennsylvania Polytechnic College entered the Delamater Iron Works. In 1862 he received a third assistant engineer's certificate and entered the service of Hargous & Co. on one of their steamers, retaining the position until the boat was sold to the government in 1863. In June of that year he became a rodman on the Mifflin & Centre County Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but left two weeks later to enter the army. After the Gettysburg campaign he again became a rodman on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad and in August, 1864, was made assistant engineer of the road. In 1865 he was made its assistant engineer of maintenance of way and construction, and from 1868 to 1870 he was successively assistant engineer of the Port Deposit Railroad and the Butler Extension and Columbia Bridge. His promotion to the principal assistant engineership of the Columbia and Port Deposit occurred the same year, and in 1877 he was made assistant superintendent. Two years later he was superintendent of the Lewistown Division, and during the ensuing fourteen years held the same position with the Frederick, the Altoona, and the Western Pennsylvania Divisions, the Maryland Division of the P., W. & B., the Washington Southern Railway and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. In 1893 he was made general superintendent of transportation, and supervised all train movements over the entire system east of Pittsburgh and Erie. In 1897 Mr. Hutchinson was chosen general manager of all the Pennsylvania Railroad lines east of Pittsburgh, and in 1903 was appointed assistant to second vice-president of same.

Mr. Hutchinson is President of The Mutual Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance Company, and of Dauphin Consolidated Water Supply Company and Chairman, Board of Managers, The Washington Terminal Company.

He is a member of the Union League, Philadelphia; Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country Club, Franklin Institute, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

William Wallace Atterbury



William W. Atterbury, General Manager of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born at New Albany, Indiana, January 31, 1866. He was reared in Detroit, where his mother, a daughter of Charles Larned, resided until her death on December 16, 1907. His grandfather was Lewis Atterbury and his grandmother Catharine Boudinot, niece of Elias Boudinot, at one time President of the Continental Congress.

After receiving a liberal preparatory education Mr. Atterbury was graduated from Yale University, and entered the service of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1886 as an apprentice in the Altoona shops. From 1889 to 1892 he served as assistant road foreman of engines on various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In 1892 he was promoted to assistant engineer of motive power in the Pennsylvania Company's Northwest System, and in 1893, to Master Mechanic for the Pennsylvania Company at Fort Wayne, Ind. At this time he married Miss M. H. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne.

On 26th October, 1896, Mr. Atterbury was advanced to superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, and on October 1, 1901 to general superintendent of motive power. He was appointed general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie on January 1, 1903.

Mr. Atterbury is a member of the Rittenhouse, Union League and many other clubs of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Max Riebenack



Max Riebenack, Comptroller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born October 12, 1844, and entered the company's service at the age of nineteen years. He filled various clerical positions until 1872 when he was appointed Assistant Auditor of Passenger Receipts and was made Auditor in 1880. In addition he acted as Assistant Comptroller commencing in October, 1881, but in 1899 he gave up the Auditorship to devote all his time to his duties as Assistant Comptroller. In 1905 he was advanced to the position of Comptroller, since which time he has been identified with the most important railroad organizations in the United States, and has become widely known for his administrative ability and for his knowledge as an accountant. Much credit is due to Mr. Riebenack for the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad Voluntary Relief Department, the Employees Saving Fund and the Company's Pension Department, for he worked indefatigably to perfect the plans whereby these organizations have been made of such practical aid and benefit to the employes of the company and its allied lines.

Mr. Riebenack occasionally finds time from his arduous duties to contribute to railway literature and ranks as a standard authority on the subject of railway accounting matters. He has been President of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers and was, in 1905, appointed by his company to represent it at the International Railway Congress held in Washington, D. C. He has been a Director and Treasurer of the Union League for a number of years.

Mr. Riebenack was married December 9, 1869, to Eleanor Gertrude, daughter of Thomas M. Simpson, and has four children: Eleanor J., Henry G., William B. and Edwin Earl Riebenack.

Alexander C. Shand



Alexander C. Shand was born at Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on July 1, 1858. He was educated at Anderson University, Glasgow.

Mr. Shand's service with the Pennsylvania Railroad began in 1879, in connection with location and construction work at Connellsville, Pa. Two years later he was put in charge of the construction of the Torrens shops. From February, 1882, to August, 1884, he was Assistant Supervisor and Engineer in charge of the location and construction of branches on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railway.

Mr. Shand was appointed Supervisor of the Altoona yard in August, 1884, and five years later he was made Assistant Engineer of Maintenance of Way at Altoona. On August 1, 1900, he became Principal Assistant Engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, and five months later was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Altoona Division.

Mr. Shand received his appointment as Engineer of Maintenance of Way June 1, 1903. On April 1, 1905, he was made Assistant Chief Engineer. Nearly a year later, March 1, 1906, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie.

Joseph Ury Crawford



Joseph Ury Crawford was born in Fox Chase, now part of Philadelphia, August 25, 1842, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of 1862.

In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 17th Pennsylvania Regiment, Washington Grays, and at the expiration of his term was made Second Lieutenant of Company B, 6th New Jersey Volunteers. He was promoted to the First Lieutenantcy at the Battle of Williamsburg, and to the Captaincy at Seven Pines. He received honorable mention for bravery in action on several occasions, and since the war has twice been honored with the Presidency of the Survivors Veteran Association of the 2d New Jersey Brigade.

After the war Mr. Crawford entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad system and was Senior Assistant Engineer of the Alexandria and Fredricksburg Railroad during 1871 and 1872. He was Principal Assistant and afterwards Engineer of the California Division of the Texas and Pacific Railroad under Col. Thomas A. Scott, upon whose recommendation he was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Government of Japan in 1876, constructing the first railroad in that country, for which he was decorated with the order of the Rising Sun by the Emperor. Mr. Crawford returned to the Pennsylvania Company in 1882 and is now Engineer of Branch Lines and a director of several subsidiary companies.

He was also Consulting Engineer and Inspector of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, and it was through his efforts that American specifications and standards of shop practice were adopted by that kingdom. Mr. Crawford was Consulting Engineer for the United States in its examination of the transportation facilities in Cuba in 1898 and 1899. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery Loyal Legion of the United States, The Philadelphia Club, and the Huntingdon Valley Country Club.

John E. Payne

Mr. John E. Payne is President of The Erie & Western Transportation Co., an important subsidiary company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. This Company is operating fifteen steamships on the Great Lakes, twelve of them freight steamers and three of them combined passenger and freight steamers.

The Erie & Western Transportation Co. is also the owner of the Connecting Terminal Railroad Co. and the Western Warehousing Co.

Mr. Payne entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1862, and has had a continuous service with the Pennsylvania Railroad since that time.

William Henry Barnes



William Henry Barnes was born in Philadelphia July 12, 1829, and received his education in private schools. In 1848 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and served on surveys and construction on the Western Division until 1856, and for the next seven years was, successively, assistant superintendent, secretary and comptroller of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. From 1863 until 1871 he was in the service of the Union Line and Empire Transportation companies, and was then made Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Company, which position he occupied until 1883.

He was receiver of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company from 1884 until 1892, and upon the reorganization of that company was made its president.

Mr. Barnes has been a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company since December 12, 1889. He is also a director of the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company and other allied companies; and has been president of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company since January 14, 1901.

Mr. Barnes comes of sturdy New England stock, his father, Henry Barnes, having been a native of Marlborough, Mass.

Mr. Barnes resided in Pittsburgh from 1857 to 1884. On October 27, 1857, he was married to Miss Eva Hampton, daughter of the late Judge Moses Hampton, of Allegheny County. Mr. Barnes removed to Philadelphia in 1884, where he has since resided, and has a summer residence at Devon, Pa. He is a member of the Union League and the Sons of the Revolution.

John Hampton Barnes



John Hampton Barnes, son of William Henry and Eva Hampton Barnes, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 24, 1860.

After a preparatory education in the city of his birth he was sent to Yale, from which famous college he graduated as B. A.

Deciding to take up the profession of law as his life work, Mr. Barnes entered the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar at Philadelphia in 1883.

Mr. Barnes is a Republican in politics, but has never taken an active hand. His practice is large, being principally confined to corporation work.

He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Radnor Hunt Club, the Racquet Club and the University Club of New York City.

Mr. Barnes resides at No. 1817 Delancey Place and has a beautiful summer residence, "West Acres," at Devon, Pa.

His offices are in the Girard Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets.



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The J. G. Brill Company

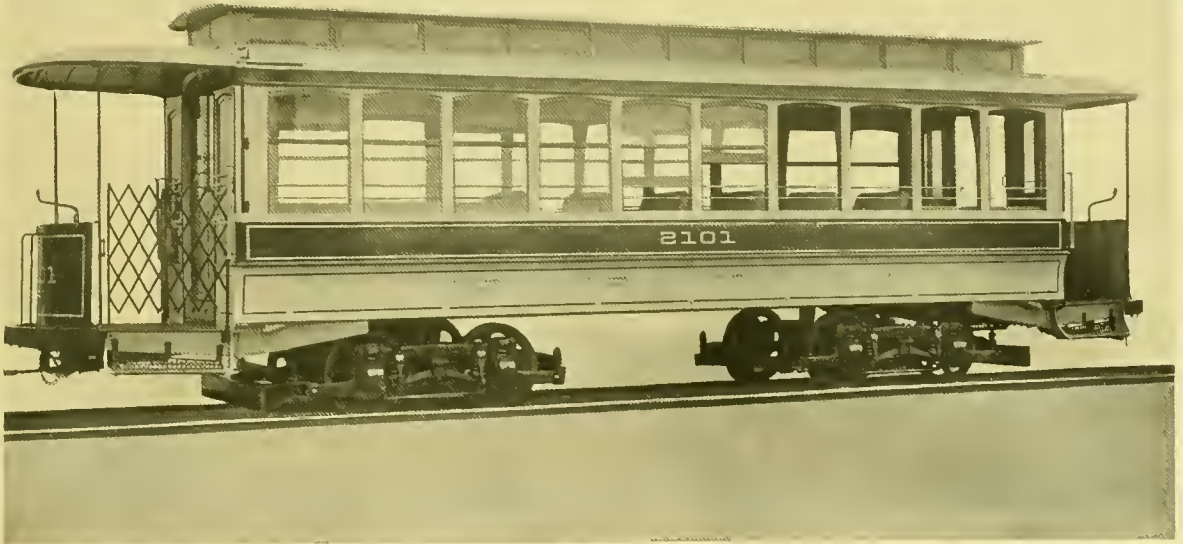
The vast car and truck business of The J. G. Brill Company was commenced in 1869, when John George Brill and his eldest son, G. Martin Brill, organized as J. G. Brill & Son, with shops at the northwest corner of Thirty-first and Chestnut Streets and at Twenty-fifth and Lombard Streets. Previous to this time both had been valued foremen in the car-building plant of Murphy & Allison, then located at the corner of Nineteenth and Market Streets. That concern was among the earliest builders of horse cars, and when their plant was destroyed by fire in 1868 they gave up the department devoted to horse cars and gave their entire attention to the construction of steam passenger and freight cars, and the Brills took this opportunity to establish themselves in the horse car business. John Albert Brill, a younger son, was at that time of their force. Three years later, in 1872, James Rawle purchased a one-third interest in the business, and the name of the firm was changed to J. G. Brill & Co. In 1870 a plant was built on ground extending from Thirtieth to Thirty-first Street, south of Chestnut Street.

At the very beginning the firm commenced to make improvements on existing types of street cars, particularly in regard to eliminating unnecessary parts and reducing the weight to a minimum, and also changing the form of running gear to secure easier riding qualities. The individual requirements of railway companies were carefully studied and designs made to

meet each case. Radical improvements in various details followed in rapid succession, and soon railway men came to recognize a Brill car by its superior and well marked characteristics. The large amount of skill required in the construction of horse cars will be appreciated when it is remembered that the vehicle is called upon at times to carry more than double its own weight, withstand the severe strains of a shifting load and be hauled over tracks which would now be considered atrocious. The durability of these lightly constructed cars is astonishing, for they stood the hard usage of fifteen, twenty and even thirty years' service, and there are to this day horse cars equipped with electric motors still giving good service.

The business grew rapidly; large orders were obtained from the railways of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and practically all of the principal cities of the United States and Canada, and extended into the large cities of Mexico and South America, Great Britain, Europe and Australia. Highest awards were received at the Centennial Exposition in 1876; the Exposition of Railway Appliances held at Chicago in 1883, and at Barcelona, Paris and other cities.

In 1887 the concern was incorporated, and in the following year at the death of John George Brill, G. Martin Brill succeeded him in the presidency. The plant had been increased to the fullest extent possible on the land available, but, as more space was demanded by the



Brill Semi-Convertible Car mounted on Brill Trucks—the standard equipment of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company

rapidly growing business, a tract of eighteen acres was purchased in 1889 which, with ten adjoining acres purchased two years ago, forms the present site of the company, situated at Sixty-second Street and Woodland Avenue, at the intersection of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads.

Up to 1887 the horse reigned supreme as a means of propulsion for street railways, but that the limit of his usefulness had been nearly reached was apparent to most railway men. Even as far back as the Centennial Exposition the inadequacy of animal traction was demonstrated when, during that summer, more than 2000 horses perished in Philadelphia from the heat and overwork carrying the crowds, representing a loss to the street railway company of more than half a million dollars. Cable lines were installed in various large cities and elevated railways became factors in building up the outlying districts of some of the largest cities. The Brill plant was established at its present location just in time to handle the large business that resulted from the introduction of electric traction. Between the years of 1880 and 1890 the development in types of cars to suit the ever-increasing demands followed each other so rapidly that dates at which the various inventions were introduced are not accurately known. Cable systems were scarcely installed when they were superseded by electricity. About the year 1887, Appleton, Wis., Montgomery, Ala., Scranton, Pa., Cleveland and Kansas City had trial lines. Then at Richmond, Va., an electric system of larger extent was attempted and became successful after many difficulties had

been overcome. In 1889-90 the West End Road, Boston, introduced it on a larger scale with an overhead trolley, and other cities quickly followed. As an illustration of the rapid changes taking place, a cable system was installed in New York for operating the Broadway lines which in less than two years was replaced by an electric plant.

During the early period of electric railway development the members of the Brill Company, who had been studying electric power for propulsion of street cars for many years, realizing that the use of mechanical means for propulsion would bring a greater strain on the car frame than it could withstand, introduced the idea of mounting the machinery, first that which carried the grip of cable cars and later that which carried the motor, independently upon a separate frame mounted on the wheels, and built the first electric trucks, the forerunners of all present types. In the early experiments with electric motors, the motors were connected to the car framing and the power was transmitted to the axles by means of chain or rope drives and the inventors of the different methods were a long way from success until the Brill truck enabled the motor to be mounted on the truck itself and be geared directly to the axle, thus relieving the car body of strains and vibrations which threatened to demoralize further experimenting.

As late as 1892 Philadelphia was not altogether converted to the idea of electricity, for on the 9th of May of that year a town meeting was held in the Academy of Music to oppose the introduction of the electric railway system. Within a few years the development of city



Brill Car exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, 1876

transportation in all parts of the country was so rapid that it was generally found necessary to use longer cars, and again the Brill Company was equal to the situation, and produced a truck suitable for the peculiar requirements. The truck is known as the "Maximum Traction," having a pair of large driving wheels and a pair of small wheels, with the load distributed in such a way as to bring 75 per cent. upon the drivers and reducing the radiation of these wheels. By this means the cars were carried as low as though they were mounted upon single trucks. Practically all double-truck cars were mounted on this type and for many years it had the field to itself. Other types of trucks were invented and were the forerunners of the standard trucks for the various fields of modern service. Brill trucks are unique in form and construction and include frames made of a single solid forging. It is an interesting fact that these forgings are the most intricate forgings of large size made anywhere in the world.

Late in the "nineties" the Brill Convertible car and the Semi-Convertible car were successfully introduced, having undergone many years of developing. The Convertible type has window sashes and flexible metal panels which slide into pockets in the side roofs, combining an entirely open and an entirely closed car in one, conversion from one type to the other being made in a few minutes. The Semi-Convertible car has the same window system as the Convertible, but the side panels are solidly built in, and, due to the extra large window openings, the car is excellently adapted to summer service. This type of car is now the standard of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, United Railways & Electric Company of Baltimore, and other large systems in this country and abroad. For a number of years a larger number of cars of the Brill Semi-Convertible type have been built than any other.

Another type of patented car which has achieved great success is known as the "Nar-ragansett"—an open car mounted on double trucks and having a pair of steps on each side, the upper step being on the flange of a Z-bar sill and within the line of the posts. The old-fashioned type of double-step car is too wide for service on most lines, and the single-step or running board, when used with double-truck open cars, is too high for safety. This car has proven immensely popular for summer excursion travel, and among the roads using it may be mentioned the Atlantic City & Suburban Ry.

In addition to the types mentioned The J. G. Brill Company builds all kinds of cars known to modern street and interurban railroads—double-deck cars for foreign countries, combination open and closed cars, express cars, electric locomotives, sprinklers, snow sweepers, snow plows, funeral cars, etc., and horse cars still continue to be furnished to some of the Latin-American countries. Due to the remarkable growth of interurban lines throughout the country particular attention has been given to cars for this form of service. Steam types are also constructed by the company, but this class of equipment is chiefly built by the Wason Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass., which company is owned and operated by The J. G. Brill Company. Other companies also under the same ownership and control are: American Car Company, St. Louis; G. C. Kuhlman Car Company, Cleveland; John Stephenson Company, Elizabeth; Danville Car Company, Danville, Illinois.

G. Martin Brill died in March, 1906, having been the president eighteen years, and John A. Brill died in March, 1908, after twenty years of service as vice-president. James Rawle succeeded to the presidency in 1906. The other general officers are: Samuel M. Curwen, Vice-President and General Manager, and Edward Brill, Treasurer.

FINANCE

As a matter of history Philadelphia's banking institutions are coördinate with the Republic itself, for it was thirteen years before the Declaration of Independence that Robert Morris, the first great American financier, conceived the idea of founding a bank in this city. It was not until 1780 that his plans were consummated and the Pennsylvania Bank, the first in America, was established. The most able financiers of that period seem to have been located in Philadelphia. The wealth of the country was centred here, and it was natural that the thirteen struggling colonies should look to those pioneer financiers for the money and credit to successfully carry on the war against England.

With the growth of population and business Philadelphia's financial importance grew stronger, and the many new enterprises found aid and encouragement here. It was here also during the darkest hours of the Rebellion period that the Government, then on the verge of a crisis, found in Jay Cooke a financier who successfully induced the banks and capitalists of the city to invest heavily in Government bonds, and thus restored the confidence of the country at large and saved the credit of the Government.

By acts like these, by the possession of clear judgment, and by the liberality that insures progress, the banks and bankers of this city have won such a high reputation.

In a community where financial talent was so plentiful as far back as colonial days it is a natural sequence that the first bank should be established here, and that this city should continue to lead in financial matters. The first incorporated bank in the United States was established here in 1782, and the first National bank to issue National bank-notes in the country was chartered here on June 10, 1863.

Trust companies also had their origin here and have contributed largely to the general reputation for solidity and sound financial methods that have characterized Philadelphia banks and bankers for more than a hundred and fifty years. The integrity of the officers selected to manage affairs has had much to do with this high standing. Private bankers, stock brokers, and others

interested in money matters, bear the same reputation for business acumen and fair dealing.

To show the city's speedy growth, it may be stated that on the first day the Clearing House opened, March 22, 1858, the clearings amounted to \$2,991,931.90. At the present time the clearings run from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000 daily. This represents the business of only thirty-two banks, four small banks and the trust companies not being members of the Association. These figures are enormous, but we approach the gigantic when we view the \$175,000,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits of the city banks and trust companies; the millions more which private bankers contribute to the aggregate and the \$112,000,000 capital, surplus and undivided profits of savings institutions. The total capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks and trust companies is \$175,000,000, with total deposits of \$600,000,000, and in addition there is \$550,000,000 of trust funds. This great wealth constitutes a very Gibraltar of strength and a power in finance of unlimited force.

An institution that wields great power in financial affairs and on public business is the Stock Exchange. This association includes among its members some of the best known financiers in the city. The Exchange, composed mainly of shrewd men of staid methods in ordinary deals, becomes pandemonium in times of panic and depression in values, for it is there that the finger is kept on the business pulse of the nation and a natural depression or an attempted inflation sometimes causes a battle of financial giants that is amusing to the spectator, but often tragic to one or both of the contestants.

The figures above quoted prove that Philadelphia is a wealthy city and that its carefully invested wealth precludes any possibility of permanent disaster. In each successive panic through which it has passed the period of recovery has grown shorter, and this is largely due to the confidence inspired by its financiers, who always stand ready with money and advice to restore normal relations with the country at large. Upon such conditions Philadelphia as a manufacturing city depends in a measure for its prosperity.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia

ORGANIZED 1807



1807



1908

Capital	.	.	.	\$2,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits	.	.	.	1,320,000.00
Deposits	.	.	.	13,600,000.00
Dividends Paid	.	.	.	12,707,000.00

Officers :

President

Howard W. Lewis

Cashier

Henry B. Bartow

Transfer Officer

John Mason

Assistant Cashier

Oscar E. Weiss

ACCOUNTS INVITED

Union National Bank

ORGANIZED 1858



Third and Arch Streets

Capital, \$500,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$750,000

OFFICERS

W. H. CARPENTER, President
T. H. CONDERMAN, Vice-President
A. E. FLETCHER, Second Vice-President

LOUIS N. SPIELBERGER, Cashier
JOHN W. MINK, Assistant Cashier
F. C. HANSELL, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

W. H. CARPENTER
IGNATIUS J. DOHAN
THEODORE H. CONDERMAN
AARON GANS

JOHN E. REYBURN
HARLAN PAGE
WM. T. TILDEN
CHARLES H. ZEHNDER

Franklin National Bank

THOUGH established but little more than eight years ago, the Franklin National Bank has enjoyed ever since its very infancy the reputation of being one of the strong financial institutions of Philadelphia. The bank was organized in response to the wishes of a large number of transportation, industrial and financial corporations, whose places of business and financial interests are centered in the vicinity of Broad and Chestnut streets, where the new bank is located. The institution was incorporated in 1900, and commenced business on July 2d of the same year. The \$1,000,000 capital was paid for by subscribers at \$200 a share (par \$100), thus enabling the bank to begin with a surplus of \$1,000,000. A thoroughly modern and well equipped bank has been provided, prepared to give its customers every facility that may be justified in business conditions. The management invites the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, mercantile firms and individuals.

The officers of the bank are: J. R. McAllister, President; J. A. Harris, Jr., Vice-President; E. P. Passmore, Cashier; C. V. Thackara, Assistant Cashier; L. H. Shrigley, Assistant Cashier; Manager Foreign Exchange Department, William Wright. The board of Directors includes William H. Barnes, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, and Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Samuel T. Bodine, Vice-President United Gas Improvement Company; James C. Brooks, President of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company; John H. Converse, of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, lawyer, Director of the Girard Trust Company, Commercial Trust Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Equitable Life Assurance Company; George H. Frazier, of Brown Bros. and Co., Bankers; William F. Harriety, lawyer, Director of the Equitable Trust Company and Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; William H. Jenks, of Randolph and Jenks, and Director of the Girard Trust Company; Edward B. Smith, of Edward B. Smith and Co., bankers; Henry Tatnall, Fifth Vice-President and Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Director of the Girard Trust Company and the Commercial Trust Company; Levi C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company and Director of the Commercial Trust Company; J. Rutherford McAllister, President of the Franklin National Bank and Director of the Commercial Trust Company; Frederick L. Baily, of Joshua L. Baily and Co., Dry Goods Commission Merchants; Effingham B. Morris, President Girard Trust Company and Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Commercial Trust Company; Edward T. Stotesbury, of Drexel and Co., Philadelphia, J. P. Morgan and Co., New York, and Morgan Harjes and Co., Paris; Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg; Percy C. Madeira, President Madeira, Hill and Company; John B. Thayer, Fourth Vice-President Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Ellis Pusey Passmore, Cashier Franklin National Bank; and J. Andrews Harris, Jr., Vice-President Franklin National Bank.

A recent statement of the bank showed its condition as follows:

Resources, loans and discounts, \$20,754,612.51; due from banks, \$3,501,354.42; cash and reserve, \$6,849,300.21; exchange for clearing house, \$1,456,119.03; total, \$32,561,386.17. Liabilities: capital, \$1,000,000; surplus and net profits, \$2,286,719.37; circulation, \$992,600.00; deposits, \$28,282,066.80; total, \$32,561,386.17.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia

The facilities of this modern commercial bank are at the disposal of responsible merchants on terms which merit inquiry

F. W. AYER, President

WM. A. LAW, Vice-President

THOMAS W. ANDREW, Cashier

W. P. BARROWS, Ass't Cashier



Capital, Surplus and Profits, \$1,850,000

Eighth National Bank

ORGANIZED 1864



Second Street and Girard Avenue

Capital, \$275,000

Surplus and Net Profits, \$850,000

Officers

CHARLES PORTER, President
of Charles Porter & Son, Mfrs.

SAMUEL BELL, JR., Vice-President
of Samuel Bell & Sons, Flour

CHARLES B. COOKE, Cashier

JOHN D. ADAIR, Asst. Cashier

Directors

SAMUEL DISSTON
CHARLES PORTER
SAMUEL BELL, JR.

ROBERT CARSON
THOMAS A. HARRIS
FRANK BUCK
WM J. MONTGOMERY

SAMUEL T. KERR
ROBERT S. IRWIN
THEODORE F. MILLER

National Security Bank



Franklin Street and Girard Avenue

Capital, \$250,000

Surplus and Net Profits, \$700,000

OFFICERS

PHILIP DOERR, President

GEORGE KESSLER, Vice-President

J. H. DRIPPS, Cashier

DIRECTORS

W. H. HORN
C. G. BERLINGER
JAMES DOAK, Jr.
JOHN G. SCHMIDT

PHILIP DOERR
JOHN HAMILTON
GEORGE KESSLER
FRANKLIN L. SHEPPARD
PETER A. SCHEMM

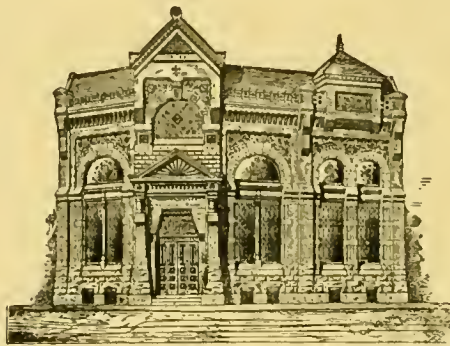
GEORGE B. ALLEN
GEORGE BAUM
WILLIAM A. RECH
FRANK SCHOBLE

ORGANIZED 1886

Northwestern National Bank

Corner Girard and Ridge Avenues

PHILADELPHIA



CAPITAL	-	-	\$200,000.00
SURPLUS	-	-	\$500,000.00

EDWARD A. SCHMIDT, President

AUG. W. WOEBKEN, Vice-President

LINFORD C. NICE, Cashier

DIRECTORS

EDWARD A. SCHMIDT
J. CATHERWOOD ROBINSON
AUG. W. WOEBKEN
OTTO C. WOLF
D. CHAS. MURTHA
GODFREY R. REBMANN
GEO. P. SCHOBBER

JOHN E. HANIFEN
JESSE L. DOYLE
JOSEPH F. WITTMAN
A. RAYMOND RAFF
ANDY BRANN
EDW. C. SHMIDHEISER
HARRY A. POTH

The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society

700 to 710 WALNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 2, 1816

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 25, 1819



The Present Office Building
of
The Oldest Saving Bank in America

July 1, 1908:

Assets, \$99,114,692.33

Deposits, \$88,925,773.89

Number of Depositors, 262,536

OFFICERS

G. COLESBERRY PURVES, PRESIDENT

JAMES M. WILLCOX, VICE-PRESIDENT

SAMUEL WOODWARD, SEC'Y AND TREASURER

ALVIN S. FENIMORE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY

THOMAS J. BECK, ASSISTANT TREASURER

J. PERCY KEATING, SOLICITOR

MANAGERS

EDWARD S. BUCKLEY
J. DICKINSON SERGEANT
JOHN T. LEWIS, JR.
JOHN H. CONVERSE
EDWARD H. COATES
H. W. BIDDLE
JOHN T. MORRIS
G. ASSHETON CARSON

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS
CHARLES PLATT
ARTHUR E. NEWBOLD
WILLIAM W. JUSTICE
WILLIAM H. JENKS
C. S. W. PACKARD
J. RODMAN PAUL
CHARLES E. INGERSOLL

G. COLESBERRY PURVES
T. DEWITT CUYLER
FRANCIS I. GOWEN
JOHN W. PEPPER
CHARLES BIDDLE
GEORGE C. THOMAS
GEORGE MCCALL
JAMES RAWLE

ROBERT H. FELS, COMPTROLLER

The Beneficial Saving Fund Society

OF PHILADELPHIA



EXPERIENCE has demonstrated the beneficial results to the industrious and careful of having a place for the investment of their earnings, where they would be perfectly secure and be increased by a reasonable interest. It was with this laudable intention that the Beneficial Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia was incorporated April 20, 1853.

From small beginnings, it has grown until now its 12,000 depositors have over Ten Million Dollars on deposit. It has no capital stock, but has accumulated a surplus of One and a Quarter Million Dollars.

It is managed solely in the interest of its depositors, its managers and officers not being allowed directly or indirectly to borrow any money from the Society. Its investments, a complete list of which is printed annually in all the newspapers of this city, are the most conservative and carefully selected of any institution, security being the first essential.

In addition to the examinations made by the State Banking Examiners, the board of managers has the investments, books and accounts verified yearly by certified public accountants.

The officers are Ignatius J. Dohan, President; Andrew J. Keegan, Vice-President; Alfred J. Murphy, Secretary and Treasurer, and Anthony A. Hirst, Esq., Solicitor.

CHAS. N. VOLLUM, C. P. A. JAS. WHIAKER FERNLEY, C. P. A.
ROBT. B. VOLLUM, C. P. A.

Established 1875

VOLLUM, FERNLEY & VOLLUM

Certified Public Accountants

907-910 Betz Building

PHILADELPHIA

Cable Address: VOLUME

TELEPHONE

WILLIAM M. LYBRAND ADAM A. ROSS, JR.
T. EDWARD ROSS ROBERT H. MONTGOMERY
JOSEPH M. PUGH

**Lybrand, Ross Bros.
& Montgomery**

Certified Public Accountants

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

PHILADELPHIA
Land Title Building

THE
PENNSYLVANIA
COMPANY

for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities

TRUST & SAFE' DEPOSIT
COMPANY

517 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

CAPITAL \$2,000,000

SURPLUS \$3,000,000

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812

C. S. W. PACKARD, President

Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

In its Fire Proof Building, Nos. 316-318-320 Chestnut Street

Chartered by Special Act of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania

Capital - \$1,000,000
Surplus - 600,000

Receives Deposits
subject to check at
sight, and allows
interest on daily
balances.

Loans money on
approved collater-
als at current rates
of interest.



Acts as Transfer
Agent or Registrar
of Corporation
Stocks and Bonds.

Acts as Executor,
Trustee, Guardian,
etc.

Receipts for and
keeps Wills with-
out charge.

Rents Safes in its Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults (which are protected by six Hall Double Chronometer Time Locks) with Combination and Permutation Locks that can be opened only by the renter, at \$5 and upwards per year. Especial attention is called to our vaults for the storage of large packages of silverware and other valuables in bulk, our facilities for handling such being unsurpassed.

RICHARD Y. COOK, President

HARRY J. DELANY, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

HOWARD E. YOUNG, Sec'y and Ass't Treas.

CHARLES E. PANCOAST, Trust Officer

JOSEPH E. BORDEN, Assistant Secretary

SAMUEL M. ZACHARIAS, Sup't of Vaults

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER

JOSEPH MOORE, Jr.

RICHARD Y. COOK

HARRY J. DELANY

JAMES HAY

HERBERT M. HOWE, M.D.

CHARLES E. PANCOAST

JAMES F. SULLIVAN

ROBERT BEATTIE

GEORGE D. McCREARY

GUSTAVUS W. COOK

MARCELLUS E. McDOWELL, Jr.

WILLIAM A. LATHROP

Fidelity Trust Company

The FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY is one of the oldest and strongest financial institutions in the City. It was incorporated by a special Act of Assembly in March, 1866, under the name of The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company. At that time the insurance of fidelity and the receiving of securities on deposit were comparatively new branches of business. With these objects in view, the company also joined the intention of developing the business of the execution of trusts, which was immediately entered into. All of these branches of business resulted in a rapid growth with the exception of the insurance of fidelity, which has never been carried on by this company. The name of the company was afterwards shortened to Fidelity Trust Company by amendment to its charter.

For the purposes of its business the company erected a fire-proof building and vaults of great strength. These were afterwards entirely re-built and from time to time the company has extended its accommodations. It now exclusively occupies a large building with a frontage on Chestnut Street east of Fourth of seventy-five feet and extends in an "L" shape to Fourth Street on which its frontage is ninety feet.

The safe renters' vault, which is practically a structure of three stories on the Fourth Street front, is 50' x 30' and is of immense strength. No other company has as convenient and commodious apartments for its safe renters as the Fidelity. In this respect great contrast is observable between the Philadelphia companies and those of other cities. The Company conducts the general business of a trust company, receiving moneys on deposit subject to check; the receipt of securities and valuables on safe-keeping receipt; the renting of private safes in its vaults accessible to the renter under private key. In connection with the safe-rental department, a commodious room is provided for the exclusive use of ladies, where coupons may be cut and papers examined in private. The buildings and vaults are guarded night and day by a large force of watchmen, with a complete electrical system for periodical reports at electric stations.

The Trust Department is one of the most active in the city, both in the execution of private and of corporate trusts. The aggregate amount of personal estate held in its Trust Department on January 31, 1908, was \$106,797,740, in addition to real estate of the appraised value of about \$16,000,000.

The Company is authorized by its charter to accept all trusts, such as executor, administrator, guardian, assignee, receiver and trustee under appointment by the courts, corporations or individuals.

It has been an important feature in the administration of this Company that from the beginning all of its trust estates are kept entirely distinct from those owned by it in its corporate capacity. All trust funds are deposited in other institutions in special trust accounts, and a special vault, separated from that of the Company is provided for the accommodation of the trust securities and papers.

The Company also acts as agent and attorney-in-fact for the collection of income and the management of estates of individuals, and in such cases receives the securities upon safe deposit.

The corporate business extends to the execution of all corporate trusts, including mortgages, the registration and transfer of loans and stocks of corporations and in the payment of coupons, etc.

The growth of the Fidelity in these various departments has been remarkable, and many of the various institutions formed in other parts of the country have been formed upon its model. It was the first of the "Fidelities."

The management of the institution has been conservative from the beginning, and it has been the custom to set aside a portion of its profits each year. By this means the surplus of the Company has been set aside entirely out of earnings. The capital of the Company is now \$2,000,000 and its surplus \$8,000,000, which is exclusive of its undivided profits, which on January 31, 1908, amounted to \$887,196 in addition.

Dividends were paid by the Company for many years at 18%, and are now on the basis of a 5% quarterly and an extra dividend of 5% has been declared in February of the last two years.

CHARTERED 1836

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY

BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA



CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - \$10,000,000

OFFICERS

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS, President

WILLIAM NEWBOLD ELY, 1st Vice-President

CHARLES J. RHOADS, 3d. Vice-President and Treasurer

GEORGE H. STUART 3d., Assistant Treasurer

J. SNOWDON RHOADS, Trust Officer

ALBERT ATLEE JACKSON, 2d. Vice-President

EDW. SYDENHAM PAGE, Secretary

SAMUEL W. MORRIS, Assistant Secretary

MINTURN T. WRIGHT, Real Estate Officer

MANAGERS

Effingham B. Morris
John A. Brown, Jr.
Benjamin W. Richards
John B. Garrett
William H. Jenks
William H. Gaw
Francis I. Gowen

Israel W. Morris

George H. McFadden
Henry Tatnall
Isaac H. Clothier
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler
C. Hartman Kuhn
James Speyer
Augustus D. Juilliard

William T. Elliott

Edward J. Berwind
Randal Morgan
E. T. Stotesbury
Charles E. Ingersoll
John S. Jenks, Jr.
Henry B. Coxé
Edgar C. Felton

THEODORE W. CRAMP
HOWARD ELLERY MITCHELL
SAMUEL L. SHOBER
S. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON

DEPOSITS RECEIVED
INTEREST ALLOWED

Issue Travelers'
Letters of Credit
and Drafts Payable
in principal Cities
of Europe

Members
NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA
STOCK EXCHANGE



Connected by private
wires with principal
Cities of
the United States

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
BONDS
Bought and Sold

BONDS FOR
INVESTMENT
Details on Application

CRAMP, MITCHELL & SHOBER

Bankers

1411 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Prepared by Charles K. Zug, Trust Officer



HISTORY

THE COMMONWEALTH TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY was incorporated July 26, 1886, with a capital of \$250,000.00. It opened for business November 1, 1886, at No. 706 Chestnut Street. In September, 1889, the Company purchased 813 Chestnut Street, and having had the building adapted to its uses, took possession in 1890. On Saturday night, December 11, 1897, No. 811 Chestnut Street was destroyed by fire, and No. 813 Chestnut Street was partially burned and the interior entirely wrecked. The Directors met at the Con-

tinental Hotel on Sunday morning, and on the following morning the Company opened as usual for the transaction of business, in all of its departments, at No. 624 Chestnut Street, with little or no inconvenience to its clients. No. 813 Chestnut Street was immediately repaired, and the Company continued to occupy it. In 1900, however, its business had grown so large that it was compelled to seek quarters elsewhere. On February 2, 1901, it purchased the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, extending through to Clover Street, where it erected a fifteen-story building, completed in December, 1902. Of this building, it occupies for its business the basement and first three stories, and is in a position to expand, as its business necessities have frequently required it to do.

PURPOSE

The success of Title Insurance and Trust Companies in Philadelphia withdrew from its lawyers and conveyancers a considerable amount of their business that had been transacted by them with reasonable profit. The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company was started by them with the idea of receiving, by dividends on their stock, the benefit of the profits derived from that business. The By-Laws, adopted at a meeting of the stockholders, held July 30, 1886, provided that the stockholders should be lawyers, conveyancers and such real estate agents and brokers as have their own offices, and carry on no other business. This limitation continued until the year 1901, when the success of the Company was so thoroughly assured that it seemed wise to extend the membership. The By-Laws were accordingly amended, allowing anyone to hold stock in the Corporation. Since that date many capitalists and investors have purchased stock in the Company, although its stock is still largely held by the members of those professions, who are, to a considerable extent, responsible for its remarkable success.

SUCCESS

The career of The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company is most noteworthy and creditable. Having commenced business November 1, 1886, with a capital of \$250,000.00, it increased its capital April 18, 1887, to \$500,000.00; in 1890 to \$1,000,000.00; in 1901 to \$2,000,000.00. Of this capital only 50% was required to be paid in. In 1904 the capital was reduced to \$1,000,000.00 and the stock made full paid, each stockholder receiving one share of the new stock par \$100 full paid in exchange for four of the old stock on which \$25 had been paid.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The Company has always been distinctly the Company of the lawyers, conveyancers and real estate brokers of the City of Philadelphia. Its president has always been a lawyer. It began business with five officers, all of whom, but one, the secretary and treasurer, were lawyers. While there have always been representatives of the real estate and conveyancing interests of the city on its board of fifteen directors, originally nine, and at the present time ten, of that board are lawyers. Its first President, Henry M. Dechert, continued as president of the Company for a period of twenty years, resigning from that position in the summer of 1906, when he was succeeded by the Honorable Dimmer Beeber. Mr. Dechert, however, retains his position on the Board, and is Chairman of the Board of Directors and also of the Executive Committee. The Company has at present twelve officers, of whom seven are lawyers. Of its directors, four have been selected for judicial honors, namely: Joseph C. Ferguson, A. M. Beitler, Henry J. McCarthy and Dimmer Beeber. Its present officers and directors are the following:

DIMNER BEEBER	<i>President</i>
FRANCIS E. BREWSTER	<i>First Vice-President</i>
FRANKLIN L. LYLE	<i>Second Vice-President</i>
HENRY M. DECHERT	<i>Chairman of Board and Executive Committee</i>
JAMES V. ELLISON	<i>Secretary and Treasurer</i>
ANDREW T. KAY	<i>Title Officer</i>
CHARLES K. ZUG	<i>Trust Officer</i>
EDMUND B. MCCARTHY	<i>Asst. Secretary and Treasurer</i>
ROBERT J. WILLIAMS	<i>Asst. Title Officer</i>
CHARLES E. FELLOWS	<i>Real Estate Officer</i>
T. C. JORDAN	<i>Asst. Trust Officer</i>
R. F. REAVER	<i>Safe Superintendent</i>

DIRECTORS

DIMNER BEEBER	JOSEPH SAVIDGE
FRANCIS E. BREWSTER	EDWARD A. SCHMIDT
CHARLES CARVER	E. COOPER SHAPLEY
HENRY M. DECHERT	HENRY R. SHOCH
CHARLES B. ELLIS	JOHN H. SLOAN
BERNARD GILPIN	FREDERICK SYLVESTER
FRANKLIN L. LYLE	JOHN T. WINDRIM

ISAAC D. YOCUM

DIVIDENDS

The Company declared its first dividend on November 4, 1887, at the rate of 3%, which rate was paid semi-annually until November, 1888, when it was increased to 5%. This rate was paid semi-annually until April, 1891, when the semi-annual dividend was increased to 6%, at which rate it has continued until the present time. The Company has always pursued the policy of making liberal distribution from profits to its stockholders. It has paid out in dividends, in the period of its existence of twenty-one years and six months, the sum of \$1,499,142.81.

SURPLUS

The first statement of the Company, issued November 1, 1887, showed a surplus of \$18,914.22; in 1892 this was increased to \$200,000.00; in 1897, to \$446,000.00. When the capital of the Company was increased to \$2,000,000.00, the subscribers to the new stock were required to pay therefor \$50.00, of which \$25.00 was paid in on account of capital and \$25.00 on account of surplus, thus adding \$500,000.00 to the surplus account. That account in 1902 was \$1,046,000.00. The present surplus and undivided profits are \$1,251,000.00.

BUSINESS

The Company transacts the usual business of title insurance and trust companies. It receives money on deposit, and has on deposit now more than five millions of dollars. It acts as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, receiver, assignee, and executes trusts of all descriptions. It has trust estates in its charge amounting to more than seven and a half millions of dollars. It is trustee for issues of corporate bonds aggregating over nineteen millions of dollars. It insures titles to real estate having a plant covering the entire County of Philadelphia which has cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, although carried on its books at only \$80,000, issues searches, acts as surety on the bonds of executors, administrators and others acting in a fiduciary capacity, registers stocks and bonds, rents boxes in its safe deposit vaults, and keeps wills in said vaults without charge therefor. It takes full charge of real estate and looks after all repairs.

West End Trust Company

Broad Street and South Penn Square

PHILADELPHIA

Capital - \$1,000,000

Surplus - \$1,050,000



Acts as

Executor Administrator Guardian Trustee

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent. Storage for silverware and other valuables.
Interest allowed upon Deposits

Your Account is Solicited

Commercial Trust Company

20 South Broad Street, Philadelphia

CITY HALL SQUARE



Horatio G. Lloyd
President

Thomas DeWitt Cuyler
Vice-President and Counsel

John H. Mason
Vice-President and Treasurer

W. A. Obdyke
Secretary

DIRECTORS

H. W. Biddle
Thomas DeWitt Cuyler
Rudolph Ellis
Clement A. Griscom
Effingham B. Morris

Arthur E. Newbold
C. Stuart Patterson
Samuel Rea
Sidney F. Tyler
L. C. Weir

Horatio G. Lloyd
Samuel T. Bodine
Henry Tatnall
Alvin W. Krech
J. R. McAllister

Henry C. Frick
Paul D. Cravath
Robert K. Cassatt
William C. Sproul
Thomas F. Ryan

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE AND GUARDIAN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES TO RENT

Capital - \$1,000,000

Surplus - \$1,500,000

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000

Capital Paid in \$500,000

Surplus all Earned \$175,000

Tradesmen's Trust Company

Chestnut and Juniper Streets

Most Convenient Banking Location in the City of Philadelphia
Heart of the Shopping District

CHECK ACCOUNTS

2 per cent. interest on daily balances averaging \$100.

SAVING FUND ACCOUNTS

3½ per cent. interest, subject to 10 days' notice for withdrawal.

Safe rentals range from \$3.00 to \$150.00 per annum according to size and location.

President

PETER BOYD

Vice-President and Treasurer

LEWIS K. BROOKS

Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

LEWIS B. HARVEY

We invite inspection of our plant and facilities.

LET US HAVE YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT

INCORPORATED 1871—CHARTER PERPETUAL



BANKING DEPARTMENT

Two Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to check.

SAVING FUND DEPARTMENT

Three Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to two weeks' notice. One Hundred Dollars may be withdrawn without notice. Open Monday Evenings until Seven o'clock.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

Wills drawn without charge. Income and Rents collected and remitted promptly. Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian

SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

SAFES FOR RENT

Valuables and Silverware stored at a moderate cost in the Burglar and Fire Proof Vaults of the Company.

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WILLIAM H. CURTIS, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer
A. ASHTON WORK, Trust Officer

EUGENE I. SANTEE, Vice-President
WILLIAM C. HARTER, Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM HENRY SNYDER, Counsel

DIRECTORS

W. FREDERICK SNYDER
HOWARD THOMPSON
JONATHAN R. SELTZER
JOSEPH A. BREMER

SAMUEL DISSTON
EUGENE I. SANTEE
PETER A. SCHEMM
CHARLES E. GRANGE

SIMON B. FLEISHER
JOHN H. CATHERWOOD
WILLIAM H. CURTIS, Jr.
ALEXANDER M. FOX, Jr.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST

Safe Deposit and Insurance Company

413, 415 & 417 CHESTNUT STREET

Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus, \$3,000,000

Deposits

Estates

Safes



OFFICERS

WILLIAM L. DU BOIS, President
ROLAND L. TAYLOR, Vice-Prest.
EDMUND D. SCHOLEY,
Sec'y and Treas.
HENRY B. HELFFRICH,
Trust Officer
SAMUEL E. CARTER, Ass't Treas.
THOMAS B. PROSSER,
Real Estate Officer
HARRY STEWART,
Ass't Real Estate Officer

DIRECTORS

William S. Grant
William L. DuBois
John Story Jenks
Lincoln Godfrey
John H. Converse
Samuel Y. Heebner
William H. Lambert
N. Parker Shortridge
William W. Frazier
Edward T. Stotesbury
James C. Brooks
Roland L. Taylor

Merchants' Trust Company

611-613 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Capital, \$500,000 Full Paid

Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$113,682.92

OFFICERS

JOSEPH R. RHOADS, President

HORACE B. PEARSON, 2d Vice-President and Treasurer

EDWARD S. SAYRES, Vice-President

CHARLES P. EARLY, Secretary

WILLIAM B. LANE, Title and Trust Officer

DIRECTORS

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Joseph R. Rhoads
Frank W. Paul
Chas. S. Hinchman

Edward S. Sayres
J. Bolton Winpenny
Warren G. Griffith
Edgar Dudley Faries

Edward G. McCollin
Alfred I. Phillips
George M. Wagner
John H. Craven

Horace B. Pearson
John S. Bioren
William W. Lucas

RECEIVES DEPOSITS—ALLOWS INTEREST

3 Per Cent. Interest Allowed Subject to 10 Days' Notice

2 Per Cent. Interest Allowed Subject to Check

Out of Town Accounts Solicited

Acts as Executor, Administrator
Guardian, Trustee and Assignee

COUNTRY CHECKS

With but few exceptions credited at par

TIME LOCKS

RENTS SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

In Burglar Proof Vaults

Boxes can be opened only by the Owner

Mail Deposits Promptly Acknowledged

The Real Estate Trust Co. of Philadelphia

CAPITAL - - - \$4,683,800



Solicits Current Deposit Accounts, allowing Interest. Acts as Agent for the Purchase and Sale of Real Estate in and around Philadelphia. Collects Interest, Dividends and Income of all kinds. Acts as Financial Agent for Institutions. Collects Rents, Negotiates Mortgages.

Receives and Executes Trusts of every description. Rents Safe Deposit Boxes in Burglar-Proof Vaults. Takes General Charge and Management of Properties. Acts as Registrar, Transfer or Financial Agent for Corporations and as Trustee under Corporation Mortgages.

GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., President
S. F. HOUSTON, Vice-President
EDW. S. BUCKLEY, JR., Treasurer
JOHN A. MCCARTHY, Trust Officer
WM. R. PHILLER, Secretary

SOUTHEAST COR. BROAD AND CHESTNUT STS.

The Integrity Title Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.

Southwest Corner Fourth and Green Streets, Philadelphia

Capital Stock, Full Paid \$ 500,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits 825,000.00
Deposits 3,191,918.29
Interest Allowed on Deposits
Money Loaned on Approved Security

Banking Department

Receives money on deposit, subject to check on sight, allowing 2 per cent. interest and 3 per cent. on ten days' notice.

Rents boxes for safe keeping of valuables, in burglar and fire-proof vaults, for \$3.00 and upwards.

Letters of Credit and International Cheques for Travelers issued, available everywhere.



Title and Real Estate Department

Examines and Insures Titles to Real Estate. Collects Rents, Dividends, Interests, Etc. Money loaned on Mortgage and Mortgages for sale.

Attends to all details pertaining to Buying, Selling and Conveying of Real Estate.

Trust Department

Transacts all Trust Company business and acts in the capacity of Executor, Administrator, Guardian or Trustee, taking entire charge of estates.


All Valuables Received for Safe Keeping. Wills receipted and kept in Safe Boxes without Charge.

OFFICERS

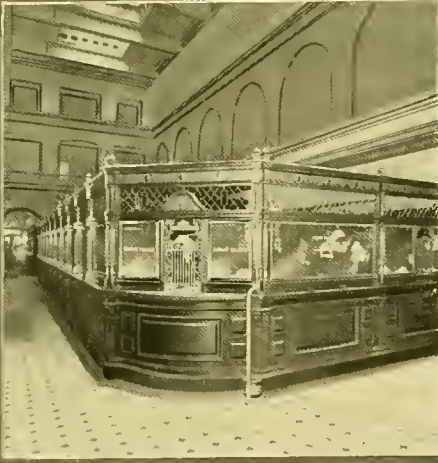
GEORGE KESSLER, President
JOHN G. VOGLER, 1st Vice-President
HERMAN WISCHMAN, Sec'y and Treas.
PHILIP SPAETER, 2d Vice-President
PHILIP E. GUCKES, Trust Officer

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Philip Doerr	Charles Mahler	John Greenwood	William Roesch	August P. Kunzig	Chas. Strickler
Fred'k Orlmann	Wm H. Rookstool	Fred'k Gaeckler	Bernhard Ernst	Albert Schoenbut	Jacob Kramer
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WM J. CLARK
TREASURER

JOHN STOKES ADAMS
TRUST OFFICER

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY

Lancaster Avenue and Fortieth Street, Philadelphia

CAPITAL (Full Paid),	\$500,000.00
SURPLUS (Earned),	300,000.00

OFFICERS

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 CHRISTIAN G. GROSS, First Vice-President
 J. PENROSE COLLINS, Second Vice-President and Title Officer
 RALPH I. LEVERING, Secretary and Treasurer
 WESLEY H. HOOT, Assistant Secretary
 HENRY B. GARBER, Assistant Title Officer

DIRECTORS

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 EDW. W. WOOLMAN
 JOSEPH JOHNSON
 PETER F. CARROLL
 CHRISTIAN G. GROSS

JAMES C. SHEDWICK
 SAMUEL D. HALL
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 JAMES M. KELLEY
 J. HENRY JAHKE

JAMES G. FRANCIS
 FREDERICK A. GENTH, Jr.
 J. PENROSE COLLINS
 ROBERT PATTON
 AUGUSTUS I. WOOD

William W. Rorer

Certified Public Accountant

was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and received his elementary education in the public schools of his native county and later in Philadelphia. He pursued a commercial course at Peirce School and was graduated in 1884.

Since that time he has been continuously engaged in the study, teaching and practice of bookkeeping and practical accounting. He has been employed with mercantile and manufacturing concerns as bookkeeper, business manager, chief accountant and treasurer.

Mr. Rorer early established a reputation as a consulting accountant, and in the summer of 1898 opened an office in the Lippincott Building. He successfully passed the required examination before the State Board of Examiners and was duly commissioned a certified public accountant by Governor William A. Stone, December 19, 1901. Mr. Rorer maintains an office as a certified public accountant in the Real Estate Trust Building.

Mr. Rorer's services have been in demand as an instructor in higher accounting. He was for several years a member of the Faculty of Peirce School and later of the Evening School of Accounts and Finance of the University of Pennsylvania, in addition to which he has conducted private classes in practical accounting.

He is a member of the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the American Association of Public Accountants, the Society of Political and Social Sciences, Bookkeepers' Beneficial Association, Peirce School Alumni Association, Twenty-third Sectional School Board, and other civic and fraternal organizations.

Capital \$125,000

Surplus \$25,000

Holmesburg Trust Company

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JOSEPH H. BROWN
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North Philadelphia Trust Company



WILLIAM M. CORDON
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LEE SOWDEN
Secretary-Treasurer

WELLINGTON J. SNYDER
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Allow Interest on Deposit

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BANKERS

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PHILADELPHIA

Bodine, Sons & Co.

Large mercantile houses occasionally require additional money to carry on their business, even a large capital sometimes proving inadequate. At such a time they will put their paper on the street for sale. If the house is an exceptionally good one, their paper is eagerly sought after by investors. A number of large bankers and brokers of Philadelphia make a specialty of this branch of the business, notably the well-known firm of Bodine, Sons & Co., located at No. 129 South Fourth Street.

The business was originally established by Keen, Bodine & Co., in 1867. Mr. Keen died in 1891, and the business has since been carried on as Bodine, Sons & Co. This firm transacts a general banking and brokerage business, and has a large list of customers securing commercial paper through them. Care is exercised at all times that the interests of the buyer are fully protected, nothing but the best class of paper being dealt in, mostly issued by prominent Philadelphia houses and leading firms and corporations throughout the State. Some of the large New York houses make use of this firm in placing their paper.

The members of the firm are George I. Bodine, Franklin I. Bodine, Robert E. Stoneback, Cornelius Bodine and George I. Bodine, Jr. The house is well and favorably known in financial circles, the members being all natives of this city, and prominent in social and club circles.

F. T. CHANDLER

PERCY M. CHANDLER

Chandler Brothers & Company

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- (New York Cotton Exchange
- (New York Stock Exchange
- (Chicago Stock Exchange
- (Chicago Board of Trade

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THOMAS L. LAWSON & SONS

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V. D'AMBROSIO

Banker and Broker



N. W. Cor. 8th and Fitzwater Streets



First Italian Bank Founded in Philadelphia



ESTABLISHED 1886

General Agent for the Fabre Line Steamship Company

Drafts Sold on any City of the World

Italo-American Company
Limited

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Foreign Exchange

Established 1897

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(Members Chicago Board of Trade)

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2 MINUTES
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Firms and Individuals.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER

S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHRISTIAN STREETS
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ESTABLISHED IN 1887

G. TUMOLILLO

BANKER

AND

BROKER

927 and 929 South Eighth Street

PHILADELPHIA

FRANK DI BERARDINO

821 CHRISTIAN ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branches

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Sixth and Webster Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Agent

**Royal Italian
Mail Steamship Company**

NEW YORK ITALY

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Grading, Etc.

General Office

807 South Eighth Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Certified Public Accountant
Essential to
SUCCESS IN BUSINESS

One of the factors most essential to business success to-day is the certified public accountant, whose services have become of inestimable value and importance to business and financial interests. The guide by which every merchant, manufacturer and business man conducts his business and upon which he plans his transactions are his books and accounts. The latter must not only be accurate, but should be so systematized as to readily show the experience and condition of his business and thus enable him to wisely determine his operations. Experience has shown that the technical knowledge and skill of the certified public accountant is all-important in the formulating and devising of systems of accounts to properly and adequately meet the peculiar requirements of diverse business or financial concerns. In the settlement of bankruptcy matters, where the accounts have (either through intent or carelessness) been incorrectly kept, the services of a skilled accountant are absolutely essential to the proper adjustment of such affairs and the conserving of creditors' interests. Jacob H. Schiff, the eminent financier, says: "It is almost impossible to obtain a correct judgment of any undertaking *without the assistance of the expert accountant.*" Philadelphia, as the centre of the manufacturing interests of the United States, fittingly ranks amongst the foremost of our great cities in the number of her practicing public accountants, prominent among whom may be mentioned The United States Audit Company, Drexel building, with a branch office at 320 Broadway, New York. This company was incorporated in March, 1903, continuing the business successfully conducted for many years by Peter Ballingall, Certified Public Accountant, who is the President of the company, which has an excellent staff of experienced and able accountants to meet the growing demands for its services in Philadelphia and New York, and in many of the Western and Southern States. While speaking of *The United States Audit Company*, we might cite a case which was recently decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, involving over \$40,000. The decision was given almost entirely on the evidence of Mr. Ballingall, who was retained as expert accountant on the case, and whose testimony was described as being "Direct, accurate and utterly unimpeachable, and its influence in such an important legal action cannot help but go a long way toward directing widespread attention to the true value of the work of the certified public accountant."

R. E. KENNEDY & CO.

Certified
Public Accountants

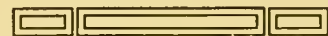


Cost Systems

*Auditing
and Accounting
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The B. F. Goodrich Co.
AKRON, OHIO



Manufacturers of
Tires of All Descriptions
Mechanical Goods
and
Druggists' Sundries



Philadelphia Branch
1332 ARCH STREET

INSURANCE

Having been the pioneer in so many of the arts and industries, it is fitting that this city should have been the birthplace of the first scheme of insurance on the American Continent.

In 1738 the first fire company was organized here, and at that time there was not a single insured building in the city.

The early colonists felt the need of some protection from loss by fire, but it was not until fourteen years later that steps were taken to organize a company for that purpose.

The result of this move was the first fire insurance company in America. It was known as "The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire," and was organized in 1752 with Benjamin Franklin as a subscriber and a member of the Board of Directors. The company issued policies for a term of seven years upon the payment of a deposit, the interest on which during the continuance of the policy belonged to the company. No other company was organized in America until 1783. At that time the Contributionship, claiming that trees in front of houses interfered with the throwing of water during a fire, announced its intention of raising rates upon property where there were trees.

A large number of those insured objected to this increase and seceded from the original company. They made a demand for the old rates, and being refused formed The Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from Loss by Fire.

Ten years later the Insurance Company of North America was organized and it was the first joint-stock company in this country. It confined itself to fire and marine business, although its charter allowed it to write all kinds of insurance.

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania obtained its charter in 1794 and the Union Mutual Insurance Company in 1804.

In 1759 the first life insurance company was organized. It was known as The Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers and for the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers. It is a wonder that the awful title did not smother

this pioneer organization, but it still exists and is successful, although its title has been abbreviated to The Presbyterian Annuity and Life Insurance Company.

Since this early period there have been many companies of various kinds organized in Philadelphia. These include fire, life, accident, health, and surety companies, all of which have found a prolific field in the rapidly increasing population.

Just as badly as the workingman needs insurance for his home in case of fire, he as badly needs insurance to protect his wife and little ones in case of his death. He also needs insurance in case of sickness when he is incapacitated for work and his family must be provided for. Again, he needs accident insurance, for in a big city with its attendant dangers insurance must again stand between him and possible want and privation. Another great aid to a workman is the surety company. He has a position to go to which requires a bond and knows not where to get one. The surety company, with the same beneficence displayed by the other companies in the case of fire, sickness, accident, or death, comes to his aid and furnishes the security demanded by the employer.

It is therefore obvious that no form of insurance should be neglected. It is a protection in every quarter. A man who by hard labor acquires a home should protect himself from loss by fire, and he should also look after his family by the protection afforded by the other forms of insurance. The man of wealth does not neglect these matters, though far more able to stand loss than the workingman.

The statistics of the companies in the various lines show that a large proportion of the population invests in at least one or more of the various forms of insurance, which shows that the people are acquiring wisdom through the useful knowledge which the companies and their many agents are daily disseminating. A very large number of Philadelphians own the houses in which they dwell, hence the name "City of Homes." These have been acquired by frugality, and the man who is frugal usually possesses sufficient shrewdness to protect by insurance the home he has worked so hard to secure.



THE PHILADELPHIA

1752

CONTRIBUTIONSHIP

For the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire

212 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

The Oldest Insurance Company in America

The old "Hand in Hand," as this Fire Insurance Company is generally called, was founded on March 25, 1752, and a meeting was held at the Court House on April 13th of the citizens of Philadelphia who had subscribed to certain Articles of Agreement "for their own mutual security and for the common security and advantage of their fellow citizens and others," called a Deed of Settlement, which for over 100 years was signed by all who took out a policy in the Company. The first name subscribed was James Hamilton, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

Benjamin Franklin headed the list of Directors, who at their first meeting adopted a seal for the Company of four hands united. This badge, or mark, was placed on every property which was insured, and gave notice to the volunteer firemen, who, in many cases were members of the Contributionship, that they should exert every effort to save the building, as they would have to bear their proportionate share of the loss.

The plan of the Company was that of Mutual Insurance, and the members were called Contributors. The policies were issued for a term of seven years upon the payment of a deposit, the interest of which during the continuance of the policy was used by the Company to pay losses and expenses, any balance being returned as a profit, and if insufficient to meet these charges, the deposit itself was used and the Contributor was personally liable for half as much more.

In 1763 the Contributors unanimously voted to create a surplus fund out of any profits, and to do away with their personal liability beyond the amount of their deposit money, and in 1810 the policies were changed to perpetual.

The directors met generally at a Public House about six p. m., and while they received refreshments for their services, they were fined two shillings if they were absent, and these fines were applied to erecting mile-stones, the first in this part of America, on the highways leading from Philadelphia. During the Revolution the Company aided in protecting the City from fire by sweeping the chimneys of those houses where the owners were away and the British soldiers were quartered.

From the first the Company adopted the plan of inspecting all the buildings it insured, and this plan has always been adhered to. As a result of this, and the care taken in the investment of the funds of the Company, as well as in keeping the expenses at a most reasonable figure, its progress has ever been a pleasant and prosperous one, and as Horace Binney, Esq., the well-known lawyer, who was a Director for 41 years, said in his address at the Centennial celebration of the Company in 1852, "There never was a period when a loss of any extent disturbed the finances of the Company," and this statement still holds good, as it is now, after 156 years of business, the strongest active fire insurance company in the world.

The Company still writes only perpetual insurance on brick and stone buildings in Pennsylvania, and its policies are valued not only because of the strength and stability of the Company, but also because a partial loss does not reduce the amount of the insurance, which is only affected when a total loss is paid for a single fire. In addition to this, all policies which have been with the Company for ten years or more now participate in any dividends declared, which, since 1895, have been at the rate of 10 per cent. a year on the deposit money so held. No wonder, therefore, that a Contributionship policy is greatly prized, since it gives the best insurance as well as a most profitable investment, and the old Company is to-day looked upon by Philadelphians with pride as the link which binds the past with the present, and gives promise in the future to continue to give the best indemnity against fire and maintain the dignity and honor of our beloved city.

OFFICERS

Chairman

JOHN T. MORRIS

Secretary and Treasurer

J. SOMERS SMITH, JR.

Assistant Secretary

CHARLES T. COWPERTHWAIT

DIRECTORS

JOHN T. MORRIS

ELLISTON P. MORRIS

J. ROHMAN PAUL

WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER

FRANCIS A. LEWIS

CHARLES S. W. PACKARD

WALTER GEORGE SMITH

WHARTON SINKLER, M. D.

CHARLES BIDDLE

JAMES LOGAN FISHER

ROLAND S. MORRIS

GEORGE MCCALL

The Mutual Assurance Company

For Insuring Houses From Loss By Fire

This old and staunch company owes its origin to a peculiar rule adopted in 1783 by the only insurance company in America at that time. This company, after some heavy losses, decided to refuse to insure houses with trees in front of them on account of their branches preventing the water from reaching the front of the building in the event of a fire.

The fire apparatus in use at that time was primitive and the water supply feeble and precarious. The company's decision was considered unreasonable by a large number of people insured in it, and the objectors to what they termed an arbitrary rule met and adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, A great number of the Citizens of Philadelphia who are proprietors of Houses in said City and its Suburbs, many of whom now are, or have been Members of the Corporation for insuring houses from Loss by Fire, have found convenient and agreeable to them to have Trees planted in the Streets before their Houses, which the said Corporation have thought proper to prohibit by one of their By-Laws, also the same is expressly permitted by a Law of the State, and notwithstanding Application has been made by about forty of their Members to have said By-Law repealed who signified their willingness that an addition should be made to the Premium of their Insurance for the supposed Risque attending Trees in Cases of Fire as is done with respect to Bake Houses, Coopers', Apothecaries' and Oil Men's Shops, Stores containing Pitch, Tar, Brimstone, etc., which Application has been granted.

"WHEREFORE, We, the Subscribers, desirous of insuring our Houses from Loss by Fire, and seeing ourselves precluded from the Advantages of the present Institution, have judged it necessary to form another society for the purpose aforesaid, and do therefore hereby mutually agree with each other as follows, to wit:

"That as soon as so many Persons as have property in Houses to the value of One Hundred Thousand Pounds collectively, and who hereby agree to have them insured by the intended Institution, shall have subscribed their names to this Writing, a Meeting of the Subscribers shall be called to form a plan for the Management thereof.

"That in order to determine the value of the Property intended to become the object of insurance, each Subscriber insert the Number and Situation of his Houses designed to be insured.

"That, as we have no Design or Intention to prejudice the institution already established, and are only actuated by a desire to insure our own Property, we do agree that if the By-Law above referred to shall be repealed within two months from the Date hereof and a reasonable Premium fixed for the supposed additional Risque attending Trees, that this agreement shall be void; otherwise to be and remain in full force and virtue.

"Philadelphia, July 5th, 1784."

The old company refused to recede from the stand it had taken and a meeting of the dissatisfied ones was held at the City Coffee House, September 29, 1784, and the Company was organized by the choice of thirteen Trustees and a Treasurer, and a Deed of Settlement made. Trees were allowed by the Policy and a charge of 17 to 20 shillings with a proviso that they should be kept trimmed down to the eaves of a house, and if any tree was planted and not reported within a year the Policy should be void.

The Charter was obtained February 27, 1786. The Corporators named being Matthew Clarkson, William Craig, Benjamin Wynkoop, John Phillips, John Clement Stocker, Thomas Franklin, Isaac Jones, John Harrison, Joseph Sims, Phillip Wager, James Cooper, Presley Blackiston and John Wharten—who were also named as Trustees of the Company until the Annual Meeting in the following October.

The Act of Incorporation also creates the office of Treasurer and names George Emlen as the first Treasurer, to remain in office until the Annual Meeting of the Insurers on the first Monday in October following.

The Company has enjoyed an uninterrupted career of prosperity for over a century. The meetings of the Trustees have been held on the second Wednesday of each month from the early history of the Company to the present time. They were originally held at the Court House, City Hall, Indian King and house of Henry Knorr on the Schuylkill, until the purchase of an office in 1812, No. 54 Walnut Street, where the Company continued till 1856, when the present office, 526 Walnut Street, was bought and occupied.

The Trustees at the present time are: J. Dickinson Sergeant, Henry W. Biddle, John T. Lewis, Jr., Effingham B. Morris, G. Assheton Carson, Chas. Morton Smith, Owen Wister, William D. Winsor, Emlen L. Stewardson, S. Weir Mitchell, Arthur E. Newbold, Francis E. Bond, Geo. W. Norris, and Treasurer Clifford Lewis.

County Fire Insurance Company



The County Fire Insurance Co. has completed its seventy-fifth year of successful business and entered on the last quarter of its century run with prospects that bear high testimony to the business acumen of its management.

The company was incorporated by act of legislature, May 3, 1832, as The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia, and was authorized to do business the 25th of January, 1833, but it was not until the following April that the first office, on the east side of Third Street, above Vine, was opened and business started. This location was in the old Northern Liberties District, the charter stipulating that the company should always be located north of Vine Street. This provision was afterwards repealed, and in 1868 the company purchased and altered to its needs the present building at No. 110 South Fourth Street, eventually rebuilding and enlarging the structure.

The paid-up capital of the Company was originally \$100,000, but in 1880 it was increased to \$200,000 when operations were extended beyond the local field and the business grew so rapidly that the capital was again increased to \$400,000. During the first fifty years of business the company was very conservative and its growth correspondingly slow, the assets in 1880 being but \$278,068. During the last twenty-five years a vigorous management has materially increased the growth and the last statement showed assets of \$1,086,492.53, of which \$186,183.44 is net surplus over all liabilities, and \$586,183.44 is a surplus to policyholders. Not one cent was ever contributed to the surplus by the stockholders, which was earned despite the fact that during its career the company has paid losses amounting to \$3,201,819.00 and dividends to stockholders of \$956,400.00.

In 1905 the company abandoned its old charter and secured the passage of a new act which broadened its privileges by eliminating some of the original charter's restrictive sections.

The company for many years had come to be known as the County Fire Insurance Co., and the new act legalized this change of name. The president of the company is Charles R. Peck, who has been identified with the insurance business for forty-two years; the vice-president is Alfred F. Moore, manufacturer of insulated wire, and the secretary is Edgar A. Law, who has practically spent his entire business life with the company. The gentlemen composing the Board of Directors are: Alfred F. Moore, Joseph Moore, Jr., Joseph A. Bremer, William W. Fitler, John W. Pearce, Henry E. Drayton, George Stevenson, George Fales Baker, M. D., Antoine Bournonville, Walter H. Rossmässler and Alexander M. Fox, Jr.

FOUNDED 1792

OLDEST STOCK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
IN THE UNITED STATES

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

232 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cash Capital, \$3,000,000.00

OFFICERS

CHARLES PLATT, President

EUGENE L. ELLISON, Vice-President

BENJAMIN RUSH, Second Vice-President

GREVILLE E. FRYER, Secretary and Treasurer

T. HOUARD WRIGHT, Assistant Secretary

HENRY W. FARNUM, Marine Secretary

JOHN O. PLATT, Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS

Charles Platt
Edward S. Buckley
Edward H. Coates
John S. Jenks
Edward Hopkinson

George H. McFadden
William D. Winsor
Henry W. Biddle
G. Assheton Carson
C. Hartman Kuhn

Nathan Trotter
Arthur E. Newbold
Charles Platt, Jr.
C. S. W. Packard
J. Percy Keating

Lincoln Godfrey
G. Colesberry Purves
Bayard Henry
R. Winder Johnson
John W. Pepper

1825

THE

1908

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1825

CHARTER PERPETUAL

Cash Capital	-	-	-	\$750,000.00
Reserve for Reinsurance	-	-	-	\$3,794,536.17
Outstanding Claims	-	-	-	\$302,296.97
Net Surplus	-	-	-	\$1,615,283.97
Total Assets	-	-	-	\$6,462,117.11

R. DALE BENSON, President
JOHN L. THOMSON, Vice-President
W. GARDNER CROWELL, Secretary

CHARLES W. MERRILL, Assistant Secretary
HAMPTON L. WARNER, Assistant Secretary
WM. J. DAWSON, Sec'y Agency Department

OFFICE :

508-510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Fire Association of Philadelphia



Organized in 1817 by the Old
Volunteer Fire Department.



1817



Assets, \$7,840,675.19



Offices, 407 and 409 Walnut Street - - Philadelphia

THE DELAWARE Insurance Company of Philadelphia

Formerly the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company, was organized in Delaware County, Pa., in 1835, with its head office in Chester, Pa. It moved to Philadelphia in 1838, and in 1855 erected its present office building at

S. E. Cor. Third and Walnut Streets

In 1891 it purchased the adjoining property on Third Street, and now has a corner location which extends from street to street.

The Delaware has been in all the large conflagrations, and has always maintained its motto "Just, Prompt and Certain," under all circumstances.

It numbers among its Directors some of the best known business men in Philadelphia, and transacts business throughout the entire United States, with but few exceptions.

United Firemen's Insurance Company

In the year 1858 a number of volunteer fire engine, hose and hook and ladder companies of Philadelphia, who were not members of the Fire Association, agitated the question of forming another insurance company, and in 1860 a special act was secured from the Legislature for the incorporation of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, with a guaranteed capital of \$100,000. Twenty-eight volunteer companies were in the list of incorporators.

In April, 1861, notwithstanding the outbreak of the Civil War, the company began business with Conrad B. Andress, Northern Liberty Hose Company, as president; William H. Fagen, Moyamensing Hose Company, secretary, and William A. Rolin, of Schuylkill Hose Company, as treasurer.

Business was restricted under the charter to the City of Philadelphia and none but members of the volunteer fire department could hold stock. These restrictions were later removed by amendments to the charter.

The first perpetual policy of the company was issued to Samuel P. Fearon, who was chief engineer of the volunteer fire department from 1856 to 1860. Since that time the company has built up a large and valuable perpetual business.

The company did not extend its business outside of the city until 1873. In 1882, Joseph L. Caven, Esq., a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, was elected president and he so served until 1892, when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company. He was succeeded by Robert B. Beath, who had been elected secretary of the company in 1881. Mr. Caven served as vice-president until he died.

In 1882 the company purchased the property at 419 Walnut Street, and erected thereon the present office building, which was ready for occupancy in December of that year.

The present directors and officers of the company are:

DIRECTORS

Alfred Moore, Attorney-at-Law
Holstein DeHaven, President Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company
Henry B. Tener, Secretary and Treasurer Mortgage Trust Co. of Penna.
William Wood, Manufacturer
James Caven, Manufacturer
Louis Wagner, President Third National Bank
Harry M. Rolin, Treasurer Merchants' Fund
Charles W. Welsh, Robt. Glendinning & Co., Bankers
Albert Foulds, Treasurer Consolidated Ice Mfg. Co.

OFFICERS

President, **Robert B. Beath**
 Vice-President, **Dennis J. Sweeney**
 Secretary, **Henry A. Knabe**
 Assistant Secretary, **William G. Wible**

The Reliance Insurance Company

The Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia has been in the Fire Insurance business for the past sixty-seven years, having been incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania under a Perpetual Charter in the year 1841. At the time the Company was incorporated it was usual for Insurance Companies to transact business only in the city in which they were located; following this practice, the risks assumed by the "Reliance" were for a number of years all in the City of Philadelphia. The Company is now represented by many Agents in nearly all the States of the Union.

OFFICERS

WILLIAM CHUBB, President
JOHN GLADING, Vice-President
CHAS. J. WISTER, JR., Secretary
CHAS. B. HILL, Assistant Secretary

DIRECTORS

T. Wistar Brown	Richard Dale
John Glading	R. Francis Wood
Alfred J. Fortin	John B. Morgan
Cornelius Stevenson	Chas. J. Wister, Jr.
William Chubb	Alex. W. Wister
Edward K. Bispham	Samuel Bispham

Incorporated 1804

Incorporated 1794

The Union Insurance Co. of Philadelphia

Capital	-	-	-	-	\$200,000.00
Assets	-	-	-	-	890,662.71
Surplus to Policyholders	-				275,000.00

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania

Capital	-	-	-	-	\$200,000.00
Assets	-	-	-	-	913,466.17
Surplus to Policyholders	-				358,804.81

OFFICERS

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD, President

M. JOS. NOWLAN, 1st Vice-President

WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK, 2d Vice-President

E. R. DANIELS, Secretary

JOHN A. ROBENO, Treasurer

JAS. J. LEYDEN, Assistant Secretary

HOME OFFICE, 300 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company



The Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, whose Home Office Building is No. 425 Walnut Street, was incorporated in 1855, and until it changed hands in the fall of 1905 did only a small business, with premiums not exceeding in any year \$85,000. Since changing hands an active policy has been pursued with a very decided growth of the company. The paid-in capital increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000, and the assets from \$560,000 to \$1,180,000. The company formerly had but nine agents and now are operating in forty States and have about 1300 agents, which explains their rapid growth from a premium income of \$85,000 a year to a premium income for 1907 of \$1,150,000. The company is well managed, and in order to make preparations for future growth, the stockholders authorized an increase in capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000, additional stock, to be issued from time to time as the Board of Directors may deem advisable. Sydney E. Hutchinson, of the well-known insurance firm of Billington, Hutchinson & Co., is President; S. Laurence Bodine, Vice-President; Charles B. Jennings, Secretary and Treasurer, and H. H. Rimington, Managing Underwriter.

DIRECTORS

SYDNEY E. HUTCHINSON, *President*

E. T. STOTESBURY, of Drexel & Co., Bankers

GEORGE H. FRAZIER, of Brown Bros. & Co., Bankers

GEORGE McFADDEN, of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Cotton

DAVID P. BILLINGTON, Insurance

GEORGE Q. HORWITZ, Attorney-at-Law

CLEMENT B. NEWBOLD, Capitalist

S. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, of Cramp, Mitchell & Shober, Bankers

E. F. RIVINUS, Insurance

I Give You a New Sentiment for Philadelphia

"Our City: Safe, Sound and Sure"

KENDALL B. CRESSEY

General Insurance Agency 416-18-20 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

Enormous Dividends

earning power, and the **Payment of Dividends** is a safe guide to an Insurance Company's prosperity, and brings wide benefits to its stockholders and policyholders.

Paid each year to holders of stocks in American corporations aggregate nearly Eighty Million Dollars. Dividends on stock represent the attainment of a good

The Home Life Insurance Company of America

INCORPORATED 1899

PAID A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (6%) on its capital stock June 20, 1908

Stock of this Company can only be purchased by policyholders. Each \$1000 of insurance purchased entitles the insured to an option, for four months, to secure four shares of stock at \$20.00 per share (par value \$10.00), full paid and non-assessable.

LOW RATES { Guaranteed Values printed in each policy
\$19.77 purchases \$1000 Ordinary Insurance at age 30

SAFE AS A GOVERNMENT BOND

All policies are registered and secured by deposits of approved securities with the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Delaware and contain the endorsement opposite.

Executive Offices

420 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

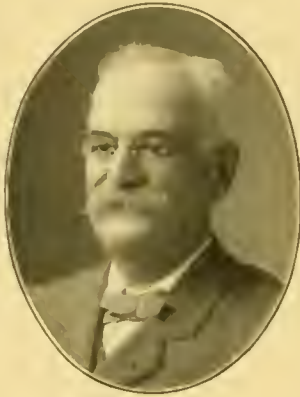
JOHN LANGHAM, Jr., Pres't JOSEPH L. DURKIN, Sec'y

State of Delaware

This policy is registered and secured by a deposit of approved securities deposited with this Department as required by law.

(Signed) GEORGE W. MARSHALL
Insurance Commissioner
(Official Seal of Delaware)

ESTABLISHED 1881



The late John E. Creth

CRETH & SULLIVAN

General Insurance Agents and Brokers

Manhattan Building
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia



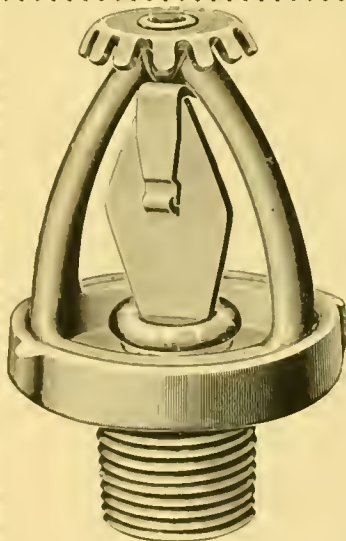
Joseph T. Sullivan

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE, STEAM BOILER, ACCIDENT,
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY, SPRINKLER LEAKAGE,
USE and OCCUPANCY, CREDIT INDEMNITY, RENT
and LEASE, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY and PLATE
GLASS INSURANCE.

This well known Insurance firm was established by John E. Creth and Joseph T. Sullivan, July 1, 1881, and has during the past quarter of a century been one of the most active and energetic firms in the Insurance business.

They have been especially identified with the manufacturing interests in the Kensington mill district where they do a very large business, generally conceded to be the largest of any engaged in their line.

While they represent as local agents the Insurance Company of North America, Continental of New York and County Fire of Philadelphia, their chief business is the placing of Fire Insurance as brokers.



PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY WITH THE

Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler

WET AND DRY PIPE SYSTEM

Saving from 25 to 50 per cent. on insurance rates.
Universally Approved by the Underwriters throughout the United States and Europe.
Open Sprinklers, Hydrant and Hose Stand Pipes Equipments, Steam, Electric and
Rotary Fire Pumps.

For Information and Proposals apply to the

GENERAL FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY

Engineers and Contractors

Philadelphia Office

Mutual Life Building, 10th and Chestnut Sts.

J. J. WERNLE, Department Agent

Executive Offices at Providence, R. I.

Union Trust Building

F. H. MAYNARD, President and General Manager
RUSSELL GRINNELL, Vice-President
W. A. NERACHER, 2d Vice-President
W. S. HACKNEY, Treasurer
F. W. HARTWELL, Secretary
O. C. BARBER, Chairman Board of Directors

Plants and Warehouses—Managers

Providence, R. I., F. W. Hartwell
Warren, Ohio, W. A. Neracher
Charlotte, N. C., J. W. Conway
Atlanta, Ga., J. W. Conway
New Orleans, La., S. O. Thorne

Business Offices—Department Agents

Providence, Union Trust Building,
Montreal, 620 St. Paul St., West,
J. R. Dickinson
New York, Trinity Building, J. T. Dyas
Buffalo, 67 Dun Bld'g, F. J. Fertig, Cont. Agt.

Philadelphia, Mutual Life Building, J. J. Wernle
Chicago, Royal Insurance Bld'g, B. W. Dawley
Cleveland, Soc'y for Savings Bld'g, A. Fritzsche
Pittsburg, Pa., Machesney Bld'g,

F. J. Fertig, Cont. Agt.
Cincinnati, Union Trust Bld'g, A. J. Neracher
St. Louis, Lincoln Trust Building, John Moore

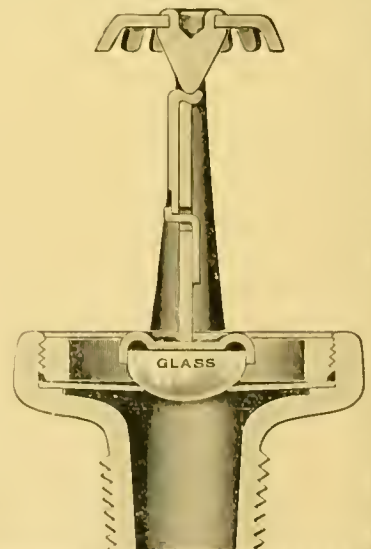
Southern Dep't—J. W. Conway, Manager

Atlanta, Ga., 276 Marietta St., R. B. Bliss
Charlotte, N. C., North College St., J. P. Swan
New Orleans, La., Canal and N. Claiborne Sts.,
S. S. Smith, Cont. Agt

Agents for Massachusetts and Northern New England
General Fire Extinguisher Company of Massachusetts

Post Office Square Building, Boston, Mass.

A. J. RICHMOND, Manager








Bell Phone, Lombard 2136

Keystone Phone, Main 1772

A. M. WALDRON

General Insurance Agent and Broker

WALDRON BUILDING
426 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Insurance of all kinds effected in first class stock Companies only at the lowest rates. Liberal forms of policies. Losses promptly adjusted and paid from this office.   

Companies represented:

Westchester Fire Insurance Co., of New York
Palatine Insurance Company, Ltd., of London
Allemannia Fire Insurance Co., of Pittsburg
German Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburg
Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Co., of Milwaukee
German Underwriters' of Milwaukee, Wis.
Milwaukee Fire Insurance Company of Milwaukee
Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Detroit
Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Dubuque, Iowa
German Fire Insurance Company of Peoria
Virginia State Insurance Company, of Richmond

ETTING & CO.

Insurance

327 Walnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

THE KEYSTONE FIRE EXTINGUISHER

Is the most effective Hand
Chemical Fire Fighting
Appliance manufactured.
It is simple in operation
and quick in action.

Chemical Fire Engines, Hose Wagons
and Fire Protection Equipment
generally

Manufactured in
Philadelphia by

JAMES BOYD & BRO., Inc.

14 North Fourth Street

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company

One of the oldest and most substantial institutions in the City of Philadelphia is The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. It was founded in 1847. Its growth has been gradual and steady, it having been the constant aim of the management to maintain a just balance between conservatism and progress.

The Company began its sixty-first year with \$425,956,270 of paid-for insurance on its books.

This immense volume of insurance protection, all held by residents of this country, is guaranteed by a reserve, or re-insurance fund, of \$78,717,822.

The reserve is calculated and maintained at a much higher standard than is required by law, and is the strongest guarantee possible of the fulfillment of every provision of the insurance contract.

The Company is purely mutual; it has no stockholders. Every policyholder is a member of the Company and shares with every other member in the prosperity of the institution.

The affairs of the Company are controlled by a Board of Trustees, composed of twenty-seven members, who are elected by the policyholders voting in person. The charter under which the Company operates prohibits the use of proxies. This wise provision prevents the accumulation of voting interest in the hands of any one person or group, and assures to the members control of the Company.

The work of the Board is done largely through the instrumentality of committees, the members of which come into close contact with and acquire an intimate knowledge of the details of every department.

The assets of the Company are invested under the supervision of the Board of Trustees upon recommendations made by the Finance Committee, which meets weekly for the purpose of considering investments.

The high character of these investments is attested by the fact that on December 31, 1907, there was only \$352.50 of overdue interest on mortgage loans of \$36,727,213, and not a single bond out of total holdings of \$32,678,344 was in default. This statement is eloquent of wise selection and needs no further comment.

The Trustees order frequent examinations and verifications by expert accountants. In the last three years the books have been audited five times by disinterested examiners: in 1905 by three State Insurance Departments; in 1906 by the Audit Company of New York; and in 1907 by Messrs. Dickinson, Wilmot and Sterrett, of Philadelphia. The result of each inspection has shown that the officers of the Company have faithfully and capably performed their duties.

In view of financial conditions during 1907, The Penn Mutual made a wonderful record, issuing \$69,366,148 of paid-for new business—a gain over 1906 of \$2,143,586. During the first six months of 1908 the new business of the Company, notwithstanding the general business depression throughout the country, made a gain over the same period in 1907 of \$2,843,747.

The policy contracts of The Penn Mutual conform to the most rigid requirements of every State in which it does business. They are free from technicalities, contain every proper privilege, and provide the most liberal cash, loan and extension values.



OFFICERS

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LINCOLN K. PASSMORE, Vice-President
WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY, Second Vice-President
JOHN HUMPHREYS, Secretary and Treasurer
J. BURNETT GIBB, Actuary



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New York Life Insurance Company

The Largest International
Life Insurance Company
in the World.  Is the
only Company that issues
an Incontestible Policy. 

Harold Peirce
General Agent

William E. Buehler
Manager

222 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

The General Accident

Fire and Life

Assurance Corporation, Ltd.



FRANKLIN J. MOORE
United States Manager

Casualty Insurance

Assets, over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,600,000
Reserves and Surplus, over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,400,000
Deposits with Insurance Depts., over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000



General Accident Building
400 Walnut Street
Philadelphia

Lines of Insurance Written

ACCIDENT
HEALTH
BURGLARY
LIABILITY
ELEVATOR
TEAMS
AUTOMOBILE

The Employers' Indemnity Company of Philadelphia

WEST END TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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MEREDITH B. COLKET, Superintendent of Claim Dept.
W. PARRISH PEARSALL, Superintendent Inspection Dept.

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Sixteen Years Successful Operation

Assets over \$500,000.00

The only Company in United States confining its operations
exclusively to Liability Underwriting

FORMS OF POLICIES ISSUED

Manufacturers Employers	Teams
Manufacturers Public	Automobile
Contractors Employers	Property Damage
Contractors Public	Elevator
General	Owners
Contingent	

EQUITABLE RATES

LIBERAL POLICIES

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

THE EMPLOYERS'

Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London

SAMUEL APPLETON, U. S. Manager, Boston, Mass.

Cash Assets in the United States	\$4,316,002.79
Surplus to Policy Holders in the United States	\$1,355,472.15

Issues Policies protecting against loss by BURGLARY, LARCENY or THEFT, and all DAMAGE to premises caused by BURGLARS.

GET THE BEST

Claims settled immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

Apply to

W. A. L. LAUGHTON

Manager, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware

416-420 Walnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore

Assets	\$3,987,217.39
Surplus to Policyholders	1,683,928.20



HIS Company writes all classes of Accident, Health, Liability, Boiler, Fly Wheel, Burglary, Theft, Sprinkler Leakage, Water Damage and Plate Glass Insurance. It maintains in Philadelphia a separate Branch Office with a complete Inspection Bureau and Claim Department. This office is located at 311 Walnut Street and is in charge of Mr. John W. Donahue as Resident Manager. The Company numbers among its policyholders some of Philadelphia's largest business concerns as well as many of its most prominent citizens. Its constant and rapid increase of business is evidence of its high financial standing, its reliable policy contracts and its prompt and liberal payment of losses. It is the liveliest, most progressive and soundest Company engaged in the casualty business today, and merits the patronage of every Philadelphian.

JNO. W. DONAHUE

Resident Manager

311 Walnut Street

Philadelphia

Officers

D. E. Stevens, President
Henry C. Stewart, V-Pres.
E. S. Cook, Secretary
Milton Birch, Treasurer

\$100,000.00

deposited with the Insurance Department of the State of Pennsylvania, for the protection of policy holders.

Ideal Policies

BETTER THAN THE BEST



HOME OFFICE
Real Estate Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

COVERS ALL ACCIDENTS
AND ALL DISEASES

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION
REQUIRED

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY COMPANY PHILADELPHIA

TO the extent of from \$20 to \$400 per month, whether caused by accident or disease—and also allow \$500 if consumption develops to defray expenses of changing climate; in addition we pay from \$100 to \$10,000 for accidental deaths, or loss of any two limbs or both eyes, at a small cost of from \$1 to \$5 a month. These are three features of special appeal to the thoughtful man.

This offer appeals to You, doesn't it?

Wouldn't you take advantage of it, if all of this

Company's exclusive benefits were explained by a hustling personal representative?

WE WANT YOU

to act in this capacity and we will pay you a liberal commission and give exclusive territory.

Write at once for terms.

ADDRESS HOME OFFICES

WE PAY EXPENSES DURING YOUR ILLNESS

AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY

AMONG the many Pennsylvania financial institutions having their headquarters in Philadelphia, there is none perhaps that has had a more interesting history, that has had a more successful career—measured by the usual standards of success—nor that enjoys a better reputation for fair dealings with the public than does the American Assurance Company, which conducts an industrial health, accident and life insurance business in its own home office building at Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets.

This company has only recently rounded out its first ten years' existence, during which time it has established its business in about one-third of the populous States of the Union. During this period it has paid to its beneficiaries more than Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, and has at present a paid-up capital of \$175,000.00, \$110,000.00 of which is deposited with State insurance departments to guarantee its contracts. Its present assets aggregate nearly half a million dollars, with a surplus to policyholders of nearly one-quarter of a million dollars, and its policyholders number something over 30,000 professional and business men, artisans, mechanics, skilled and unskilled labor, which constitutes the bone and sinew of our country.

As an evidence of the great confidence that is reposed in it by the public, it need only be cited that when this organization, in 1903, decided to reincorporate as a legal-reserve stock company, it placed upon the market \$25,000.00 of capital stock of a par value of \$10.00 per share, which was speedily

subscribed for at \$12.50 per share. When this capital was increased to \$100,000.00, in 1904, shares of the par value of \$10.00 were sold at \$15.00 each. In 1906, \$75,000.00 of additional stock was sold at \$20.00 per share, par value \$10.

The great popularity of this company is due in large measure to the fact that its policy contracts appeal most strongly to the industrial classes, since they provide for a liberal weekly indemnity to be paid in the event of sickness or accident, and an ample amount for funeral expenses in the event of the death of the insured—all this in one contract, the fixed premium for which is only \$1 per month. Besides this, the company is engaged in the regular life insurance business, its straight life insurance policies being strictly modern, and providing for the largest amount of indemnity that is consistent with the premiums established therefor.

The founder of the American Assurance Company and its President since its organization is Mr. Reinhold R. Koch, a prominent citizen of Germantown, who has had an extensive schooling in the practical insurance field. It is not too much to say that to his untiring energy, his determination and perseverance, and to his strict adherence to the principles of correct conduct in his business relations

with the public is to be credited the success of his organization, which has been little less than phenomenal.

President Koch has, however, been fortunate in surrounding himself with an efficient corps of officers and heads of departments, as well as being supported by a conservative and well-balanced Board of Directors.



Thirteenth and Spring Garden Streets
Philadelphia

Charles Williams & Son

PHILADELPHIA AGENTS

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Limited of London

416-420 Walnut Street

Our Motto :

"Uniformly Courteous Treatment and Prompt Payment of all Just Claims."

A review of the insurance interests of Philadelphia will not be complete without reference to the above firm, which, like Philadelphia itself, grew from small beginnings to one of the leading and most respected in its line of business.

This firm was founded by Charles Williams, in December, 1873, and his first place of business was a desk in the rear office of one of the Agency Life Insurance companies at 142 South Fourth street. By his individual efforts he built up a sufficient clientele to warrant more commodious quarters, and about the year 1876 he moved to an office in the rear of 218 Walnut street. His business grew by close attention upon his part to its calls, and in the year 1888, in connection with his insurance brokerage, he took up the agency branch of the business, and accepted the appointment of Philadelphia Representative of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool, continuing in that capacity until November of 1890, when he resigned to accept management of the Philadelphia office of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, removing to that company's building at 416-420 Walnut street, where he has contained up to the present.

Early in the year 1904 the firm name was changed to its present designation by the admission of his son, William Biddle Williams, who died on the eighth of February, 1908.

Throughout the business career of this concern it has always stood for fair and good practices, believing in and practicing the well-known precepts of the Golden Rule by "Doing unto others as it would have them do unto it."

Keystone Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders December 31, 1907
\$1,605,438.22

Present Rate of Dividend, 87%

OFFICERS

FREDERICK A. DOWNES, President and Treasurer
JOHN T. BOTTOMLEY, First Vice President
FRANK LEAKE, Second Vice President
WILLIAM M. BURGESS, Secretary

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Simon Miller
Frank Leake
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Stirling H. Thomas

Frederick A. Downes
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John C. Fetzner
John C. Lowry
D. M. Good
Maurice H. Masland

Manton Mutual Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders December 31, 1907
\$1,360,868.12

Present Rate of Dividend, 88%

OFFICERS

FREDERICK A. DOWNES, President and Treasurer
GEORGE P. SCHOBBER, Vice President
WILLIAM M. BURGESS, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Simon Miller
George P. Schober
George H. McNeely
William Henry
J. Atwood White
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Frank Leake
Frederick A. Downes
Sam L. Hammer
Frank B. Birch
Joseph Bancroft
Edward M. Mundy

National Mutual Assurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Net Surplus to Policy Holders December 31, 1907
\$438,633.38

Present Rate of Dividend, 80%

OFFICERS

FREDERICK A. DOWNES, President and Treasurer
WILLIAM H. SHARP, Vice President
WILLIAM M. BURGESS, Secretary

DIRECTORS

Frederick A. Downes
Thomas S. Gay
Ashley P. Hunter
Joseph P. Truitt, Jr.
Thomas S. Safford

William H. Sharp
Simon Miller
John T. Wolfenden
Frederick Fries
William M. Burgess
William D. Whitaker

Main Offices

921-923-925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

The above Companies insure only large Manufacturing and Warehouse Properties of good construction, approved occupancy, and properly protected with modern fire protective apparatus.

Members of the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies

Expert information and advice supplied gratuitously on all questions of Modern Construction Fire Protection, Electrical Equipments, Valuations and Policy Forms on applications.

PAPER AND PUBLISHING

The manufacture and sale of paper and the publishing of newspapers and periodicals of every conceivable kind are among the most important of the city's industries, representing as they do a vast amount of invested capital, and giving employment to thousands of people.

Paper-making is one of the city's pioneer industries, the first paper-mill built in America being erected on Wissahickon Creek in 1690. The publishing business was launched twenty-nine years later when Andrew Bradford started the *American Weekly Mercury*, the first newspaper established in America outside of Boston.

Ten years later Franklin started the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and from that time various publications entered the field, many of them limited to but short life, while others eked out a precarious existence for a number of years. Some of the early publications wielded sufficient influence to succeed and were for years good paying and influential publications. The *Packet*, which by various changes of title became the present *North American*, was first issued in 1771.

The first English Bible printed in the United States was published in Philadelphia in 1782, and it is a matter of local honor that the house which issued the work is still in existence and is carried on by a direct descendant of the founder.

It was not until 1784 that a daily paper made its appearance. This was the *American Daily Advertiser*, afterwards the *Aurora*, and it acquired great influence in the stirring times following the Revolution.

In 1821 the *Saturday Evening Post* made its appearance, and from that period the various daily publications now in existence were published in the following order: *Philadelphia Inquirer*, first issued as the *Pennsylvania Inquirer*, 1829; *Public Ledger*, 1836; *Evening Bulletin*, 1847; *North American and United States Gazette* consolidated and the *Evening Item* established, 1847; *The Press*, 1857; *The Evening Telegraph*, 1864 and *The Record*, 1870.

While the daily press represents the largest proportion of invested capital in the publishing business, there are monthly and weekly publica-

tions whose circulations run to enormous figures and which give employment to quite an army of men and women. It is safe to estimate that there are in the city at present upwards of four hundred publications, many of them having no apparent reason for existing; yet they exist, and are probably exerting some influence for good among their readers.

The Bible publishing houses and the publishing of trade journals are also important features in the business—the former having an annual output of Bibles of every variety and in many languages and dialects which reach every part of the globe, and the combined circulation of the latter making an industry that is to be figured on when wage lists and expenditures are considered.

In addition to these Philadelphia has two agricultural papers which reach the farmers from Maine to Mexico, and possess great influence in the rural world.

In the manufacture and sale of paper this city has another branch of trade that is of vast importance. From the pioneer mill on Wissahickon Creek have grown some of the most complete plants known to the industry, principally located in Manayunk, and sending their product wherever paper of any description is used.

Most of these manufacturers have selling offices in the city, with branches in other cities, and in their warehouses, business offices and mills are among the largest employers of labor in the city. The jobbers, wholesale dealers and selling agents of outside manufacturers also contribute largely to the total of well-paid employees. Salesmen by hundreds visit territory to which Philadelphia is not easily accessible, reaching every point where the printing press is established.

With the power for good of the daily newspapers; the spread of Christian knowledge by the Bible publishers; the educating influences of trade and class journals; the instruction and practical hints for farmers by the agricultural publications, and the widely scattered interests of the paper manufacturer and dealer, none can say that the paper and publishing trades are not two of the most important industries in the city, contributing to the enlightenment of the whole country.

THE PAPER USED IN THIS SOUVENIR WAS MADE BY

DILL & COLLINS CO.

MAKERS OF

HIGH GRADE PRINTING PAPERS

WHOSE MILLS ARE LOCATED IN THE CITY OF

PHILADELPHIA

ON THE

DELAWARE RIVER

THE SPECIFICATION OF THIS MAKE IN REQUESTS FOR BIDS
PLACES ALL PRINTERS ON THE SAME BASIS AS REGARDS
THIS IMPORTANT ITEM OF COST AND INSURES THE

BEST OBTAINABLE

SAMPLES SHOWING THE PRINTED EFFECTS SECURED ON
EACH GRADE, AND FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED ON
RECEIPT OF REQUEST FROM RESPONSIBLE USERS



Established 1873



18 and 20 South Sixth Street

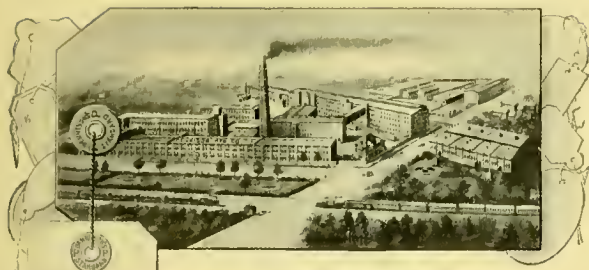
THE JESSUP & MOORE PAPER COMPANY

Manufacturers of High Grade
Papers and Soda Pulp

Augustine Mills	-	Wilmington, Del.
Rockland Mills	-	Wilmington, Del.
Delaware Mills	-	Wilmington, Del.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
28 S. Sixth Street

NEW YORK OFFICE
290 Broadway



T HERE IS ONLY ONE "Dennison"

A Unique Business and Its Development.

The Dennison Manufacturing Company carries on a peculiar business—in fact there is no other like it.

Beginning in 1844 with the manufacture of fine paper boxes for jewelers (the first jewelers' boxes made in America), it has gradually grown, recognizing need after need in life's busy round and aiming to supply it, until to-day the Dennison business card reads:

"Tags, Tickets, Checks, Labels, Seals, Fine Paper Boxes, Jewelers' Cases, Sealing Wax, Glue, Paste and Mucilage, Passe-Partout Binding, Crepe Paper, Paper Napkins, Paper Decorations"

and a much longer list of small things, all exceedingly useful and all made in the best manner possible and nearly all original with the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

For instance, take the tag—one of the most common and indispensable conveniences of the day. It is hard to realize that until 1863, when Mr. Dennison invented a tag machine and patented the Dennison Patch Eyelet, all tags used in America were imported at high cost or crudely made by hand.

To facilitate the handling of all this small merchandise, five "houses" and twenty offices with resident salesmen are maintained in the United States and Canada, together with a London agent for English and Continental trade.

Of these "houses" the Philadelphia establishment is a good example, occupying an attractive store at 1007 Chestnut Street.

The handsome salesroom and Art Department here have proved a revelation to Philadelphians and strangers always find it interesting. A cordial welcome is extended to all to call during Founders' Week.



MR. E. W. DENNISON
THE
FOUNDER
OF THE
DENNISON
MFG. COMPANY



THE FIRST
DENNISON FACTORY

**Dennison Manufacturing
Company**

The Tag Makers

1007 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADA.

BOSTON NEW YORK
CHICAGO ST. LOUIS

Silver, Burdett & Company

The book publishing business of Silver, Burdett & Company, with houses in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Dallas and London, England, was founded April 21, 1885, by Edgar O. Silver, who for two years following his graduation from college had been with D. Appleton & Co. For a year Mr. Silver conducted the business alone and then associated with Elmer E. Silver, M. Thacher Rogers and Henry C. Deane, under the firm name of Silver, Rogers & Company.

In 1888 Mr. Rogers was succeeded by Frank W. Burdett, and the firm became Silver, Burdett & Company, and was incorporated May 2, 1892, the present officers being Edgar O. Silver, president; Henry C. Deane, vice-president; Albert E. Carr, treasurer, and Frank W. Burdett, secretary.

Mr. Silver, the founder of the business, has continued at its head since its establishment and has been the president and general manager of the Company since its incorporation. The other partners have also continued their active connection as officers and directors of the corporation.

The line of business as originally started was the publishing of the Normal School Course, a series of text-books in vocal music for school use. These were published and introduced with such success that they became the leading text-books of their kind in the public schools of the United States. Mr. Silver's plan from the outset was the conscientious production of school and college text-books, musical instruction books and standard literature of the highest possible excellence—in line with the best trend of educational thought and practice and in harmony with the methods and requirements of progressive educators.

From the beginning this purpose has been kept steadily in view. In consequence the growth of the business has been steady and constant, showing that there is ample place and opportunity for a business planned and conducted along the lines laid down by the founder, embodying as they do the best efforts of author and publisher to interpret the real educational needs of both pupil and teacher.

BALSAM SANITISSUE T O I L E T P A P E R

The great popular specialty of the year for families and fine trade, is made from an extra fine quality of tissue, treated to a bath of pure and softening ingredients and put up in popular shape — 3 rolls or 3 packages for 25 cents. Made only by

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY

Seventh St. and Glenwood Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Makers also of the well-known S. P. Co. Cabinets and Toilet Paper. Extensively used in public places and known as the great economizer of waste. Makers also of all the usual kinds of Toilet Paper.

E. H. MORRIS
President

FREDERICK GEIGER
Secretary

Established 1873

♥
John Lang Paper Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of Pennsylvania

Manufacturers of

Roofing and Deadening Felt
and Carpet Lining

♥
N. W. Cor. 24th and Vine Streets

PHILADELPHIA

Both Phones

RAW HIDE
WATER PROOF
PAPER



Briefly—

**Everything in
PAPER**

♥
C. S. GARRETT & SON CO.

20 and 22 South Marshall Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The House That Mann Built



WILLIAM MANN

Born 1814

Died 1881

Founder of William Mann Company

Sixty years ago, in 1848, William Mann began the foundation of what has become the largest stationery, blank book, printing and lithographing establishment in the country.

His first wareroom was at 74 North Fourth Street, where half was used as a dwelling and half for stock and manufacturing purposes.

This place was outgrown in a few years, and he rented the second floor at 25 South Sixth Street, in the meantime having increased his facilities by the addition of a horse and wagon. While in this building he invented what is known the world over as "Mann's Parchment Copying Paper."

The Sixth Street store soon becoming too small, the business was removed to the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, only to be followed a short time after by the rental of Drexel's old banking building at 48 South Third Street.

A completely stocked stationery and blank book store was established there.

These quarters were soon inadequate, and in 1873 the five-story building at 529 Market Street, with 24 feet frontage and over 200 feet deep, was purchased; the basement, first and second floors being used for stationery supplies and stock, the remaining upper floors containing the factory.

In 1893, the manufacturing end of the business reached such a magnitude that property on the northeast corner of Fifth and Commerce Streets was bought, and work begun on an eight-story building, each floor having an area of 6000 square feet. This was occupied in the fall of 1894.

In 1881 the company built its own mill at Lambertville, N. J., for the manufacture of copying papers.

The staid, broad, conservative principles which the founder incorporated into the conception of the business has been lived up to and carried out every year since, until to-day it is looked upon as the leader in its class. Mr. Mann early realized that a sale, to be perfect, must be mutually profitable to both buyer and seller; and this policy has been the backbone of the organization.

OFFICERS:

CHAS. H. MANN
PRESIDENT

JNO. B. BUZBY
TREASURER

H. A. DAVIS
SECRETARY

H. A. PRIZER
VICE PRESIDENT

C. H. PRICKITT
ASST. TREASURER

JOS. S. WILDS
ASST. SECRETARY

WILLIAM MANN COMPANY

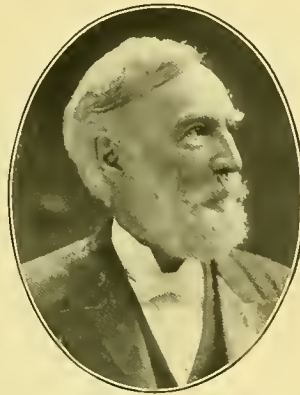


Blank Books, Filing and Card
Index Cabinets and Supplies
STATIONERY
Loose Leaf Devices, Print-
ing and Lithographing



529 Market St., Philadelphia
105 Chambers Street, New York

Stephen Greene Company



Stephen Greene, founder of the Stephen Greene Company, was born in Herkimer County, New York, September 25, 1831. In his childhood the family moved to Columbia, Pennsylvania. At fifteen he was teaching a District School, but he had become an ardent admirer of the early career of Benjamin Franklin, and at sixteen entered as an apprentice the office of *The Pennsylvania Intelligencer* at Harrisburg. From 1853 until 1857 he was editor and part owner of *The Columbia Spy*, and in 1858 came to Philadelphia as partner in the firm of Ringwalt & Brown. In 1861 he took charge of the printing house of H. G. Leisenring, and in 1871 entered the firm of Helfenstein & Lewis, the name being changed to Helfenstein, Lewis & Greene. In 1876 the firm became Lewis & Greene, and in 1881 Mr. Greene became the sole owner. He conducted the business in his own name until January, 1900, when it was incorporated as the Stephen Greene Company.

After a brief illness he died May 21, 1908.

Mr. Greene was intensely interested in the development of the printing art, and in the course of an address on the subject to some close friends in 1901 said, "To have had any part in bringing about this high excellence is indeed an honor, and I deem it an even higher honor to have mingled for so many years with the busy workers, and to have gained and still retain their friendship and love."

While very successful in business, Mr. Greene had no aspiration for the accumulation of great wealth, and gave a large proportion of his means to widely distributed charities; it was hard for him to resist an appeal unless convinced that the object was of doubtful merit. He is missed the more by reason of his continuous activity until a very short time before his death.

Founded A. D. 1728 by Benjamin Franklin



THE FIRST HOME OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, IN CHRIST CHURCH YARD
NEAR SECOND AND MARKET STREETS

Under title of "Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences and Pennsylvania Gazette," there began, in Christmas week, 1728, the publication of what is now THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

With Benjamin Franklin's shrewd management the name was cut down to "Pennsylvania Gazette" on October 2, 1729, and the magazine became a power in the colonies.

Franklin sold his share in the magazine to David Hall, his partner, in 1765.

In 1805, the grandson of David Hall became publisher.

Upon the death of David Hall, in 1821, his partner, Samuel C. Atkinson, formed an alliance with Charles Alexander, and, in the summer of that year, they adopted the title of "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST."

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, in 1897, absorbed THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, which at that time had a circulation of 3500. Now the Post circulates more than 900,000 copies per week.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL was established in 1883 by Cyrus H. K. Curtis. The first year the subscription list amounted to 25,000.

In 1884, the circulation reached 100,000.

In 1888, the 400,000 mark had been passed.

The present circulation of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is 1,200,000 copies per month.

Concrete Details of The Curtis Publications

The still increasing size of THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY'S business now necessitates the facilities furnished by the new building shown at the bottom of this page.

More than a Million Dollars' worth of white paper is used in a year.

If all the copies of a single month's issue of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL were piled flat one on another, the pile would be about four miles high; that is, forty times as high as the Washington Monument.

More than a million and one-half letters are received during a year.

On one day, 44,750 subscriptions were received.

Between 20,000 and 30,000 manuscripts a year are read.

Including both publications, the monthly output is over 2200 million printed pages each month.

A single edition of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL contains as many copies as there are words in the entire Bible, and 500,000 copies to spare.

More than 10,000,000 postage stamps are used in a year, not including the \$180,000 we pay the Government for carrying our magazines as second-class mail.

Fifty railroad cars are required to move and distribute a single edition of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

More than 200,000 pounds of ink are used in a year.

More than 50 printing presses are required in the service of both magazines.

The number of persons employed at the Home Offices and Manufacturing Plant ranges between 1000 and 1200.



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, INDEPENDENCE AND WASHINGTON SQUARES, PHILADELPHIA
TO BE OCCUPIED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL AND THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Philadelphia Enterprise

Not One Philadelphian in Fifty Knows About

THE FARM JOURNAL

(Here goes)

THE FARM JOURNAL, a purely Philadelphia product, has by far the largest circulation of any farm paper in the United States.

THE FARM JOURNAL has by far the largest circulation of any farm paper in the world.

(In each foreign country there is a single farm paper whose circulation exceeds any other in that country as **THE FARM JOURNAL** in the United States.)

THE FARM JOURNAL has a larger circulation than the combined circulations of all the nineteen papers of largest circulation in the following countries: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Peru, Brazil and Mexico.

In fact, **THE FARM JOURNAL** has a circulation three times the combined circulations of all the nineteen leading papers in all of the countries named above.

THE FARM JOURNAL is read from Alaska to Florida, from Newfoundland to Southern California, from Hudson's Bay to the Gulf of Mexico; it blankets the American Continent and circulates freely in the islands of the seas—Samoa, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

THE FARM JOURNAL is the only paper in the world whose patrons subscribe five years or more in advance for it—no one year subscriptions taken.

THE FARM JOURNAL has never inserted a quack medical advertisement.

THE FARM JOURNAL began a quarter of a century ago to guarantee the good faith and honesty of its advertisers, and has paid out thousands of dollars to make the guarantee good.

THE FARM JOURNAL is read exclusively by "Our Folks," and there are nearly three millions of them.

(The term "circulation," as above used, applies only to subscriptions for which cash has been paid in advance, mostly for five years, many for ten years, with all sample and unsold copies and exchanges eliminated from the count.)

The American Farmer is King Bee, producing seven billion dollars of products annually.

In the heart of the American Farmer **THE FARM JOURNAL** is

IT

We will send **THE FARM JOURNAL** to any good Philadelphian possessing a wholesome pride in our great city, five years, postage paid, for \$1.50.

Take the **FARM JOURNAL** and get a breath of fresh country air.

WILMER ATKINSON CO.

Wilmer Atkinson
Charles F. Jenkins

1024 RACE STREET

September, 1908.

American Book Co.

PUBLISHERS

of the

Leading Text-Books

for

Schools and Colleges



New York Cincinnati Chicago

Philadelphia Office: 1326 Arch Street



Ginn & Company's Boston Office, situated two doors west of the State House on the site of the old John Hancock House.

GINN & COMPANY

PUBLISHERS OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON

THE forty years that have passed since Edwin Ginn founded the house of Ginn & Company, in 1867, have constituted a period of unprecedented development along educational lines in which the firm has played no inconsiderable part.

The first publication undertaken by Mr. Ginn was Craik's English of Shakespeare. This was followed by the famous School Shakespeare and the Harvard Shakespeare by Dr. Henry N. Hudson, which, together with Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar, Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and, still later, Wentworth's Mathematical Series and the College Series of Greek and Latin Authors, established a standard which has yet to be surpassed. In the field of common school books Stickney's Readers and the well-known Classics for Children Series introduced the idea of supplementary reading.

Then followed a long list of successful textbooks, among which Montgomery's Histories, Frye's Geographies, the Cyr and the Jones Readers, Smith's Arithmetics and Myers's Histories hold an honorable place.

During this period the business naturally outgrew its original home at 13 Tremont Place and was removed to more spacious quarters at 29 Beacon street. New offices were established in New York in 1871, in Chicago in 1880, in Columbus in 1891, in Dallas in 1891, in Atlanta in 1894, and in London (England) in 1901. In addition, depositories were started in San Francisco, New Orleans, and Portland (Oregon), and agencies were opened in nearly every large city in the country.



THE ATHENÆUM PRESS

A building with a frontage of 200 feet and a depth of 400 feet, devoted entirely to printing, binding and shipping Ginn & Company's publications. The Press has a capacity of a daily output of 25,000 bound books.



Ginn & Company's New Chicago Office (1908). This building is devoted entirely to the storage and sale of Ginn & Company's publications. It contains a restaurant and a comfortably furnished rest room for the women employees.

At the same time Mr. Ginn greatly widened his field of activities by gathering around him a number of able men, most of whom are still actively associated with the firm. Mr. George A. Plimpton, of the New York office, was the first to become associated with Mr. Ginn in April, 1881. The membership of the firm has been further increased by the admission of Mr. Lewis Parkhurst, 1890; Mr. O. P. Conant, 1891; Mr. T. W. Gilson, 1891; Mr. F. M. Ambrose, 1891; Mr. H. H. Hilton, 1894; Mr. Richard S. Thomas, 1898; Mr. Charles H. Thurber, 1904, and Mr. Thomas B. Lawler, 1906.

BRIDESBURG PAPER MILLS

FOUNDED 1878

BRIDESBURG, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Operating three Paper Machines adapted to manufacture of
LIGHT WEIGHT AND SPECIAL PAPERS

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of regular sizes and weights in both sheets and rolls carried
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White and colored book and envelope papers

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Hard sized papers for Box Makers' use

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Special Sizes, weights and shades
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We purchase Large Libraries or
Small Parcels of Books for Cash.
Send or call.

Any Book Furnished

William H. Keyser



William H. Keyser commenced his business career at the age of fifteen years, as an employee of Leary's Old Book Store, where he was a fellow-clerk of Governor Edwin S. Stuart, afterwards establishing the firm of William H. Keyser & Co., wholesale dealers in school books.

The business grew rapidly and the firm finally erected a commodious building at No. 1017 Arch Street, especially adapted to their business. Mr. Keyser always took an active interest in politics, and for nine terms served his district as a representative at Harrisburg, and finally resigned to become State Senator. Mr. Keyser became a member of the State Committee in 1888 and has since continued in the position. He has attended many State conventions as a delegate, and as a representative was on many important committees. He is a recognized leader in Twentieth Ward politics and resides at No. 1715 North Eleventh Street.

If you are interested in History

you will want to see Dr. Thorpes' book—written by a Philadelphian, from a Philadelphia view-point—for Philadelphia schools.

School Text-books, on all
Subjects; Translations, and
Teachers' Helps.

“How to pass a Civil
Service Examination”

is particularly valuable.

HINDS, NOBLE & ELDREDGE

1412 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa.

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Manufacturers of

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and Games.

Publishers

Of School Books on Kindergarten.
Primary, Drawing and Manual Training
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School Supplies of all kinds, Material
for the Arts and Crafts, etc., etc.



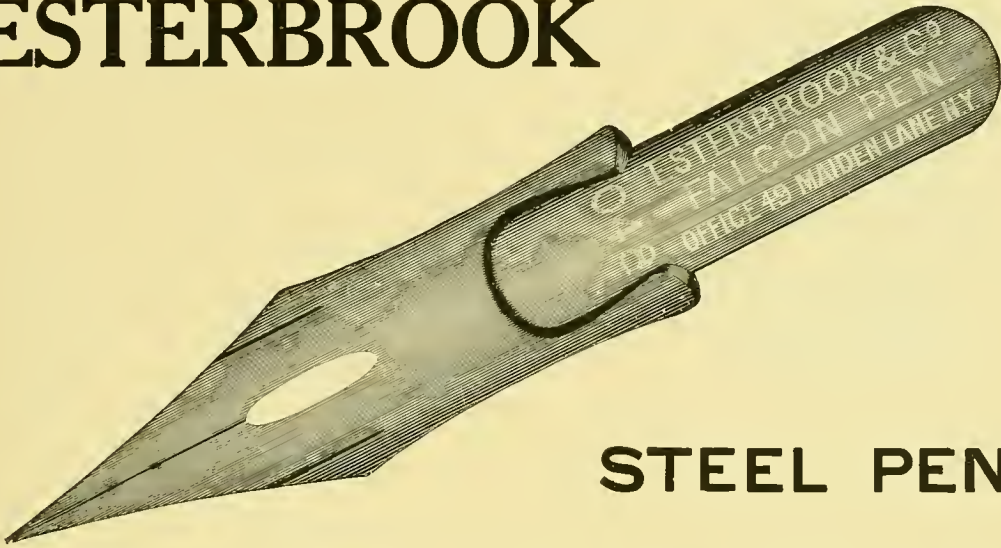
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Philadelphia

ESTERBROOK

THE BEST



STEEL PENS

26 John Street, New York. Works: Camden, N. J. 250 VARIETIES TO SUIT ALL WRITERS

Founders of Pen Making in America

DIXON'S American Graphite PENCILS

Take that pencil out of your pocket! Look at it! Is it of good quality? Nowadays a lead pencil is indispensable, but many people give no attention to the pencil they are using. The lead may crumble, break or be full of grit. It is annoying to cut thru cross-grained cedar, and to be obliged to wet the lead.

Those, however, who profit by past experience, are as careful in selecting a pencil as they are in fitting themselves with a hat or pair of shoes.

We are advocates of good lead pencils, and we believe it is conceded by all, that in the long run the best is the cheapest.

DIXON'S "AMERICAN GRAPHITE" PENCILS are the product of most advanced ideas and choicest materials. Much care, thought and study have made the leads in Dixon's "AMERICAN GRAPHITE" pencils smooth, tough and durable. They are carefully and accurately graded to suit all requirements. The wood casing is the softest and straightest grained cedar, which renders sharpening easy, and affords absolute protection to the leads. Always ask for the pencil having the mark of sterling quality "AMERICAN GRAPHITE." This mark represents the highest art in pencil making.

For sale by all Stationers.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH 1020 ARCH STREET
Main offices and factory, Jersey City, N. J.

FELL BROTHERS LABEL CUTTERS

34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

Entrance 504 Cuthbert Street



Paper, Card, Cloth, etc., cut various shapes
Punching for Loose Leaf Systems

Founded March 12, 1887

The William Marley Company

An industry in which this city should take pride is that of bookbinding, for the work turned out here has a national reputation, and the workmen who graduate from Philadelphia's shops are eagerly sought after by binderies in other parts of the country.

Prominent among the firms who have helped make and sustain this name is the William Marley Company, 712 Cherry Street. The firm of William Marley & Co. was formed in June, 1869, when William Marley and Aaron VanGilder bought the bindery of Charles H. Morot, then located on the fifth floor of 605 Arch Street.

Two years later the business had expanded and it was found necessary to secure larger quarters. A portion of the Hastings Building, 127 North Seventh Street, was leased. In 1873 more room was needed for the constantly increasing business and the firm secured the entire second and third floors of the new annex of the Sherman Building, 712 Cherry Street.

In 1892 William Marley, one of the founders of the firm, died, and a stock company was formed under the name of The William Marley Company. Modern machinery for binding edition work and all kinds of jobbing in print work was added to the plant.

With this increase in equipment the company has been able to keep up with the work and is in a position to handle anything in their line with dispatch.

The officers of the company are Richard Van Gilder, President; William Wagner, Vice-President, and Charles Wagner, Secretary and Treasurer.

GANS BROTHERS

**Manufacturing
Stationers**

PHILADELPHIA

HENRY PARKER
President

EDGAR A. MURPHY
Sec'y-Treas.

MURPHY-PARKER CO.



Edition

Book

Binders



N. W. Cor. Seventh and Arch Streets

PHILADELPHIA

J. W. Clark's Sons



The late J. W. Clark, son of the founder of the business

This firm, the oldest in its line, was established by Thomas Clark, grandfather of the present proprietors, ninety-eight years ago. In 1856 the firm became Thomas Clark & Son, and when the founder died the following year, J. W. Clark succeeded. The latter died in 1878, and the business was continued by his sons, James Harrison Clark and J. Walker Clark, under the present name. The offices and plant, located at the northeast corner of Seventh and Commerce streets, is equipped with the latest presses, and cutting machines, operated by steam power. Bookbinding in every style is artistically and carefully executed. The Presbyterian Board of Publication, during its entire career, has been a patron of the house. The brothers are widely known in business circles and are prominent Free Masons. James Harrison Clark was in active service during the Civil War and is Past Commander of Post No. 77, G. A. R.

Oxford Bindery

INCORPORATED

The Oxford Bindery, Incorporated, situated at 529-31 Arch Street, and 524-26-28 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, was established in 1876 at 15 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, and in 1885 was moved to present location, where with increased floor space and up-to-date machinery is now one of the best-equipped plants in the City of Philadelphia. Its present officers :

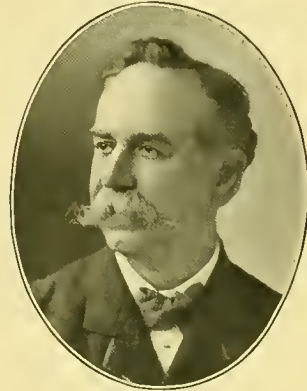
MR. ARTHUR H. BLACKBURN
President and Manager

MR. ALEXANDER RICKERTS
Vice-President

MR. CHARLES FOERSTER
Secretary

are men who have grown up with the business from boyhood, and each in his respective position is capable of looking after the wants of the trade.

Arno Leonhardt



Arno Leonhardt is the sole proprietor of the firm of Theo. Leonhardt & Son, Philadelphia, which was founded in 1851 by the senior member.

This firm makes a specialty of Commercial work, and the superiority of their Bond work is recognized by the largest Banking Institutions. They create designs in Letterheads to please the most fastidious customer, and the execution so thoroughly resembles steel-plate the difference is rarely detected.

Old and New

Jobbing of Every Description

JAMES ARNOLD

BOOK 
BINDING

BLANK BOOKS

No. 518 Ludlow Street
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Special Low Prices for Binding Current
Monthly Magazines

Established 1874

Hofstetter Bros.

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Blank Book Makers

Fine Color and Commercial Work
of Every Description

Dry Goods Bands, Labels, etc.

Office and Bank Stationery

Flat Opening Blank Books

Loose Leaf Ledgers, Binders

Sheets " " "

Lowest Prices consistent with First-class Work
Let us Estimate on Your Next Order

247-49 South Third Street
Philadelphia

American Bank Note Company

Its plant at 410 Sansom Street a model of its kind

A Philadelphia Concern which has grown to world-wide prominence

IN 1795, when Robert Scott founded the American Bank Note Company at Philadelphia, it was then about one hundred years since the first hand written bills of credit or paper money had appeared in this country. Very little progress had been made in their manufacture. Following the Revolutionary War, however, actual trading in government bonds, in bank stocks, in insurance shares and in foreign bills of exchange became so active as to develop a very considerable demand for securities which were suitably engraved to withstand the efforts of counterfeiters. It was here that Scott saw his opportunity. His start was unpretentious. But upon the foundation which he laid has been built up the foremost engraving house in the world.

After a period of successful activity in Philadelphia the main office of the company followed the nation's financial headquarters to New York. Its Philadelphia offices and works have been retained, however, and their development has been hand in hand with that of Philadelphia financial institutions. In fact the company has come to be regarded as a sort of supply house for Philadelphia's prominent banks and bankers. In its beautiful new building recently erected in the centre of the city's financial district, the banker arranges for the actual physical production of the securities demanded by his plan of financing some corporation. Here takes place the transition from the preparatory period to that of real execution in the flotation of a bond issue.

The American Bank Note Company has earned its pre-eminence through the application of certain fixed principles. It has insisted on constant progress in the engraving art; and it has insisted on the most conscientious integrity in its dealings with its clients. The former policy has given it the exclusive use of invaluable processes and machinery; the latter has given it a priceless possession in the complete confidence of the governments and corporations whose patronage it enjoys. Together they have placed the company in a position to conduct sales and manufacturing departments of particular efficiency.

As a natural adjunct to the organization there has been added a typographical department for the production of all forms of printed matter. In this department is published the monthly magazine, *The Imprint*, which the company sends out, upon request, to users of engraving and printing by way of keeping them in touch with present-day progress in commercial art and security work. The magazine has proved of great service to users of advertising literature in that it features each month specimens of the

printing which the company is producing for its various clients.

The Philadelphia plant is in charge of the Resident Manager, Marshall H. Runk, and is splendidly equipped. The local house is of special convenience to the financiers of the city as they thereby receive the benefit of dealing directly with a permanent representative of the company.



Administrative and Executive Offices
Broad and Beaver Sts., New York

John Simmons' Sons



The late John Simmons, founder of the house

Since the establishment of the first paper mill in Germantown the manufacture and sale of that commodity and of paper stock has been one of the thriving industries that have made Philadelphia noted throughout the country.

Among the houses that have gained a sterling reputation in that line is that of John Simmons' Sons, who have large warehouses at Nos. 28 and 30 South Marshall Street.

The house was established by John Simmons, who in the early eighties was a prominent figure in business affairs and who was also at that time a member of City Council, and is now conducted by his sons, William L. and Thomas F. Simmons. The firm handles everything in the paper and paper stock line, including printing and wrapping papers and bookbinders' boards.

The sons have maintained the high reputation enjoyed by their father.

W. H. DOBBINS & CO.

W. H. DOBBINS, Pres.
M. B. DOBBINS, Treas.

E. Y. DOBBINS, Vice-Pres
E. L. MATLACK, Sec'y.

46 North Second Street, Philadelphia

WHOLESALE

Paper and Stationery
Millinery Bags and Boxes
Oyster and Ice Cream Boxes

Full
Line
Papeteries
Pound
Papers
Tablets
Envelopes
Ink, Etc.



Eaton Crane
& Pike Co.
Papeteries
Tablets
Typewriter
Paper

KETTERLINUS

LITHOGRAPHIC
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

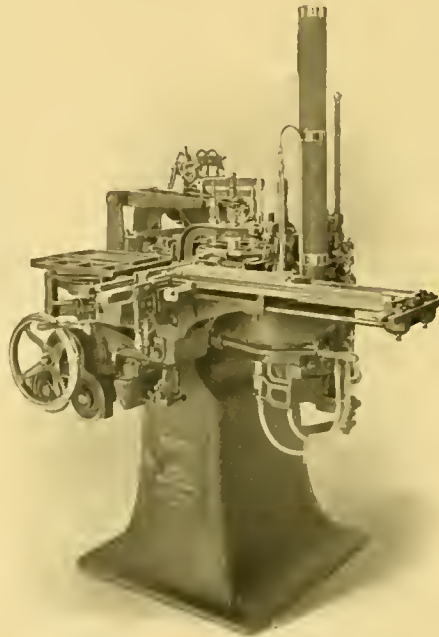
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

THE MONOTYPE

Both Makes AND Sets Type
The only Sorts Caster AND Composing Machine

Casts Type in All Sizes
5-point to 36-point
Body Type, Display Type
Borders, Spaces and Quads

For All Kinds of Composition
Plain or Intricate
All Sizes 5-point to 14-point
Any Measure up to 60 Picas



**“The Versatile Machine
that Keeps Itself Busy”**

Lanston Monotype Machine Co.

Office and Factory:
1231 Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EVERY TYPE border and space in **MONOTYPE**
this page cast on the



THE "HOUSE" OF GATCHEL & MANNING

IT HAS TAKEN NINETEEN YEARS
OF EARNEST EFFORT TO BUILD -
SO FAR -

IT IS NOT FINISHED YET -
IT NEVER WILL BE UNTIL IMPROVE-
MENT CEASES TO BE POSSIBLE -
EVERY YEAR HAS SEEN IMPROVE-
MENTS IN OUR METHODS, OUR
MACHINERY, OUR MEN AND OUR
PRODUCT -

*Send for Illustrated Circular by Night-
ingale, Silverplate Photo Cards, Engraving
Works, etc.*

EVERY YEAR HAS SEEN THE AD-
DITION TO OUR ACCOUNTS OF HUN-
DREDS OF NEW CUSTOMERS NAMES
FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY AS
WELL AS THE RETENTION OF OLD
ONES -

WHETHER OR NOT YOU HAVE
DEALT WITH US IN THE PAST,
PLACE YOUR NEXT ORDERS
WITH US -

LET US SHOW YOU OUR WORK -

— ESTABLISHED 1843 —

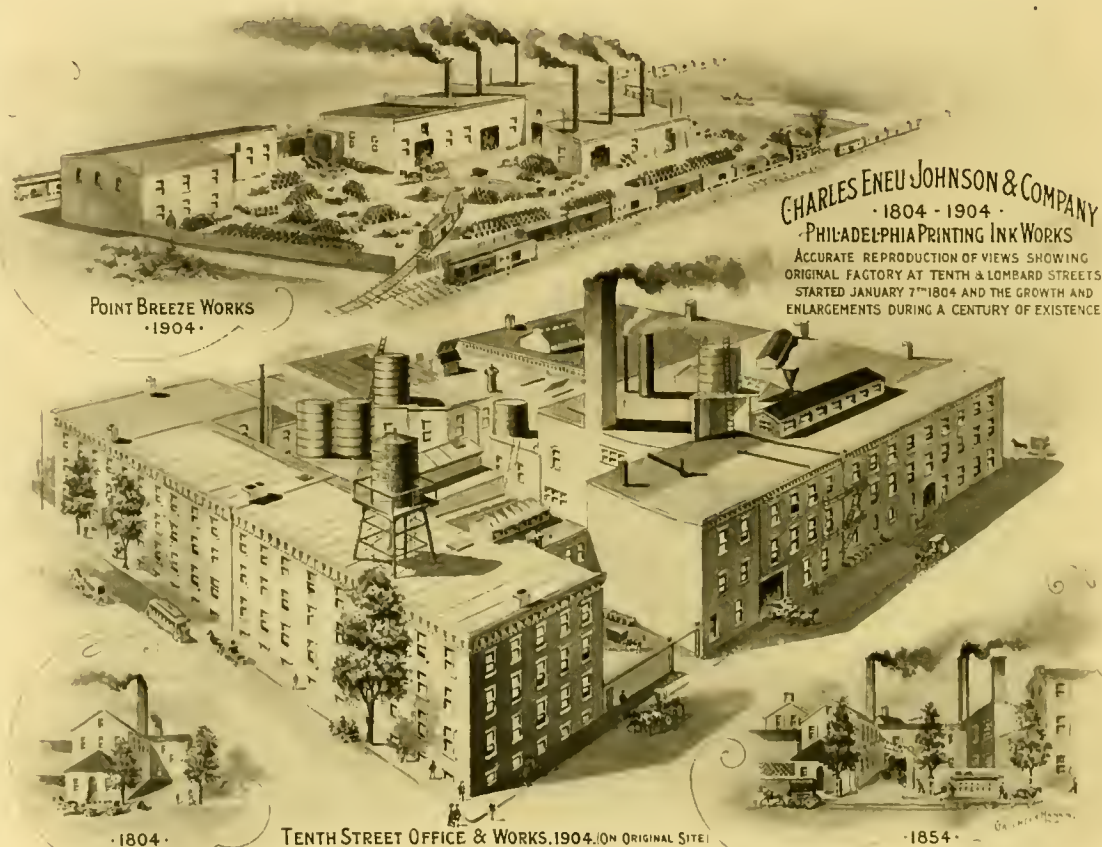
GATCHEL & MANNING
△ DESIGNERS ENGRAVERS ILLUSTRATORS △
27 to 41 S. SIXTH ST.
△ △ △ PHILADELPHIA △ △ △

FOR CATALOGUES, ADVERTISING DISPLAYS, or other COMMERCIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Charles Eneu Johnson & Company

The Philadelphia Printing Ink Works

The Product of a House that is Familiar Everywhere



Throughout the length and breadth of the land, wherever printing inks are used, the firm name "Charles Eneu Johnson & Company" is recognized as a sufficient guarantee that the goods bearing it are as good as money can buy. Their big factory at Tenth and Lombard Streets has become the parent house of a great system stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its principal branch offices and warehouses are at New York, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and at San Francisco, with minor branches at Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans and other cities.

In addition to the printing ink factory proper occupying almost a city block at Tenth and Lombard Streets, large varnish and dry color plants with the most modern equipment are in operation, enabling the company to make all its products directly and more economically from the raw materials.

Everything in the line of printing or lithographic ink is made by the firm, all of an equal standard of excellence.

The house is the oldest in the country engaged in this line. It was established in this city in 1804, and incorporated in 1883, rapidly increasing in size and importance. During the century of its existence it has contributed largely to the wonderful advance (almost revolutionary) in the printing business along mechanical, technical and artistic lines, and this has called for the highest skill in compounding the inks for the various uses to which they are put.

Starting at a time when only the first principles of the printing art, as it exists to-day, were known, each movement has been carefully followed up. Skilled workmen, practical chemists and the most improved appliances have served equally to make their products unexcelled.

Historically it is worthy of mention that four generations of the Johnson family have impressed their mark on the growth, expansion and policies of the company. Beginning with Charles Johnson, of Philadelphia, who on January 7, 1804, laid the foundations of the business at Tenth and Lombard Streets, there followed successively Chas. Johnson, Jr., who died at a ripe old age and then Chas. Eneu Johnson, who remained at the head of the company as its president until his death in 1897. Three surviving sons, now in the prime of life, trained to their profession, and a corps of associate officials complete the present organization and direct its affairs.



Under the Hat of Penn

The good ship Welcome that brought William Penn to his city and province two hundred and twenty-five years ago, brought likewise the first printing press to reach this country, although three other of its colonies had been settled more than fifty years before.

With this early recognition of the value of the printed page, it is only natural that there should follow in the same community the first paper mill, the first type-foundry and the first advertising agency in America. Nor should it, either, be thought strange that right here, under the hat of Penn, in this old Quaker town—the staunchest city in America, there should be found to-day the largest advertising business in the world, conducted by Philadelphia people on the Philadelphia idea—Keeping Everlastingly at it Brings Success.

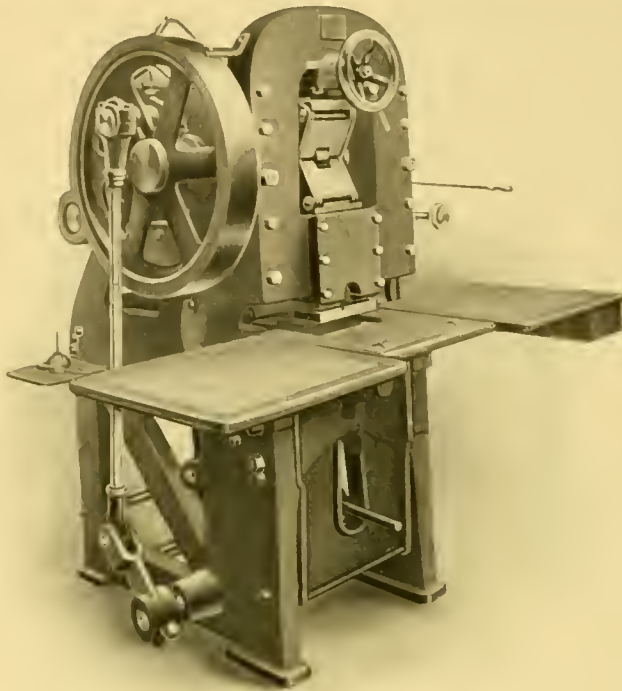
In order to be successful it always has been and always will be necessary for a business man to tell others what he has or what he is doing. Whatever the method employed, such telling is advertising. It may be a conversation, a letter, a show window, a sign,

a poster, a catalogue, a circular or a sample; but, verily, where many people of unknown address are to be given a business announcement the best way of all is to tell them in the way they get their other information, or news—in the way you are now getting this—by means of the printed page.

The firm of N. W. Ayer & Son was organized in April 1869—39 years ago—by two men who then invested two hundred and fifty dollars. To-day they have two hundred and fifty trained helpers. In ten years they were doing the largest business in their line. This position has been maintained by them ever since. There is but one explanation for this and that is—they have made it pay business men to advertise.

No order too small, none too large for Ayer & Son. Our business is composed of many littles and many littles that have grown big. We give counsel, furnish plans, select the mediums, purchase space, prepare advertisements, register the service given and care for all the other details of Newspaper, Magazine and Outdoor Advertising.





Carver Steel Die Stamping Presses

Made in Four Sizes

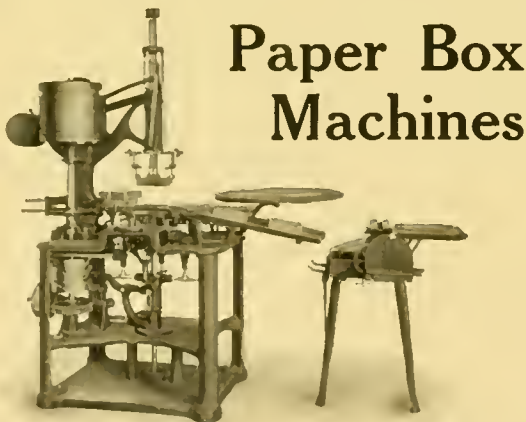
$4\frac{1}{2}" \times 9"$ $3\frac{1}{2}" \times 8"$

$2\frac{1}{2}" \times 8"$ $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 4"$

C. R. Carver Company

N. E. Cor. Fifteenth and Lehigh Ave.

Philadelphia



Paper Box Machines

Cut Shows Wrapper and Gluer for Tight Wrap Work

Wrapper, four sizes. Gluer, two sizes. Corner Cutter. Stenciller. Lacer. Shoulder Box Gluer. Shoulder Box Presser. Extension Bottom Gauge. Thumb Hole Cutter.

The S. & S. Machines are indispensable to the manufacturer who desires to obtain the best quality at the lowest cost.

Stokes & Smith Company

1011 Diamond Street

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK
BALTIMORE

PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS

CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE

The Keyburn Manufacturing Company

PAPER SPECIALTIES
Tags, Tickets, Labels

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY

ALLEGHENY AVENUE & 23RD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, Etc.

The great industry that has to do with the tanning of leather and the manufacture of shoes has always been an important one to Philadelphia. With the first settlers, including as they did men of all trades and crafts, were tanners and shoemakers, and among the earliest manufactured products of the young city were tanned leathers and most of the shoes worn by its inhabitants.

From these small beginnings the growth has been steady and constant, and while there has been nothing phenomenal in it, yet those who are identified with either branch of this industry have the best reasons for pride in the progress that has been made since the first primitive efforts of the early settlers. In leather and in shoes Philadelphia stands for the highest quality. It is quality more than quantity that has always been the aim of Philadelphia manufacturers, and while the bulk of the total leather output and of the shoes manufactured in the city and distributed from it aggregates many millions each year, yet it is in the quality of this output rather than mere quantity that Philadelphia ranks unquestionably first.

As a manufacturing centre of chrome-tanned glazed kid this city is undoubtedly the leader in all ways. Goat skins collected from all parts of the earth find buyers among the many morocco manufacturing establishments here, and the output of finished stock is greater than that of any other city. Not alone in the home market but in every foreign shoe centre do these manufacturers find profitable customers.

Closely connected with this division of the tanning industry is the manufacture of chrome-tanned patent leathers, for which goat and colt skins are most largely used; and this latter product is also an important factor in Philadelphia's leather industry. The advances made in producing a "patent" colt or "patent" kid stock that is durable and brilliant in finish or uniform in qual-

ity are nowhere more marked than in those establishments devoted to this product in Philadelphia.

Several firms are interested in the production of sole and belting leathers, and some of the highest grades of these leathers are the product of Philadelphia manufacturers whose customers are to be found all over the country.

To a man with the knowledge of the shoe business the mere term, "Philadelphia-made footwear," at once conveys the idea of high quality, discriminating style and expert designing; and this reputation for quality extends to every point from coast to coast where shoes are sold. Although the shoe manufacturers of the city employ thousands of trained hands, both men and women, it is not known as a shoe city in the sense that some New England towns claim that distinction. There are factories in other places of greater capacity than those of Philadelphia, but in no instance are the shoes finer made, more closely conforming to the current mode, or more honestly constructed than those which bear the name of a Philadelphia maker. Since living conditions are desirable and pleasant in the city the best and most expert help is always available.

As a centre for the distribution of footwear made in the East and elsewhere Philadelphia holds an important place, and the number and representative character of the firms engaged in this branch of the business make it a most important market.

These houses are noted for energy and aggressiveness. Whatever is best and most seasonable in the market and what is in demand from their customers it to be found in their stock. Their representatives cover an extensive territory, running out to what might be termed the nearer middle West and all of the Southern Atlantic States, and the business that results from their trips in the spring and fall clearly demonstrates the esteem in which their respective establishments are held by the trade of those sections.

C. BOCKIUS CO.



Nos. 421, 423 and 425 N. American Street

The C. Bockius Co. not only enjoys the distinction of being a century-old firm, but is entitled to the additional prestige of being the pioneer morocco house in the United States, and the one that fostered the industry in this country until the supremacy of Philadelphia morocco was conceded by the buyers of the world.

The founder of the house was Chris. Bockius, a German, who had learned his trade in *Armenia*, at that time noted for its production of colored leather, and who came to this country in 1784 at the request of the Franklin Institute, which had by resolution determined to transplant the trade to America.

In a frugal way a business was started that grew beyond all expectation, and an industry was established that now employs thousands of workmen and represents millions of dollars of invested capital.

The original Bockius was succeeded by his son Charles, and he in turn by his sons Christopher and George, who continued business in the original plant at No. 143 Margaretta Street. The firm was dissolved in 1851 and Christopher started business at St. John and Willow Streets. He died in 1868 and the factory descended to his son Charles, so that for four generations the name of Bockius has been foremost in the trade, and each successor has by the adoption of new formula and the installation of improved machinery made the fabric manufactured by them the standard of quality in the markets of the world.

A few years ago the old factory was demolished and a handsome six-story structure erected on the site, and in 1904 the firm was incorporated as the C. Bockius Co. The present officers are: Charles J. Kunz, President; Samuel Thompson, Jr., Vice-President, and Sherman T. Moyer, Secretary and Treasurer. The company is one of the most extensive exporters in the United States, and its stock can be found in every country in Europe.

The plant is a model one run entirely by electricity and equipped with the latest improved machinery.



Leas & McVitty

INCORPORATED

PHILADELPHIA

BOSTON



1855

Fifty-third Anniversary

1908



In these days of frequent changes it is rather exceptional to find a business founded, as in this instance, by the parents of the present firm and continued successfully by their sons for more than half a century; and then again, succeeded by the sons of the present seniors, who have shown by their administration of the business that their ability and able organization warrant the belief that progress will be continued for the future.

We learn that in 1855, Wm. B. Leas and Samuel McVitty formed a partnership as oak tanners, under the style of Leas & McVitty, which was continued by them until 1882, when their sons, David P. Leas and Thomas E. McVitty, succeeded the original partners, and who still continue with their sons as successors actively engaged with them.

Their tanning business was originally started in Central Pennsylvania, but with the supply of bark becoming depleted, the tanning end of the business has all been transferred to Virginia, tributary to the Blue Ridge Mountains, which are celebrated for good qualities of tanning material. The specialty of the Salem Tannery are oak belting butts and scoured oak backs, while the New River and Blue Ridge yards produce the highest class of scoured Texas oak sole leather; these several products being sold to the most discriminating class of trade throughout the entire United States. As attesting the high standard of their products they have been awarded the highest prizes in their various World's Fair exhibits beginning with:

Centennial, Diploma,	1876
Paris, Diploma,	1878
Chicago, Diploma,	1893
Paris, Gold Medal,	1900
St. Louis, Grand Prize,	1904

In connection with this world-wide recognition, they add with pardonable pride: "In our business career we never allowed a demand for payment to be presented a second time, and our fire losses since 1860 have totaled less than \$300."

England, Walton & Co., Inc.

In the early 50's James England established himself on Margaretta Street, below Second Street, as a morocco finisher, and continued in this business until 1865, at which time his son, Captain Thomas Y. England, retired from the army, having served through the war of the Rebellion, and the firm of James England & Son was formed. This firm carried on the business as curriers and jobbers in leather at 253 North Third Street.

In 1872 James England retired from the firm, and, the partnership having been dissolved, a new firm was formed under the title of England & Bryan, the new partner being Edwin H. Bryan, who had also resigned from the army in 1865 with the rank of lieutenant.

William England, an uncle of Thomas Y. England, was a special partner in the new firm. As the business grew the firm of England & Bryan began to tan for themselves, as well as to job and curry leather, and in 1879 moved to the southwest corner of Third and Vine Streets, their present location.

In 1880 they purchased the Schlosser Tannery near Westminster, Md., which was noted for the high class leather that it produced.

In 1885 they acquired the tannery at Harrisonburg, Va., which had formerly been owned by J. P. Houck & Co.

In 1888 Charles S. Walton, son-in-law of Thomas England, was admitted to the firm. During the succeeding years the firm bought or built three more tanneries, situated at Newport, Tenn.; Walland, Tenn., and Waynesville, N. C., thus giving the firm of England & Bryan a total tanning output of 1000 hides a day.

On the first of December, 1899, Spencer K. Mulford and Mahlon R. Bryan, both of whom had been connected with the firm for a number of years, were admitted into the partnership, and the partnership was continued without any changes until December 1, 1904, at which time it was dissolved. A corporation was then formed under the title of England, Walton & Co., Inc., with the following officers:

Thomas Y. England, President.

Charles S. Walton, First Vice-President and Treasurer.

Spencer K. Mulford, Second Vice-President.

Mahlon R. Bryan, Secretary.

On January 2, 1906, Mr. Thomas Y. England, the senior member of the firm died. A change in the officers was necessitated, and the present officers are:

Charles S. Walton, President and Treasurer.

Spencer K. Mulford, First Vice-President.

Mahlon R. Bryan, Second Vice-President.

Clifford S. Warren, Secretary.

With this organization the corporation carries on its business to-day.

In addition to being large tanners of Oak Belting Butts and Scoured Oak Backs and Bends, England, Walton & Co., carry on a considerable jobbing business in Texas, Hemlock and Union Leather. The Philadelphia Curryng Shop has supplied the United States Government with their standard harness leather for many years, in addition to producing the famous Goodyear Insole Bends.

The Welt Factory turns out large quantities of Goodyear Welting, and in addition to their Cut Sole Factory turns out more cut soles, women's and men's, than any other cutter of high grade scoured oak leather.

It was always the policy of the old firm of England & Bryan to spare no efforts to produce the very highest grade of leather, and for the past 35 years the reputation of their leather has spread all over the United States, and England & Bryan's leather became the standard by which the values of other tannages were judged. The corporation of England, Walton & Co., has carried out this policy, and wherever the highest grade of belting and the finest shoes are made, England, Walton & Co.'s leather is in demand.

Keystone Leather Co.

Manufacturers of SHOE LEATHERS

GLAZED KID



MAT KID

WORKS: CAMDEN, N. J.

327 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Also Tanners of

STERLING PATENT COLT AND KID

For Bristol Patent Leather Co.



327 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA



85 SOUTH STREET
BOSTON

WORKS: BRISTOL, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1809

Celebrate our "ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY" 1909

McNEELY & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Wearing Black Chrome Glazed Kid and Golden Brown Kid

Suitable for Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes

Main Office, 400 Arch Street

Factory, 19th Ward

Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAZED KID

BLACK, COLORED AND DULLS

DUNGAN, HOOD & Co., Inc.

Philadelphia

Boston

CABLE ADDRESSES: DUNHOOD-PHILADELPHIA; HOODDUN-BOSTON

CODES USED: A. B. C. 4TH AND 5TH EDITIONS, WESTERN UNION

Works: 2100 N. American Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MCNEELY & PRICE

IMPORTERS

MANUFACTURERS

EXPORTERS



The Popular Shoe

IS MADE OF

20TH CENTURY CHROME TANNED GLAZED KID

OFFICE AND SALESROOMS

170-172 N. Fourth Street
PHILADELPHIA



LONDON
BOSTON

ROCHESTER
ST. LOUIS
YOKOHOMA, JAPAN

SYDNEY, N. S. WALES

McADOO & ALLEN LEATHER

SCOURED OAK

UNION AND HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER

TEXAS OAK AND BELTING BUTTS

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOFT SOLE AND GOODYEAR INNER-SOLING

RAZOR STROP BACKS

RUSSET LEATHERS

329-333 NORTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LAIRD, SCHOBER & CO.

Manufacturers of High Class Footwear

NINETEENTH & BUTTONWOOD STS. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In the year 1869 Samuel S. Laird started the manufacturing of children's shoes in a small way in the northeastern section of Philadelphia, distributing the product in the State of Pennsylvania and the near Western country. In a very short time the firm of "Laird, Schober & Mitchell" was organized on a much larger scale, taking in more territory for the distribution of their product, and manufacturing a much larger line of children's footwear.

Seeing an opportunity of enlarging the business, and knowing that conditions throughout the country were ripe for the manufacturing of a fine line of ladies' footwear, in 1875 Laird, Schober & Mitchell took advantage of being located in Philadelphia (the city second to none in the manufacturing of fine goods), and commenced the manufacture of ladies' hand-sewn welts and hand-sewn turns, distributing their product over the entire United States.

This firm was reorganized in 1894 by Samuel S. Laird, Geo. P. Schober, John L. Laird and William S. Duling, forming the present partnership of "Laird, Schober & Co.," continuing the manufacture of ladies' fine footwear. The rapid growth of their business made it necessary from time to time to enlarge the plant, and to-day they are located in a modern factory situated at Nineteenth and Buttonwood Streets, producing more high-grade footwear than any factory in the United States. During the financial panics and times of depression this house has confined itself strictly to manufacturing high-class goods, which has done much to maintain the reputation of Philadelphia, the home of fine footwear.

The product of this firm can be found on sale throughout the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia by representative, first-class dealers.

Founded in Philadelphia 1869

ZIEGLER BROS.

Makers of High Grade Shoes for
Women and Children

Have made and marketed over

15,000,000 pairs

to the leading retail merchants in this nation. The business of the past year being the largest in the history of the house.

Unswerving devotion to the work of fine shoemaking is what we build upon, and we most cordially invite the trade to inspect our product.



ZIEGLER BROS.

117, 119, 121

NORTH FIFTH STREET



SMALTZ, GOODWIN CO.

MAKERS OF

Fine Shoes

♦♦

SOME STYLES CARRIED IN STOCK

♦♦

Race and 11th Streets

Philadelphia



ALLEN & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

MISSSES'

CHILDREN'S

AND INFANTS'

Fine Shoes

222 N. THIRD STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Jacob Stern & Sons

The business of Jacob Stern & Sons was founded in 1860, by Mr. Jacob Stern, who located at 1061 Germantown Avenue. He engaged in a commission business in hides, skins and wool. A few years later the sons of Mr. Jacob Stern, Moses H. and Charles K., were taken into partnership, and the business soon assuming larger proportions was removed to 1005 Bodine Street.

After being in business here for several years they entered into the wool-pulling business, and this branch of the business was successfully carried on by Mr. Jacob Stern until his retirement in 1900, when the firm ceased wool-pulling and confined their entire efforts to dealing in hides, skins, tallow, grease and wool.

In 1882 Mr. Isaac Katzenberg, the son-in-law of Mr. Jacob Stern, was admitted to the firm and larger quarters again being necessary, the firm moved to their present building, 428 North Third Street. A few years later a larger place was again needed and they annexed a building in the rear, 423 North Orianna Street. At the present time they are occupying these two buildings together with the property 422-24 North Third Street, and 434-36 North Third Street.

In 1900, after the death of Mr. Charles K. Stern and the retirement of Mr. Jacob Stern, the firm was re-organized to its present membership, consisting of Moses H. Stern and Isaac Katzenberg.

Marcus Stern Co.



One of the pioneer houses in the hide and tallow business was originally established in 1859 by Mr. Marcus Stern in a location near Girard Avenue and Marshall Street, later into larger quarters on Third Street below Willow, where he was soon recognized among the trade as one of the foremost in his line.

In after years, when Philadelphia was in its glory in the manufacture of leather in the various branches, it was then, when this house achieved its high success and reputation among manufacturers in general.

As an example of Mr. Stern's methods of dealing, we are told of an incident that happened at the close of the Civil War, a time when raw material was at a premium. Mr. Stern succeeded in securing a lot of calfskins. On their arrival three equally prominent manufacturers claimed individual privilege to buy the entire lot, each bidding up the other in prices. "Boys," said Mr. Stern, "this lot of skins is going to be equally divided among you, at a fair price," and nothing could induce the owner to change his decision.

In 1893 Mr. Stern associated with himself his son-in-law, Mr. A. Selig, who took over the management of the business, then finding their quarters inadequate, purchased the large four-story building at 347 N. Second Street, which the firm now occupies. Various alterations were made giving facilities to handle large quantities of hides, which after being graded and selected are sold to different tanneries, according to their various requirements.

Mr. Stern retired from active business in the year 1897. He died at the age of 76, in January, 1904.

Mr. Ralph M. Selig, a grandson of Mr. Stern, who was then connected with the firm as a buyer, took over Mr. Stern's interest at his death.

The fundamental principles, which were so deeply implanted by the founder of this house, are still adhered to and carried out by his successors.

CABLE ADDRESS "LOEBELIAS, PHILADA."

CODES USED { A B C 5TH EDITION
WIDEBROOK'S
WESTERN UNION

TELEPHONES { BELL
KEYSTONE

ELIAS LOEB & CO.

Established by Elias Loeb, one of the few remaining of the older hide men of the country, this concern has become well known all over the world, as strictly reliable and responsible, and well worthy of all the confidence reposed in its care. It handles largely all grades and selections of Hides, Calf-skins, Sheepskins, Cattle and Horse Tails, Tallow, Grease, Hair, etc., and maintains commodious offices at 447, 449 North Third Street, and warehouses at 412 to 418 North American Street. The firm consists of Mr. Elias Loeb and his son Charles Loeb, and because of their long good standing and popularity amongst the trade, it enjoys preference and confidence everywhere.



THE FISHER LEATHER BELTING CO., Inc.



*"All That's Best
in Belting"*

**"FISHER"
WATERPROOF
OAK-TANNED
LEATHER BELTING**

Our Factory and Offices
408-10-12-14 Vine Street
PHILADELPHIA

OILS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS AND DRUGS

This city has always had an important place in the history of medical practice in this country, and in the making and distribution of drugs, medicines, etc., in conjunction therewith. One of the very earliest drug stores in Philadelphia of which any reliable record exists was that of Christopher Marshall, who commenced business in 1729 at the corner of Front and Chestnut Streets, and who later bought the property at No. 56 Chestnut Street (present number, 214), where he established a large and lucrative business that was carried on later by his sons, and afterwards by his granddaughter, the first woman pharmacist of whom there is any knowledge. The sign of his business was a large gilt ball instead of the mortar and pestle now generally used.

In the earlier days the larger retail drug stores such as Marshall's combined a wholesale and retail business, but later came the large wholesale establishments which now constitute an important part of the trade of this city.

These houses carry tremendous stocks, from which orders are filled from all over the country and from foreign lands, and in addition they frequently export crude herbs, roots and barks grown here.

There is also an allied branch of the trade, known as manufacturing pharmacists, engaged in the production of official and unofficial medicinal preparations by the aid of which the physician is enabled to combine in one prescription the distinctive effect of one or of a number of remedial agents. Philadelphia has five large and several smaller houses, so that the production of this class of remedies here is doubtless as large as in any other city in the world.

Paints, varnishes and linseed oil are items of great value in the total of manufactured products. The first white lead plant was started here at about the close of the Revolutionary War, and within a

few years another establishment in the same line was in full swing. The first linseed oil ready-mixed paint came from a Philadelphia mill, and the first linseed oil plant and the first manufactory of chemical colors were also established here. The manufacture of varnish, since grown to mammoth proportions, had its inception here.

The paint, varnish, linseed oil and color mills located here have a combined yearly output worth \$50,000,000, and give employment to between 3000 and 4000 skilled workmen, officers, managers and traveling salesmen.

The quality of Philadelphia-made paint and varnish is attested by their use on Government buildings and the new battleships, where only the best is accepted and used.

A kindred industry that has grown to extensive proportions here is the refining of oils and the manufacture of lubricants, benzine, gasoline and paraffin.

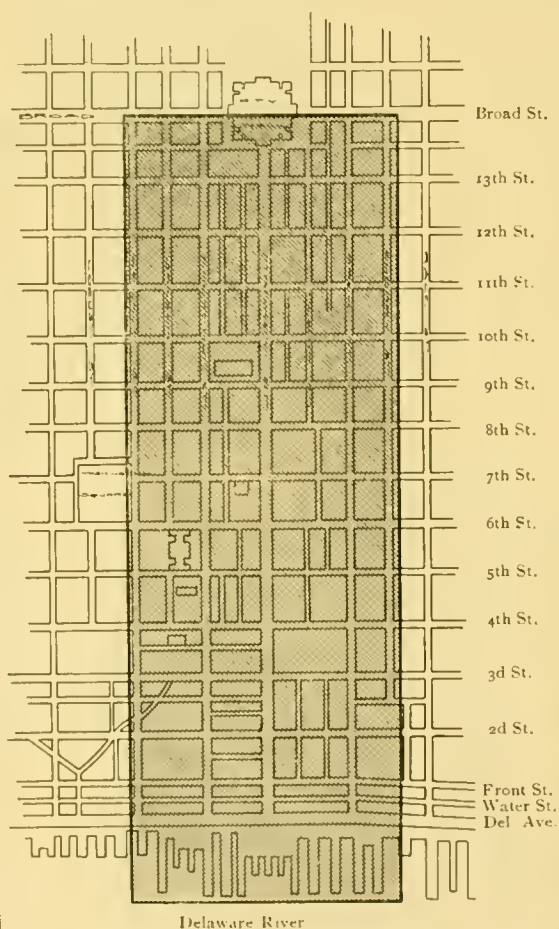
From the most primitive methods of transportation great progress has been made. There are now three pipe lines entering the city bringing oil from wells in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas, while mammoth tank steamers bring the crude product from the Texas oil wells. Storage tanks holding from 30,000 to 60,000 barrels of oil are located here, and refined oil is exported to India, China, Australia, Japan, Corea and every country in Europe. There are large plants at Point Breeze and Marcus Hook for refining crude oil into the highest grade of illuminating fluid.

Some years ago the refined oil had a deep yellow tinge and was of low test, now it is water white, of high test and every danger has been eliminated.

The oil that comes from Texas is mostly used for fuel. It promises a great saving to industrial establishments as a substitute for expensive coal.



The Company's familiar household delivery wagon, showing patent can which is furnished free to all customers.



Section of map of central part of the City of Philadelphia, showing that the Atlantic Refining Company's Philadelphia plant alone, if set down in the heart of Philadelphia, would monopolize practically the whole central business section. As indicated by the shaded area it would extend from Broad Street to Delaware River bulkhead line, and from south of Walnut Street to north of Cherry Street.

The Atlantic Refining Company

Main Office, 3144 Passyunk Ave., Philadelphia
Main Sales Office, The Bourse, Philadelphia

Originating with the inception of the petroleum industry, and incorporated under its present name in 1870, The Atlantic Refining Company has had a steady growth from a necessarily small beginning, when the Crude Oil production in the United States was only 14,000 barrels per day, until at the present time its Philadelphia factory alone consumes more than 40,000 barrels daily. In the manufacture of this crude oil the company occupies a plant at Point Breeze, on the Schuylkill River, of 360 acres, with a navigable water front of $1\frac{2}{3}$ miles, and 6 miles of private railroad track, and burns 350,000 tons of coal each year.



One of the Company's tank wagons, used for making deliveries in bulk direct to dealers' premises in all parts of the State.

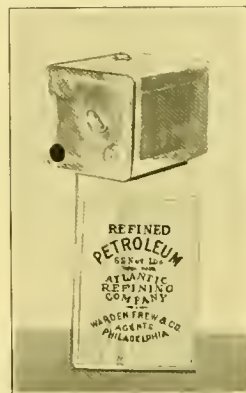
REFINERIES

PHILADELPHIA, PA. } 240 Bulk Distributing
FRANKLIN, PA. } Stations in Pennsyl-
PITTSBURGH, PA. } vania

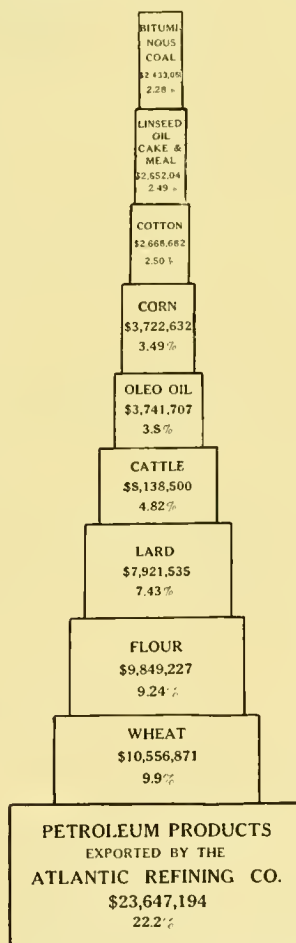
Besides furnishing lamp oils, lubricating oils, candles and all other petroleum products to dealers and consumers in every community in the state (in the distribution of which it pays the railroads tributary to Philadelphia for freight more than \$600,000 each year), it carries on an immense export business to nearly every country on the globe. During the past year 360 exclusively oil carrying vessels cleared from its docks, taking cargoes which brought the port of Philadelphia some \$25,000,000 of foreign gold.



The tank steamship "Iroquois," one of the largest bulk oil carriers, trading at Point Breeze. Capacity, 59,200 barrels, or the equivalent of 500 tank cars. On the last voyage to this port the "Iroquois" was loaded in one day.



The Atlantic Refining Company's export case, which is well known in every part of the globe. During the year 1907 some 4,200,000 of these cases, each containing two five-gallon cans, were shipped direct to Corea, Japan, China, Philippines, Egypt, Australia, Uruguay, Chile, etc.



The above graphic analysis of the entire export trade for the year 1907, from the port of Philadelphia, shows that the Atlantic Refining Company contributed 22.2 per cent. The areas of the squares in the pyramid show the relative importance in value of the ten principal export products of this port.



Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.

Manufacturing Chemists



NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA

ST. LOUIS

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,

Founded 1818

ROSENGARTEN & SONS,

Founded 1822

POWERS-WEIGHTMAN-ROSENGARTEN CO.

Consolidated 1905

CHEMICALS

MEDICINAL

TECHNICAL

PHOTOGRAPHIC



A Philadelphia Land Mark

DR. D. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES



For seventy-eight years the City of Philadelphia has been identified to countless thousands throughout the civilized world as the home of Dr. David Jayne and his universally-esteemed Family Medicines. First manufactured by Dr. Jayne alone and later by him in association with his son, under the name of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, these remedies in a surprisingly short time became known and used in every town and hamlet of the United States. Their efficiency in relieving and curing the several ills for which they were recommended extended their reputation to foreign lands, and the demand for them there has steadily increased, until now there is scarcely a place in the world where Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines are not known, used and valued. In order to accommodate his rapidly increasing business Dr. Jayne

erected in 1850 the building pictured in the accompanying wood cut; it was at the time the tallest office building in America, and as such has remained one of the landmarks of the city; it is believed to be one of the best examples of early massive Gothic architecture in the country. An accurately engraved reproduction of this building is used on the trade-mark stamp, and also on the wrapper design of several of Dr. Jayne's preparations—and in this way it has become familiar to many thousands of persons in this and other countries, and has served to identify the building to strangers who visit Philadelphia for the first time. In 1843 Dr. Jayne began the publication of his Medical Almanac and Guide to Health, which is still continued. It is printed in many different languages for circulation in all parts of the globe, and its calendar pages containing calculations of the phases of the sun and the moon and of the constellations and tides, make it an invaluable aid to sailors, farmers and all who are interested in the study of astronomy. The fame of Jayne's Expectorant, Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, Jayne's Sanative Pills, and of the other preparations manufactured by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, has grown with the passing years, and the esteem and confidence with which they are regarded by the public is so great that in spite of the many competitors who have arisen during these seventy-eight years, they still hold the first place in many homes as the most uniformly successful prescriptions for the relief or cure of the various ills for which they are recommended.

DR. D. JAYNE & SON

242 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son



Remarkable indeed has been the origin and growth of the firm of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, which might be said to have grown from a home-made remedy to its present large proportions. The founder of the house, the father of the present proprietor, was born near Flemington, N. J., about three-quarters of a century ago. Of a well-known family, he learned the tailoring trade, but before he had attained his majority he was stricken with pulmonary trouble. A change of climate and occupation apparently gave no relief, and the young man was given up by his physicians.

Upon the suggestion of an old friend of the family, he tried an old-fashioned remedy. It was the turning point in his health and fortune. He grew better, and in less than a year was apparently as well as ever. The medicine which he had made himself was, as the news of his cure spread, applied for by friends and neighbors. The demand spread beyond the possibilities of charity and friendship and Dr. Schenck (he had since studied medicine) commenced the manufacture of the remedy. Orders came thick and fast from all parts of the country, and as the transportation facilities were limited in his home section, he moved to Philadelphia.

From a few simple appliances and one room in his own home, his plant grew amazingly. Larger quarters were necessary, and after several such moves—always to larger quarters—he located at the northeast corner of Sixth and Arch streets, where the business is now carried on by his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, on a large scale. The manufacture of Schenck's Tonic and the Mandrake Pills was taken up subsequently and to-day constitutes the business of the house. The founder died a few years ago, forty years after his physicians had given him up, but the results of his experiments of more than a half-century ago, judging from the immense business of the house, still seem entirely competent to supply the needs of to-day.

This story of the introduction of Dr. Schenck's medicines the writer knows to be true, because he was well acquainted with a fellow-workman of Dr. Schenck who sat upon the same tailor's bench with him, and who remembers his giving up his work on account of the condition of his health. The formula for the Pulmonic Syrup was given to the writer by this same individual, who had previously received it from Dr. Schenck.—From an article by Dr. Clement B. Lowe, in the *Pharmaceutical Era*.

Johnston, Holloway & Co.

Among the old Philadelphia concerns that have seen over a half-century of active service under the direct proprietorship of the founder or his lineal descendants is that of Johnston, Holloway & Co.

The business was founded in 1843 by Dr. W. Holloway, trading under the name of W. Holloway & Co., and, in keeping with conditions at that early period, the original store on Market Street, above Eleventh, was modest and unpretentious.

In 1853 Mr. H. C. Johnston and Mr. James Cowden acquired interests in the business, and the name was changed to Johnston, Holloway & Cowden. The new firm desired to develop the business and secured larger quarters on Third Street, eventually removing to Fifth Street, above Chestnut, where for a dozen years they conducted a constantly increasing drug business.

In 1868 the firm decided to give up the drug business and confine themselves to the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines exclusively. With this end in view the large building at No. 602 Arch Street was secured.

In 1874 Mr. James Cowden withdrew from the house, and, his interest being taken over by his son, Mr. M. A. Cowden, and Mr. W. F. McPherson, the firm's name was changed to Johnston, Holloway & Co. Mr. H. C. Johnston died in 1878, and his interest was purchased by the surviving members. Nine years later the firm was dissolved and Dr. Holloway, the original founder, acquiring the specialties by purchase, again became the sole proprietor and removed the business to the present quarters, No. 531 Commerce Street. The old firm name was continued, and upon the death of Dr. Holloway, May 28, 1900, W. Holloway, Jr., became the sold owner of the extensive business, thus making sixty-five years of active business, of which the founder had direct supervision for over half a century.

The specialties manufactured by Johnston, Holloway & Co. are:

Holloway's Vegetable Vermifuge Confections
Holloway's Arnica Plasters
Heiskell's Ointment
Heiskell's Medicinal and Toilet Soaps
Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills
Hooftland's German Bitters
Hooftland's Podophyllin Pills
Da Costa's West India Toothwash
Kromer's Hair Dye

Hastings & Co.



MATTHEW HASTINGS

Among the industries of the city that have earned world-wide fame by the excellence of their products is gold beating, and the pioneer and leading firm in the line is Hastings & Co., who have existed continuously for eighty-eight years.

The house was established in 1820 by Robert Hastings, who died ten years later and was succeeded by his brother, Matthew, who conducted the business until his death in 1865, when his sons, Robert E. and John V. Hastings, assumed control, and, continuing the firm name, made it known throughout the civilized world by the quality of their product.

The factory of Hastings & Co. is located at Nos. 819 and 821 Filbert Street and is one of the most completely equipped and the largest in its line in the world.

In addition to the manufacture of gold leaf, the firm also makes bronze liquid, bronze powders, gold paint, glass gold, edge gold, silver leaf, aluminum leaf, composition leaf and gold and silver bullion.

Every detail of the business is carefully watched and the leaf especially selected for each order. This care insures the production of high-quality goods and has earned a name for Hastings & Co. that places them at the head of the gold beating firms of the world.

At the exhibition of the Franklin Institute in 1874, Hastings & Co. were awarded a silver medal, the First Premium, for the excellence of their goods, and a most conspicuous honor was conferred upon the product at the Centennial in 1876, when the firm received the only medal awarded for gold leaf.

The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co.



Samuel S. White

The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., with branches in many of the leading cities of the civilized world, and owning several factories turning out its product, was founded in 1844 with but two employees. Its founder was Dr. Samuel Stockton White, who had studied the "art and mystery of dentistry and the manufacture of incorruptible teeth" and who at the age of twenty-two started in business for himself, and with his own hands engraved the moulds for the first, and for a long time the only, product, porcelain teeth. The factory was in the garret of a dwelling-house at the corner of Seventh and Race Streets, and a dental office was maintained at the same address. The superiority of Dr. White's product soon became known, and in a short time the growth of the business necessitated removal of both branches of the business to Race Street above Eighth.

In 1845 Asabel Jones, of New York, and John R. McCurdy, of this city, became partners in the manufacturing department, and in 1846 Dr. White relinquished the practice of dentistry to devote his entire time to the rapidly growing business. Three years later the firm removed to a house on Arch Street below Sixth, which had been purchased and specially fitted up for the business, which expanded so rapidly that in 1852 another removal to a more commodious structure in the same block was found necessary. Branch houses were established in New York in 1846; in Boston in 1850, and in Chicago in 1858. Mr. McCurdy retired from the firm in 1859 and was followed two years later by Mr. Jones. Dr. White purchasing the interests of both. The business under the founder's skilful guidance continued to grow rapidly and had from the manufacture of a single article developed into a depot of supplies for everything then pertaining to dentistry.

The need of more room was imperative, and Dr. White purchased the ground and erected the imposing structure at the south-

east corner of Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, to which the business was removed in 1868. The building was fitted up expressly for a manufactory and depot, and would, Dr. White thought, be sufficient for any possible requirements of the business.

Dr. White died suddenly in Paris, December 30, 1870, and the business was carried on for about a year and a half by the trustees of his estate, who were Dr. James W. White, his only brother; J. Clarence White, his eldest son, and Henry M. Lewis, who had been for a number of years his cashier and confidential clerk.

On July 1, 1881, The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co. assumed control of the business. It had been chartered under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000, and in its organization included the business of Johnston Bros., of New York, which had for several years been prominent in the manufacture of dental supplies.

The officers of the company were: Dr. James W. White, president; Henry M. Lewis, general manager; J. Clarence White, secretary, and Samuel T. Jones, treasurer.

The expansion of the business still continued, and the large building supposed to be equal to any possible growth had become crowded and many of the products had to be made outside. The Johnston Brothers' business brought with it a plant on Staten Island, N. Y., which had sufficient land to provide facilities to relieve the overcrowding and make it possible to produce in its own factories the goods that had been manufactured outside.

New and improved machinery was added to the Staten Island plant and the force of employees increased. In a few years additional factory buildings were erected, and the plant is to-day the largest and best appointed in the land.

The pressure on the Philadelphia factory continued to increase and in 1890 a large building in Frankford was purchased, to which the departments of steel instruments, case-making and cabinet work were removed. The capacity of this factory has since been increased by the purchase of adjoining properties and the erection of new buildings.

The demands for the company's porcelain teeth became eventually so great that a property 85 x 130 on Twelfth Street, below Walnut, was purchased and a superb factory with five stories and a basement was erected for its use. Two additional stories have recently been added to give more room.

On May 27, 1891, Dr. James W. White, who had been president of the company continuously since its formation, died. He had been associated with his brother during nearly the entire business career of the founder, and his loss was keenly felt.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis was elected to the vacancy and Mr. William H. Gilbert, who had been with the house for twenty-six years, was made general manager.

In 1901 Mr. J. Clarence White resigned the secretaryship and was succeeded by Mr. Constant E. Jones.

In January, 1903, Mr. Samuel T. Jones, who had been treasurer of the company since its organization, died, and Mr. George R. Robinson succeeded to the vacancy.

On the death of Mr. Lewis, in the early part of 1906, Mr. William H. Gilbert was elected president, and Mr. W. Littell White, a grandson of the founder of the business, general manager.

The growth of the company's business has continued unceasingly, its history being a record of almost uninterrupted expansion until it is at the present time the largest in its line in the world, with branches at New York, Boston, Chicago, Brooklyn, Atlanta, Rochester, Berlin, Toronto, New Orleans and Cincinnati.

The present officers are: William H. Gilbert, president; W. Littell White, general manager; Constant E. Jones, secretary, and George R. Robinson, treasurer. The Board of Directors include William H. Gilbert, Samuel S. White, Jr., William A. Johnston, J. Clarence White and Joseph Cresson Fraley.

GILLINDER & SONS, Inc.

135 OXFORD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Established in 1861 by WILLIAM T. GILLINDER

Incorporated 1894



Factories: Oxford Street, Tacony

EMPLOYEES 900

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Glassware, for Lighting
Purposes, in the United States

N. Z. Graves Co.

The manufacture of paints, varnishes and japan is an industry that has grown steadily in this city during the past half-century until the Philadelphia product is known and recognized throughout the world for its superior quality.

One of the largest and most successful manufacturers in this line is N. Z. Graves Co., with general offices at Nos. 22 and 24 South Third Street and plants at Twentieth and Tasker Streets, Broad and Geary Streets, Trainer's, Pa., and Sixth and Jackson Streets and Twelfth and Federal Streets, Camden, N. J.

The business was established in 1881 by Nelson Z. Graves and was incorporated as N. Z. Graves Company in 1903, the officers being Nelson Z. Graves, president; Ferdinand J. Graves, vice-president; Nelson Z. Graves, Jr., second vice-president; Virginius F. Graves, treasurer, and H. W. Hayden, secretary.

The growth of the business in the twenty-seven years since its establishment has been phenomenal, and the five large plants of the Company are taxed to keep the ever-increasing trade supplied.

Branches are maintained in New York City, Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, Ga., and Havana, Cuba, and the product finds ready sale in every market of the world.

The goods manufactured by N. Z. Graves Co. are: Varnish, japan, red lead, litharge, white lead, dry colors, orange mineral, lithophone, colors in oil, colors in japan, colors in distemper, the mirror stone system, Zenith ready-mixed paint and nitrite of soda.

Visco Motor Oils

Lucent Oil Company

In the manufacturing of "Visco Motor Oils" the Lucent Oil Co. have at last solved the important want, felt by the owners of automobiles for the maximum use of cars, to the minimum cost of wear and material. Satisfactory lubrication of engine cylinders means contentment and a large saving to automobilists, and it can be safely said that Visco Oils fill these requirements.

Manufacturers of other grades of petroleum oils:

"LUCILLINE," recommended by the highest authorities in medicine and surgery as an ointment and dressing for wounds:

"GLYCOLINE" (mineral glycerine), free from taste or odor, used as a base in the manufacture of fine ointments and cold cream.

The Lucent Oil Co., 63 North Third Street, Philadelphia, will be glad to furnish particulars on request.

Sole Agents for Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Co., New York

JOHN S. LATTA & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Heavy Mechanical Rubber
Goods, for Railroads,
Mines and Mills

India Rubber Goods

1227 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Keystone and Bell Telephones

IRON AND STEEL

The history of iron and steel reads more like a fable than a plain record of industrial development. The progress is amazing from a period when brain and brawn was the only investment to a business that has made possible a billion-dollar corporation.

The Swedish and Dutch colonists who preceded Penn in the settlement of Philadelphia, thinking the soil here contained iron ore, had searched the nearby country for that useful mineral, but without success. Their experience in the old country had taught them the value of iron in the sciences, and they were eager to engage in its manufacture, but it was not until Penn's arrival that this industry had its beginning.

Penn was the owner of furnaces in Hawkhurst, England, and he naturally turned to the manufacture of iron as one of the industries of the new colony.

The ore could not be found near the new settlement and the industry made little headway, the first recorded attempt to make iron in the state being by Thomas Rutter, "a smith who lives not far from Germantown but who moved up the country" above Pottstown and started the Manatawny forge. It was at this historic forge that the "Franklin" stove invented by Benjamin Franklin in 1742, was afterwards manufactured.

During this period the business developed considerably and forges were started in Chester, Lancaster and Berks Counties. None were started in Philadelphia, owing to the absence of ore and, as there were no transportation facilities in those days, it was impossible to bring the ore here for reduction.

Later when ore was taken from a distance to the furnaces, it was not thought expedient to start one here on account of the lack of charcoal, anthracite and bituminous coal being considered impossible at that time for the manufacture of iron.

Despite these difficulties "a plating forge to work with a tilt hammer" was started in 1750, "in Byberry Township in the northeastern part of Philadelphia County." It is recorded that in the same year there were two steel furnaces in the city. One, owned by Stephen Paschall, was built in 1747 on a lot at the northwest corner of Eighth and Walnut Streets, and the other was owned by William Branson, and was located "where Thomas Penn first lived at the upper end of Chestnut Street."

These furnaces were for the production of blister steel and were the only ones in the province at that time.

In 1770 Whitehead Humphrie was proprietor of a furnace on Seventh Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, and in 1775 Uriah Wordman and B. Shoemaker "in Market Street, Philadelphia" advertised in the *Pennsylvania Packet*, "Pennsylvania Steel manufactured by W. Humphreys, of an excellent quality and warranted equal to English, to be sold in blister, faggot or flat bar, suitable for carriage springs.

In 1790 John Nancarro, a Scotchman, "had a furnace underground for converting iron into steel" at the northwest corner of Ninth and Walnut Streets.

The manufacture of iron in the state was started through the instrumentality of Philadelphia's early settlers; its progress culminating in a mammoth industry was due to the aid of early financiers here and some of the largest companies now doing business are composed mainly of Philadelphians. But one attempt was ever made to establish a large blast furnace in this city. This was the Philadelphia Furnace of S. Robbins & Son, and was located at Beach and Vienna Streets. It had one stack 58 by 14 feet and was built in 1873. It was not a paying proposition, however, and was dismantled in 1890.

From the modest attempts of the early settlers has developed one of the greatest industries of modern times—an industry that represents untold wealth and has made Pennsylvania world-famous, and while Philadelphia has not been the active centre in the manufacture of iron and steel, her sons have contributed the executive skill and the money that have brought into existence some of the most successful plants in this and neighboring States.

One of the greatest steel works in the country is located here. It makes crucible and open hearth steel, ingots and castings, hammered car axles, steel gun forgings, forged armor plates, tires and other forms of rolled and forged finished steel products.

In addition there are hundreds of other factories producing everything made of iron and steel, altogether making an industry that employs many and represents millions of invested capital.

1810 N. & G. TAYLOR CO. 1908

Tin-Plate Manufacturers

No reference to the tinplate industry of the United States would be complete without mention of the house of N. & G. Taylor Co. Founded in 1810, in Philadelphia, by William Taylor (born 1790; died 1881) and his brothers, George and Tracy Taylor, the business has been handed down from father to son through four generations.

In these days of large industrial corporations and stock companies it is of interest to record this instance of an old-time house, established nearly a century ago, steadfastly maintaining its independence and individuality and continuing in the same line of business as a private firm.

The founders of the house were staunch patriots from Connecticut, near Hartford and Glastonbury, and one of them had served in the militia of that State during the War of 1812, later joining his brothers in Philadelphia, who had started the business there.

In 1830 N. & G. Taylor sold the first terne plate for roofing purposes ever made. We quote from the United States Census Report for 1902:

"In that year (1830) small quantities of lead-coated sheets were made in an establishment located on Market Street, Philadelphia, and used for covering roofs. The plates made in the Philadelphia establishment were 10 x 14 inches, the standard commercial size in those days. Imported English tinplates were used instead of blackplates. They were first put together and run through a bath of molten lead, the tin on the plates serving as a holder for the lead. The plates were sold for roofing purposes, and were of excellent quality. The quantity produced, however, was not very large.

"Regarding the sale of these plates, the N. & G. Taylor Company, of Philadelphia, says: 'News of the sale of so novel an article soon found its way across the water, and terne plates commenced to be made there.'

"The manufacture of terne plates did not become an important branch of the tinplate industry until America began to use this material for covering roofs."

In 1845 the father of the present members of the firm, Nathan Taylor, together with his cousin, George E. Taylor, a son of George Taylor, were admitted to the firm, the old people retiring a few years later. The present company has in their possession old catalogues published about this time, which are of remarkable value to those who are interested in the practices and customs of former days. It is evident from one of these catalogues, published in 1857, that the company already occupied an important position in the industry, as we note a record of premiums being awarded them at the following exhibitions:

The American Institute, 1843, '47, '48, '49, '50, '51, '52 and 53.

Hartford County Agricultural Society, September, 1843; October, 1847, and October, 1848.

Maryland Institute, October, 1848, and 1851.

Massachusetts Mechanics' Fair, Boston, 1850.

New York State Fair, 1850.

The Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations at the Crystal Palace, London, England, 1853.

The tools and machines used by timers in the early days were crude and rough in design, and improved forms were designed by the company about this time, many of which are still in use at the present day, the rights of manufacture having been transferred to the makers of timers' tools and supplies. Many of the awards mentioned above were made for these improved tools. These tools were lighter, neater and of a more practical use than the heavy, clumsy tools of English make.

Nathan Taylor died in 1861, leaving his partner, George E. Taylor, who, with his brother, William Y. Taylor, continued the firm of N. & G. Taylor, adding the word "Company" to the title, making the present title date from that time.

About this time catalogues and circulars published by the firm mentioned the facilities offered by the new Atlantic cable in importing supplies of tinplate promptly from the English works. As a matter of interest the first code word used by the company was the word "pleasure," indicating that "tinplates are advancing." The charge for this single word at that time was five dollars.

A catalogue published in 1868 calls particular attention to the new size for roofing-tin, just introduced by this house, namely, 28 x 20 inches. Frequent mention is made of this latest novelty, and its distinct advantage to the roofer, in N. & G. Taylor Co.'s advertising at that time. This is now the standard size for roofing-tin throughout the United States.

The company's products were awarded premiums at the Paris Exposition in 1867.

At the Franklin Institute Exposition, in 1874, held on the present site of John Wanamaker's department store, they exhibited the largest sheet of tinplate ever made, also samples of the first leaded plates ever made, taken from a roof in Philadelphia, where they had been for forty years, and as perfect as when put on. This was the leaded tin made in Philadelphia in 1831, before it was ever made in Wales. Other curiosities exhibited were samples of No. 40 sheet iron, the thinnest ever made, shown under glass. Also ordinary articles of tinware made of 6x and 8x tinplate, and replated by being dipped into molten tin. Also very valuable drawings from a work published in 1720, showing the method of making tinplates at even an earlier period.

These old catalogues constantly urge roofers and manufacturers to favor American industries wherever possible. American-built ships were used for the imports of tinplate, and when Philadelphia Russia iron was first made Messrs. N. & G. Taylor Company were the first to sell it. They were the first house, therefore, that ever sold American tinplate and sheet iron, introducing it through Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City. One of their advertisements of this American Hammered Russia Iron contains the significant prophetic inquiry: "Why go to Russia for iron when we have mountains and mountains of it here?"

At the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 N. & G. Taylor Company's products were awarded the premium for extra-fine quality tinplate. In addition to the extensive exhibit made by this company, they also sold the roofing-tin for covering nearly all the Exposition buildings, most of the work being done by Mr. G. W. Dorsey, of Wilmington, Delaware, who is still living. This was one of the largest contracts for tin roofing ever let. Using the new Burritt's Hand Seamers, all previous records were surpassed in completing the work.

George E. Taylor died in 1882, when the present members of the firm, together with George W. B. Taylor (deceased 1899), have continued the business up to the present time.

After the McKinley protective tariff went into effect they were among the first to commence the manufacture of roofing-tin in this country. This was in 1891. A year or two later an extensive tract of land was secured in the southern portion of the city, and the present tinplate works erected there. This tinplate works comprises to-day the largest and best-equipped tin-house in this country for the manufacture of tinplate of all kinds, having a producing capacity of one million base boxes of tinplate yearly.

The company also operate their own open-hearth furnaces, rolling mills and blackplate plant at Cumberland, Maryland, thus having control of all the processes of manufacture from the pig iron and pig metals to the finished sheet. They are thus enabled to give careful personal attention to all the intricate processes of manufacture, and continue, as in former years, to be the leading house for high-grade roofing-tin in this country, always closely associated with any movement for the betterment of the industry.

They are the largest independent makers of tinplate, operating the only complete tinplate manufacturing works east of the Pittsburgh district. The company now has agencies in all of the larger cities of the United States, their "**Target and Arrow Old Style**" brand being recognized as the highest standard for roofing-tin in this country.

The success of this house from its inception is rightly attributed to the high standards steadfastly maintained for its products, and the widespread, energetic publicity that has advocated their use.

Their Open-Hearth Steel Works, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Foundry, Sheet and Blackplate Mills and Copperas Chemical Plant are located at Cumberland, Md., and their Tinplate Works at Swanson, Meadow and Tasker Streets, Philadelphia. The business is conducted from the general offices of the company in the Mariner & Merchant Building, Chestnut and Third Streets, Philadelphia.

Visiting merchants desiring to visit the Tinplate Works will be shown every courtesy and furnished with guides.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, the greatest institution of its kind in the world, and the source of supply for locomotives for use in every civilized country on the globe, is distinctively a Philadelphia institution.



M. W. BALDWIN

The Baldwin Locomotive Works dates its origin from the inception of steam railroads in America. Called into existence by the early requirements of the railroad interests of the country, it has grown with their growth and kept pace with their progress. It has reflected in its career the successive stages of American railroad practice, and has itself contributed largely to the development of the locomotive as it exists to-day. A history of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, therefore, is in a great measure a record of the progress of locomotive engineering in this country, and as such cannot fail to be of interest to those who are concerned in this important element of our material progress.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works occupies about 18 acres of ground in the heart of Philadelphia. The principal shops are situated in the rectangle bounded on the north by Spring Garden Street, on the east by Broad Street, on the south by the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Subway—which gives the works track facilities—and on the west by Eighteenth Street. Finishing and repair shops are also located on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The iron foundries and blacksmith shops are situated at Eddystone, about 12 miles from the city, where a tract of 184 acres is owned by the works. The Standard Steel Works, an allied concern, located at Burnham, Pa., supplies the works with heavy forgings, large quantities of steel castings and such finished products as tires, springs, and steel tired and solid rolled steel wheels.

The largest annual output in the history of the works was reached in 1906, when 2666 locomotives were completed, together with duplicate parts, equivalent to at least one hundred locomotives. Other interesting facts concerning the present organization are given in the following statement

Number of men employed.....	19,000
Hours of labor per man per day.....	10
Principal departments run continuously, hours per day	23
Horse power employed, steam engines....	12,138
Horse power employed, oil engines.....	4,850
Number of buildings comprised in the works	47
Acreage comprised in the works, Philadel- phia	17.8
Acreage comprised in the works, Eddystone	184.0
Acreage of floor space comprised in build- ings	63.2
Number of dynamos for furnishing light, incandescent	7
Number of dynamos for furnishing light, arc	16
Horse power of electric motors employed for power transmission, aggregate....	14,200
Number of electric lamps in service, incan- descent	7,000
Number of electric lamps in service, arc...	951
Number of electric motors in service.....	1,115
Consumption of coal, in net tons, per week.	3,000
Consumption of iron, in net tons, per week.	5,000
Consumption of other materials, in net tons, per week	1,460

The following table gives data regarding the output of the works from 1900 to 1906:

1900	1217	363	\$4,401,600	\$20,556,513
1901	1375	208	2,081,200	22,242,790
1902	1533	100	1,003,600	28,388,138
1903	2022	78	734,200	37,783,274
1904	1485	285	2,384,200	23,191,873
1905	2250	413	4,655,800	40,931,473
1906	2666	292	3,458,500	46,341,332

The year 1901 was especially noticeable for the large volume of domestic business handled, there being great demand for motive power from the railroads of the West and Southwest. Large orders were placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works in this year by the Union Pacific; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf; Toledo, St. Louis and Western; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; Chicago and Alton; Missouri, Kansas and Texas; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; and Southern Pacific Railroads. The Pennsylvania Railroad, in this year, ordered over one hundred and fifty locomotives of various types from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad also placed an order for over one hundred locomotives.

In 1901, 1375 locomotives were built, of which 526 were compounds, six compressed air, and forty-five electric. Two hundred and eight locomotives, or 15 12/100 per cent. of the total product, were exported. The average number of men employed per week for the whole year was 9595.

The month of February, 1902, witnessed the completion of the twenty thousandth locomotive built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The construction of the twenty thousandth locomotive and the completion of seventy years of continuous operation were celebrated on the evening of February 27, 1902, at the Union League, of Philadelphia, by a banquet at which 250 guests, including many of the most representative men in the United States, were present.

In May, 1902, the largest locomotive to that date built was turned out by the Baldwin Locomotive Works. This was a "Decapod" engine, built for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway. The total weight of the engine alone was 267,800 pounds, of which 237,800 pounds were on the five pairs of driving wheels. It was designed for heavy freight hauling on the steep grade encountered on one section of this road. Still heavier locomotives have since been constructed, the largest for the Great Northern Railway, weighing 355,000 pounds without the tender.

The following figures indicate the growth of the works:

Works established	1831
1,000th locomotive built	1861
5,000th " "	1880
10,000th " "	1889
15,000th " "	1896
20,000th " "	1902
30,000th " "	1907

Present members of the firm of Burnham, Williams & Co., which controls the works, include George Burnham, William P. Henszey, John H. Converse, William L. Austin, Samuel M. Vauclain, Alba P. Johnson.

A distinguishing feature in the method of construction which characterizes these works is the extensive use of a system of standard gauges and templets to which all work admitting of this process is required to be made. The importance of this arrangement in securing absolute uniformity of essential parts in all engines of the same class is manifest, and with the increased production since 1861 it became a necessity as well as a decided advantage. As early as 1839 Mr. Baldwin felt the importance of making all like parts of similar engines absolutely uniform and interchangeable. It was not attempted to accomplish this object, however, by means of a complete system of standard gauges until many years later. In 1861 a beginning was made of organizing all the departments of manufacture upon this basis, and from it has since grown an elaborate and perfected system, embracing all the essential details of construction. An independent department of the works, having a separate foreman and an adequate force of skilled workmen with special tools adapted to the purpose, is organized as the Department of Standard Gauges. A system of standard gauges and templets for every description of work to be done is made and kept by this department.

Thus had been developed and perfected the various essential details of existing locomotive practice when Mr. Baldwin died, September 7, 1866. He had been permitted, in a life of unusual activity and energy, to witness the rise and wonderful increase of a material interest which had become the distinguishing feature of the century. He had done much, by his own mechanical skill and inventive genius, to contribute to the development of that interest. His name was as "familiar as household words" wherever on the American continent the locomotive had penetrated. An ordinary ambition might well have been satisfied with this achievement; but Mr. Baldwin's claim to the remembrance of his fellow men rests not alone on the results of his mechanical labors. A merely technical history, such as this, is not the place to do justice to his memory as a man, as a Christian, and as a philanthropist; yet the record would be manifestly imperfect, and would fail properly to reflect the sentiments of his business associates who so long knew him in all relations of life, were no reference made to his many virtues and noble traits of character.

After the death of Mr. Baldwin the business was reorganized in 1867 under the title of "The Baldwin Locomotive Works," M. Baird & Co., proprietors. Messrs. George Burnham and Chas. T. Parry, who had been connected with the establishment from an early period, the former in charge of the finances, and the latter as General Superintendent, were associated with Mr. Baird in the co-partnership.

DISSTON

1840 1908



The Saw Industry of Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., had its inception at Front and Laurel Streets, Philadelphia, in 1840, at which time the founder, Henry Disston, constituted the entire "force"—sawmaker, bookkeeper, salesman and proprietor. The result to-day is illustrative of what has been accomplished by energy, perseverance and a determination to make saws of the highest grade attainable, this too in the face of the somewhat crude manufacturing appliances of the time.

Immediate success did not follow, despite the fact that Disston Saws were equal if not superior to the foreign makes then in demand. It was only after years of constant toil and struggle, a surmounting of obstacle after obstacle and overcoming prejudice that his goods were accorded the recognition to which they were entitled. Then followed the inevitable result, merit and worth won the trade, for the Disston Saws then as now are built—not merely to sell—but for practical use.

From an exceedingly small establishment the plant grew, kept growing, until now and for some years past the Philadelphia-made saws of Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., are well known and bear an enviable reputation the world over, wherever lumber is made and used.

With the constantly increasing experience in the requirements of saws, which to-day are put to greater and more varied uses than formerly, the larger the establishment grew and the greater its prosperity, the more it was possible to experiment on the lines developed by this experience looking to the betterment of manufacturing facilities, improvements in machinery, methods, etc., as well as increasing the efficiency of the saw. Invention followed invention, process after process devised, all suggestions and new ideas tried out, with the result that saw manufacturing was completely revolutionized, the Disston Works being the leaders in this advancement, and

now there is no concern of any kind having a better or more complete equipment for the economical manufacturing of its product, which is unequalled in quality, workmanship and utility, and from all this accrues a corresponding and direct benefit to the user in that the Disston Saws by reason of the improved designs, high quality and uniformity, work easier, last longer and are purchasable at a reasonable price.

All DISSTON SAWS are made throughout in the Disston establishment; the steel is made in the Disston Steel Works, under a special formula which produces a material peculiarly adapted for saw purposes, a complete

laboratory being maintained exclusively for the making of physical and chemical tests of Disston Steel in order to insure accuracy and uniformity, while in the Saw Works, with its numerous departments, each step in the many different operations of saw making is based on the Disston methods of manufacturing which have been demonstrated to be productive of superior working results. These facts account for the marked individuality and superiority of the DISSTON BRAND of SAWS.

The present plant of Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., is the largest and most complete of its kind, both in extent and capacity, covering fifty acres of ground, on which are erected fifty four buildings, and giving employment to over 3500 persons, to which may be added

the many branch houses both in this country and abroad.

All this is the outgrowth of the adherence to the well devised policy of the founder, whose chief purpose and aim was to make the highest grade of saws attainable at the least possible cost to the user. When Henry Disston was asked: What do you put in your saws that makes them so good? he replied: "Good steel and honest work," and the carrying out of this principle has been and is the earnest purpose of his successors.

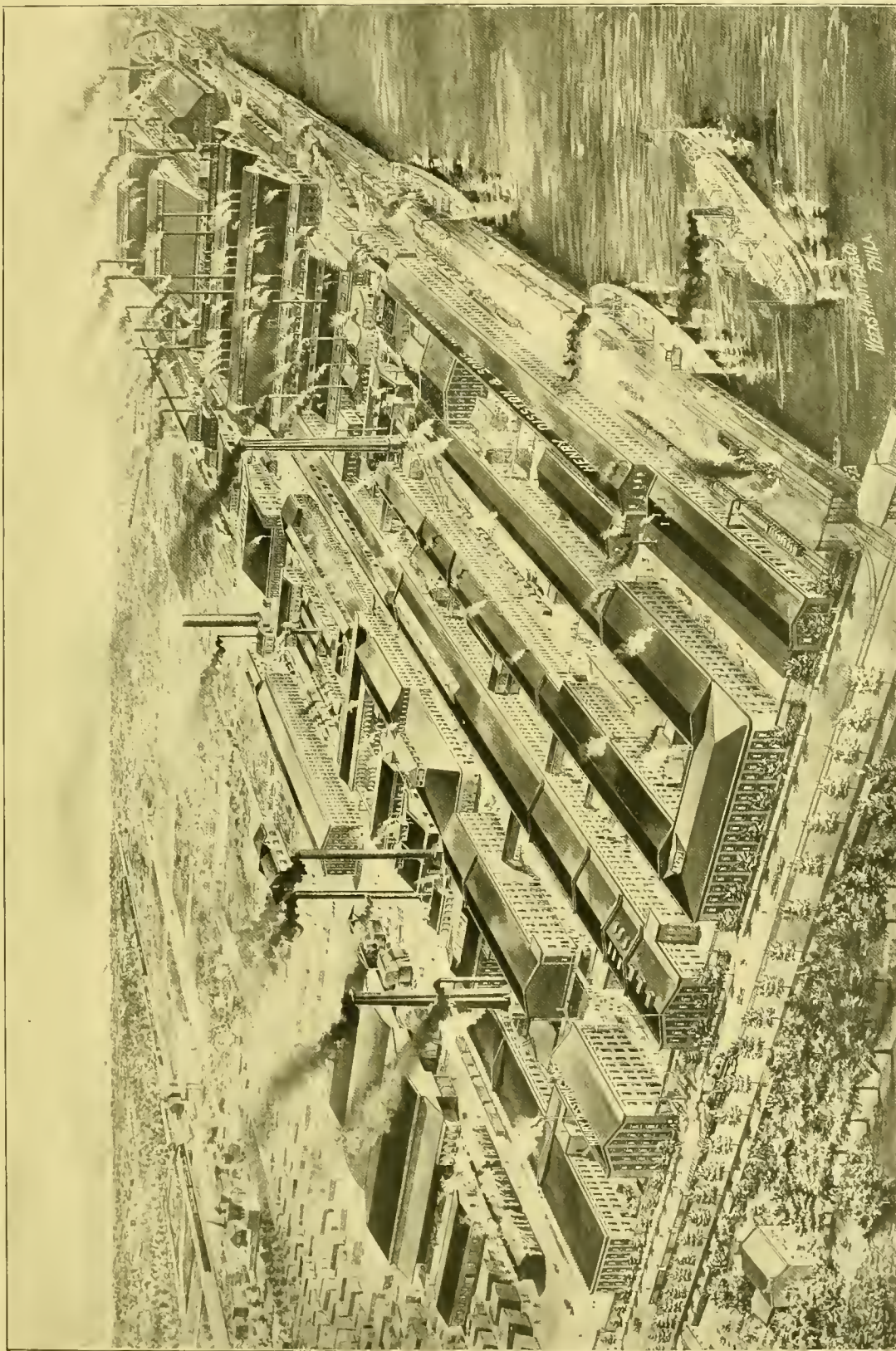


HENRY DISSTON
The Founder

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc.

KEYSTONE SAW, TOOL, STEEL AND FILE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

William Sellers & Co., Incorporated

The House of William Sellers & Co., Incorporated, has been established for more than sixty years.

It started in the Kensington district, close to the spot upon which William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians.

At first it manufactured Shafting and Mill Gearing, and followed with Machine Tools. Neither of these lines was then a distinct business, but it realized the importance of creating them as such, and in due time it acquired a reputation for work of the highest quality in superior and distinctive designs for the objects in view.

In 1855 the plant was moved to its present location, Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, where it occupies two blocks between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, the Reading Subway and Buttonwood street, extensive improvements and new buildings having been added from time to time.

In 1886 the House was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania under its present title.

Its products, which are known all over the world, comprise Metal Working Machine Tools for nearly all classes of work—Lathes, Planers, Slotters, Shapers, Drilling and Boring Machines, Boring and Turning Mills, Bolt Cutters, Forcing Machines, Drill Grinders, Tool Grinders, Milling Machines, Straightening Machines, Punches and Shears, Bending Rolls, Riveters, Sand Mixers, Wheel Presses, Turntables, Transfer Tables, Hydraulic Machinery, Steam Hammers, Testing Machines (Emery System) of such exceeding accuracy as to be capable of recording the strength of a strand of human hair or of many tons. Traveling and Jib Cranes of the smallest and of the largest capacities, and Injectors for feeding water to boilers, so reliable and of such range as to feed a locomotive engine running empty or hauling the heaviest train of which it is capable.

This House has been an exhibitor at all the International Expositions of importance for many years as well as a frequent exhibitor at important local exhibitions. It has received the following awards:

Gold Medal, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, 1854.
 Gold Medal, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, 1857.
 Gold Medal, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.
 Three Medals, American Institute, New York, 1869.
 Five Medals and Grand Diploma of Honor, Vienna, 1873.
 Three Medals, International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.
 Grand Prize, Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1889.
 Three Medals, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.
 Grand Medal, Exposition, Paris, 1900.
 Grand Prize and Gold Medal, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904.

Its present officers are:

COLEMAN SELLERS, JR., President and Engineer.
 ALEXANDER SELLERS, Vice-President.
 JUSTUS H. SCHWACKE, Manager and Secretary.
 GEORGE A. FAIRLAMB, Treasurer.
 DAVID L. LUKENS, Purchasing Agent.



Niles-Bement-Pond Company

That Philadelphia holds an important place in the Machine Tool Industry is evidenced by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company having in this city their Bement-Miles Works and Crane Department, collectively employing about fifteen hundred men.

Up to the year of 1848 the construction of machine tools had never been made a specialty in this country, each machine shop constructing its own according to its needs, and with results showing great crudeness of design and an entire lack of taste and finish. About the date mentioned, conditions began to change, as the demand from users of machine tools was for machines of good construction, designed on scientific lines, to best meet the requirements to which they were to be put, which resulted in the establishment of several small shops devoted to machine tool design and construction, and which, in later years, after continued improvement and expansion, combined under one head as the "Niles-Bement-Pond Company," now the largest Machine Tool Builders in the world.

By a gradual development since the organization of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company, the design and construction of Machine Tools has been specialized at the several plants, so that no one plant now builds the full general line, but instead each plant confines itself to the machines assigned to it as its specialty, thereby developing the tools to a higher degree than if all were directly interested in the designing of the entire product.

From the City of Philadelphia have been sent, through the Bement-Miles Works and the Crane Department, to all parts of the world, the highest type construction of Machine Tools and Cranes for the manufacture of locomotives, ships and guns.

At all of the Arsenals and Navy Yards of the United States may be found in large numbers the product of this Company, attesting to the quality and good design of their machines in this field of our Government service. From the small machines required for making shoulder arms to the huge lathes used for boring and turning twelve-inch guns, may be secured at the works of this Company, and with a feeling that the best engineering skill that the country can produce for this special line of machinery has been evoked.

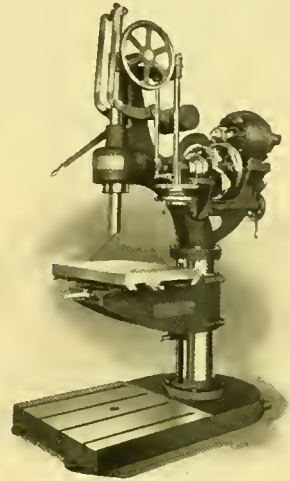
At the several steel works in the United States, where armor plate and large forgings are made, one finds as well the massive machines and steam hammers built by the Niles-Bement-Pond Company—some of these machines extending to a half million pounds and over in weight, impressing one with the fact that there is no feature of the Machine Tool Industry that this large Company does not completely and efficiently cover.

NILES-BEMENT-POND CO.

Bement Miles Works, Philadelphia, Pa.



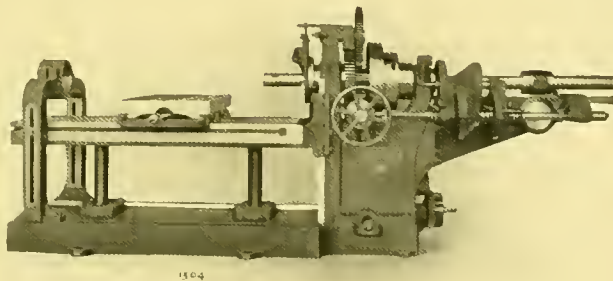
SLOTTERS, FROM 6 IN. TO 68 IN. STROKE



VERTICAL DRILLS UP TO 60 IN.

Complete Machine
Tool and Crane
Equipment for
Machine Shops

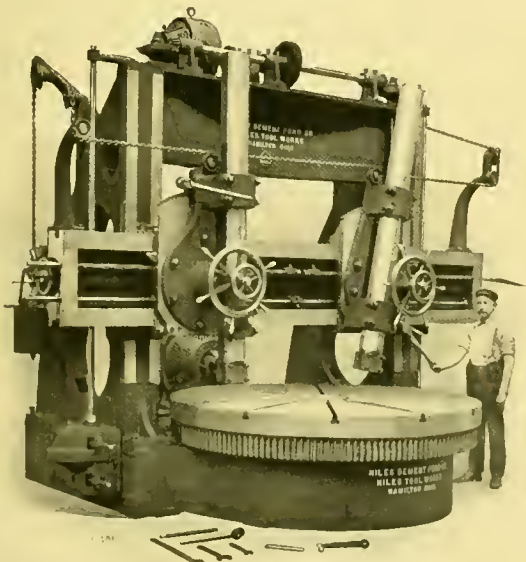
Electric
Cranes
2 to 200
tons
Capacity



1504

Hydraulic
and Boiler
Shop
Machines

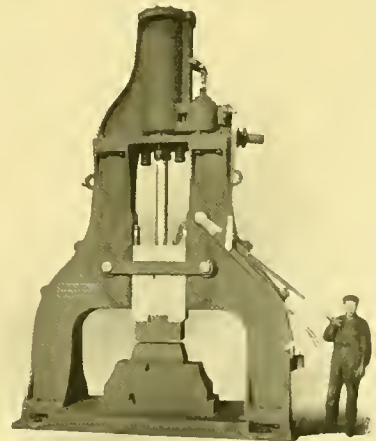
HORIZONTAL BORING AND DRILLING MACHINES, 46 IN. TO 80 IN.



1506

BORING MILLS, 25 SIZES, FROM 30 IN. TO 30 FT. SWING

Complete
Equipment
for Railway
Shops and
Ship Yards



1512

STEAM HAMMERS
250 TO 40,000 LBS. FALLING WT.



Standard Roller Bearing Company

Among the widespread variety of mechanical industries for which Philadelphia is famous, none presents a more interesting example of remarkable growth and expansion than the Standard Roller Bearing Company, whose extensive plant now reaches from Forty-eighth Street to Fifty-second Street on Merion Avenue, with its main office building and executive headquarters located at Fiftieth Street and Lancaster Avenue.

The officers of the Company are: Samuel S. Eveland, President; Wm. B. Osgood Field and Lenox Smith, Vice-Presidents, and Wm. M. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer.

This Company has acquired, at different times since 1902, twelve valuable manufacturing companies, with their entire assets, located in other sections of the country, and has removed these to Philadelphia and absorbed them in its local factory. These acquisitions have not only broadened and strengthened the increasing prestige of this concern in its chosen field, but as a result it now possesses the largest plant in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of anti-friction bearings, including steel, brass and bronze balls, ball bearings, thrust bearings and roller bearings for all mechanical purposes.

Its organization is very complete in every detail, and some idea of its scope and magnitude may be obtained from the following description of the various departments, covering a total of over 500,000 square feet and extending over half a mile in length:

Office Building, 50 feet wide by 100 feet long;

Chemical Laboratory and Testing Department, 60 feet wide by 120 feet long;

Roller Bearing Automatic Machine Department, 140 feet wide by 500 feet long;

Roller Bearing Department (Hanger Department), 70 feet wide by 236 feet long, three stories;

Automobile Axle Department, 95 feet wide by 300 feet long, two stories;

Annular Ball Bearing and Special Grinding Departments, 95 feet wide by 300 feet long, three stories;

Steam and Drop Hammer Forging Department, 120 feet wide by 150 feet long;
 Crucible Steel Castings Plant and Iron and Brass Foundry, 100 feet wide by 200 feet long;
 Steel Converting and Tempering Plant, 80 feet wide by 110 feet long;
 Ball Forging and Tempering Department, 80 feet wide by 200 feet long;
 Ball Turning, Blanking and Pressing Department, 100 feet wide by 143 feet long, two floors;
 Pattern Shop, 75 feet wide by 100 feet long;
 Drafting Room, 75 feet wide by 100 feet long;
 Ball Grinding Department, 75 feet wide by 230 feet long;
 Ball Finishing Department, 75 feet wide by 230 feet long;
 Ball Gauging, 58 feet wide by 233 feet long;
 Ball Gauging, Inspecting and Stock Departments, 47 feet wide by 100 feet long, three floors;
 Stables;
 Sprinkler Plant, with storage tanks, 200,000 gallons capacity and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles of piping;
 Power Plant, Engine and Generators, 2500 horse-power;
 Coal Storage Bins, 1500 tons capacity.

All of their product is manufactured in their own works, with the exception of the raw material used in the iron and brass foundries and crucible steel castings plant, and the bar steel used in manufacturing ball and roller bearings.

With the possible exception of the automobile industry, probably no business has developed more rapidly during the past five years than the manufacture of ball and roller bearings; its possibilities can be better appreciated when it is known that anti-friction bearings are sold at prices ranging from 2 cents to \$7500 for a single bearing, and are used to carry loads from a few ounces, running at 25,000 revolutions per minute, to loads of 1,500,000 pounds at slow speed and 250,000 pounds at 500 revolutions per minute.

Notwithstanding the rapid growth of the business, it is still in its infancy, and this Company is prepared to submit designs of bearings which they would recommend, if furnished with the necessary information giving weight to be carried, revolutions per minute, shaft diameter and purpose for which the bearings are to be used; also supplying the estimated saving in power to be secured by the use of anti-friction bearings.

Their broad experience in supplying over a million bearings of various types, for all classes of work, has resulted in the accumulation of much data of inestimable value, from which they are enabled to design bearings for all loads and speeds.

Manufacturing, as they do, over fifty types of ball and roller bearings, all having their proper place in which to be used, they are ably equipped to recommend the proper bearing for any specific condition or purpose.

Southwark Foundry and Machine Company



The plant of the Southwark Foundry & Machine Co. had its inception in the business established by the firm of Merrick & Towne, which was organized in 1836, and began on the present site the manufacture of sugar machinery, marine engines and gas generating apparatus. Samuel V. Merrick, of that firm, was a prominent citizen, and interested in several important institutions of the city.

In 1861, Mr. Towne withdrew and Mr. Merrick then associated with him his sons, J. Vaughan and William H., under the firm name of Merrick & Sons, who continued the business without change until 1870. In that year the works were purchased by Henry G. Morris, who carried on very much the same line of work.

On June 25, 1880, the Southwark Foundry & Machine Co. was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, and has since continued uninterruptedly. During the previous ownership the works had been increased from time to time, but the present Company, by the addition of new buildings and modern facilities, has doubled the capacity of the plant, giving employment now to 750 men.

The main works at present comprise an entire city block, bounded by Washington Avenue, Federal, Fifth and Fourth Streets. In addition the Company also owns a large property on the north side of Washington Avenue, opposite the works, which has been fitted with every facility for storing supplies. Adjacent to the works there is also a large modern pattern warehouse.

This Company has the distinction of building the largest engines used in the production of steel and iron, as also for electrical service.

It is equipped to build these either for high speed, which type is represented by the Porter-Allen Engine, the original high speed design; or for medium speed, which requirement is met by the well-known Corliss type of engine. However, as built by this Company, the latter design is a distinct advance over all others now in the market, many improvements being incorporated.

The Company also enjoys an enviable reputation as builders of blowing engines for blast furnaces and Bessemer steel works, which are manufactured in various sizes, some single engines weighing one million pounds. Not only is a large business done in this country, but these engines are built abroad to their designs under license agreements.

A further line in which the Southwark Company is preëminent is the manufacture of central condensing plants. These are largely used at the present time to economize in steam consumption. Their system is regarded by those qualified to know as the most reliable and economical on the market to-day.

It has been the aim of the Company to always design and produce refined machinery of the highest grade, and that it has been successful is shown in the continual demand for its product by discriminating users.

The main office is at the works, Washington Avenue and Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and the officers of the Company are: James C. Brooks, President; James H. Maloney, Secretary and Treasurer; Thomas H. Mirkil, Jr., Superintendent.

Hoopes & Townsend Co.

Established 1849

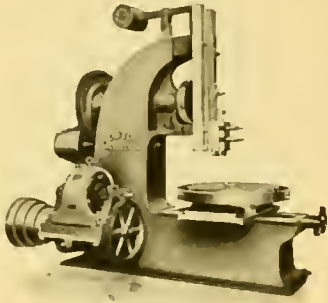
Manufacturers of Bolts,
Cold Punched Nuts, Rivets, &c.

Office and Works:

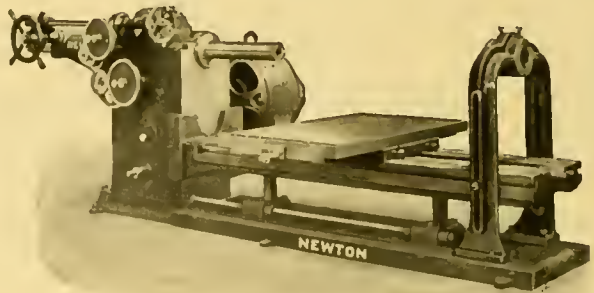
1330 BUTTONWOOD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Rolling Mills: HOOPESTON, PENN.

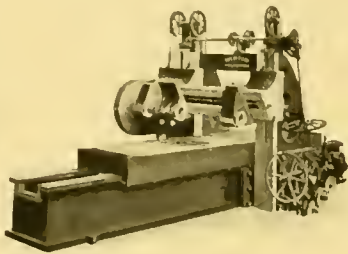
NEWTON



Slotting Machines 6" to 96" Strokes



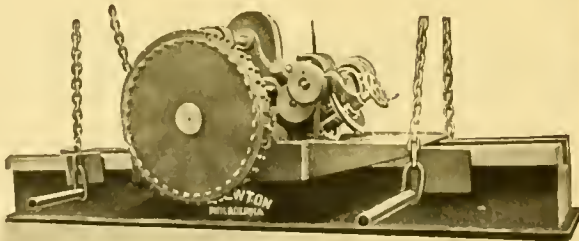
Horizontal Boring, Drilling and Milling Machine



Horizontal Milling Machine
Various Sizes and Types for all
Classes of Work

Originators of
Heavy Milling Machines Special Keyseat Milling
Cold Saw Cutting Off Machines Machines

Builders of
Standard and Special Machine Tools adapted to all
classes of Metal Manufacturing



72" Rotary Planing Machine



Steel Foundry Cold Saw in Operation

Newton Machine Tool Works, Inc.
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES : Berlin, Heinrich Dreyer; Vienna, Rudolf Salzer; Italy, Spain, Switzerland,
Belgium and France, Fenwick, Freres & Co., Paris, France



CYRUS CHAMBERS, Jr.
President of

1858  1908

Fifty Years of Successful
Business Administration



Chambers Brothers & Co.

Established 1858

Chambers Brothers Company

Incorporated 1888

CHAMBERS BROTHERS CO.

And one of the founders of its business in 1858

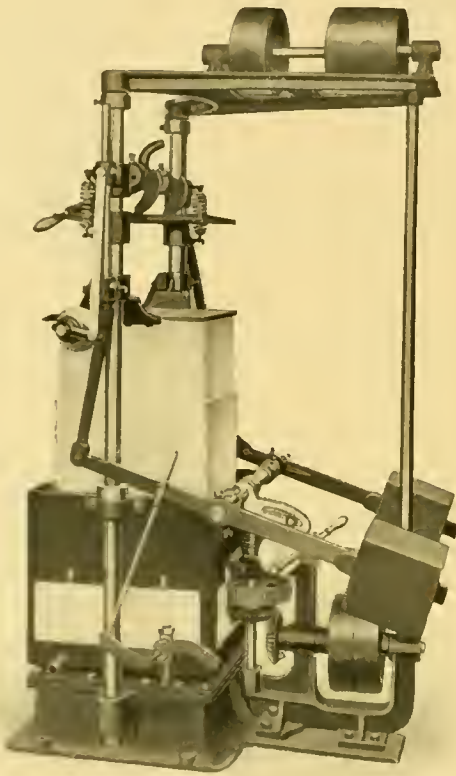
Founders' Week in the City of Philadelphia represents the Fiftieth Anniversary of the establishment of the firm by two brothers, Edwin and Cyrus Chambers, Jr., the latter surviving. His inventions in Machinery for Folding Sheets of Paper, and in Brick Making Machinery formed the basis of this business, and have continued the specialties to which the Company devotes its attention. Mr. Chambers is the patentee of many notable inventions and improvements in these lines, as well as other mechanical devices.

The active business management has naturally passed to younger men, and for several years has been in the hands of J. H. Chambers, General Manager; S. B. Chambers, Treasurer; and H. K. King, Mechanical Engineer, who have all had the benefit of their senior's training.

The product of this Company has always been of high quality, is largely used in the United States, as also in foreign countries, and after fifty years is still the acknowledged standard. The works employ about 175 men and are located at Fifty-second and Media Streets.



The "EICK" Bottle Washing and Rinsing Machine



16-spindle machine with countershaft
and automatic attachment

is the only bottle wash-
ing machine that can be
operated either by hand
lever or automatically

$\frac{1}{2}$ Horse Power
Required

Only 9 lbs.
Water Pressure
Needed

MADE IN 3 SIZES

CAPACITIES { 24 spindle machine washes 45,000 bottles per day
16 spindle machine washes 30,000 bottles per day
8 spindle machine washes 15,000 bottles per day

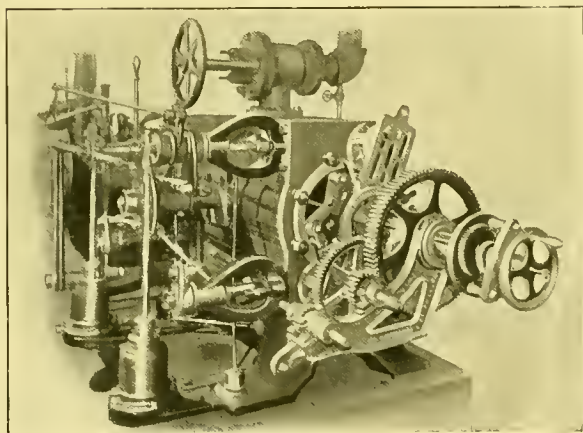
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND LIST OF USERS TO

The S. S. Wenzell Machine Co.

439-443 N. Twelfth St., Philadelphia

H. B. Underwood & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1870



Every engine needs repairing some time, and why not have the right people do the work?

We are experts on all kinds of power plant repairs—engines, pumps, ice machines, etc.—and our Portable Tools do the work in position.

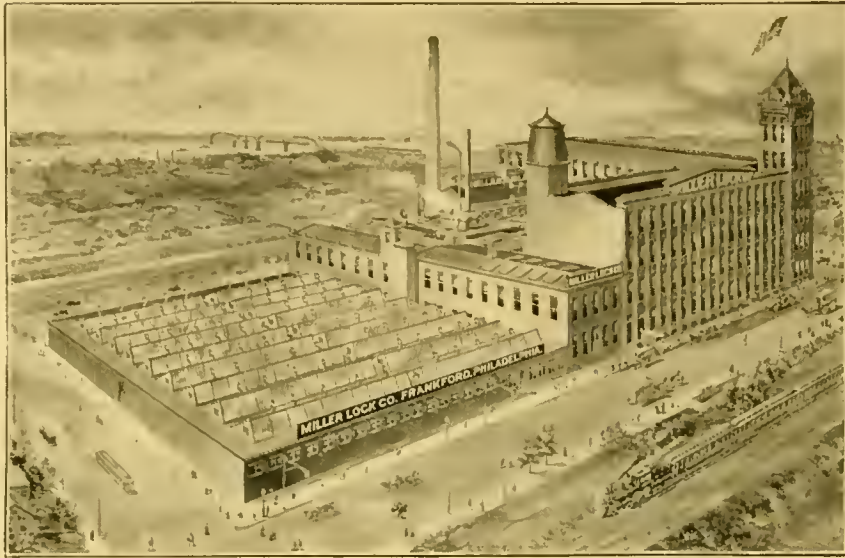
For many years we have endeavored by conscientious effort to build up a reputation. Our men have been carefully trained, and are experts.

We send men and tools to all parts of the country, and should you require any such work, call on us.

H. B. UNDERWOOD & CO.

1025 Hamilton Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



The wonderful growth of the market for "MILLER" Padlocks is indicated by the development of its facilities for their manufacture.


This perspective of the new and enlarged Plant gives only a general idea of the equipment necessary to bring the crude materials iron and steel and copper to the highly finished product required by the consumer.

We offer:

PADLOCKS

Of Every Size
Of Every Finish
For Every Use

Capacity, 20,000 Padlocks per day. Prompt shipments.

Trade mark  registered and recognized in the United States and twenty-seven countries abroad.

Distributed everywhere by Wholesale Trade.

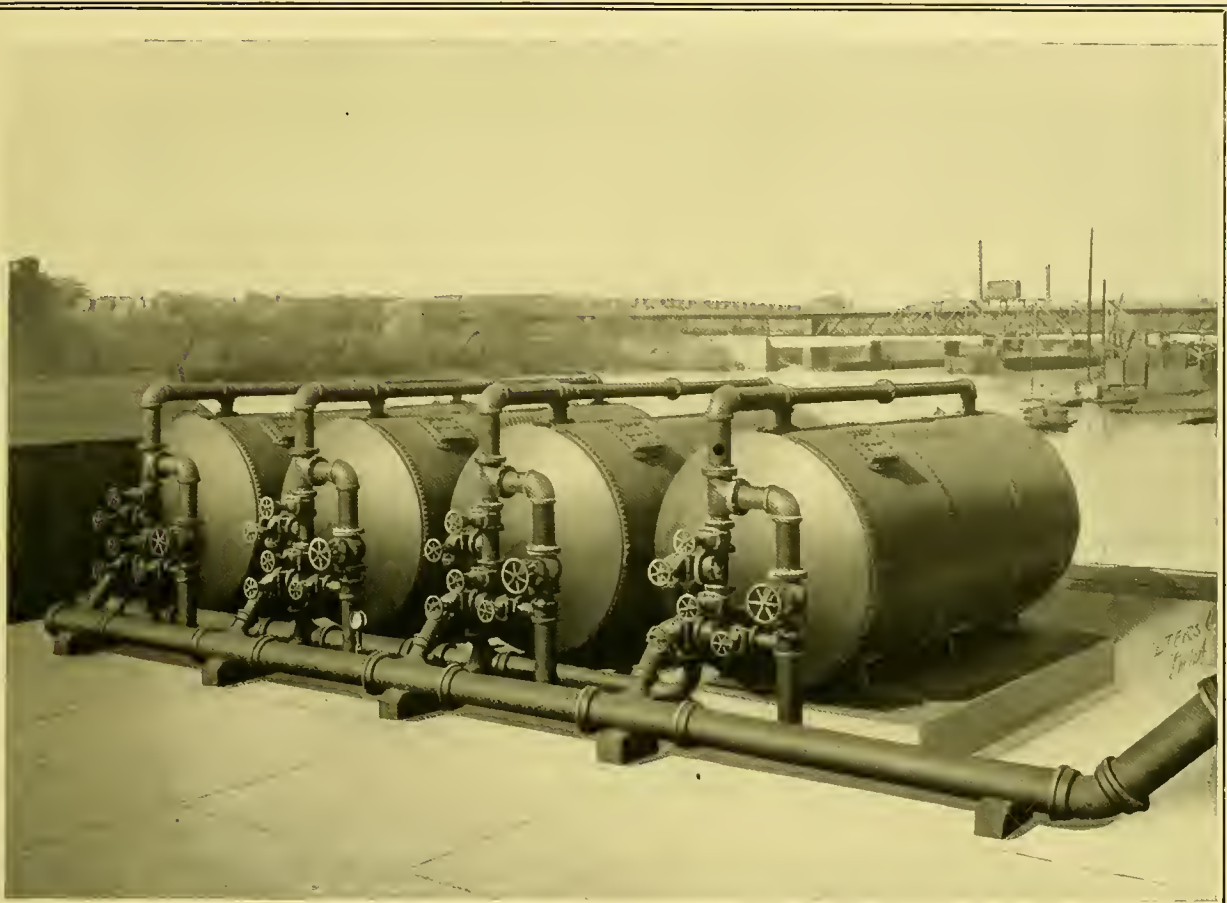
Inquire for Domestic Catalogue No. 22.

Inquire for Export Catalogue No. 23.

MILLER LOCK COMPANY

FRANKFORD

PHILADELPHIA



PLANT OF ROBERTS' HORIZONTAL PRESSURE FILTERS
at Philadelphia Rubber Works, Philadelphia, Pa., Filtering Schuylkill River Water
Capacity, 2,000,000 Gallons Daily

Roberts' Filter Mfg. Co., Inc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ESTABLISHED 1896

**General Contractors and Manufacturers of Water Filters
for Industrial and Domestic Use**

For dwellings, public buildings, hotels, institutions, dye works, paper mills, manufacturing plants and municipalities.

This Company has installed filter plants with an aggregate daily capacity of 380,000,000 gallons. Correspondence solicited.



Plant of The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania
Third and Dauphin Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.

The Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania

Was organized in 1864, and is, therefore, forty-four years old. It began business with only two employees and has grown steadily, year by year, until it is now (and has been for many years) the leading and largest manufacturer of Patented Hardware Specialties in the world.

Among its products are the famous

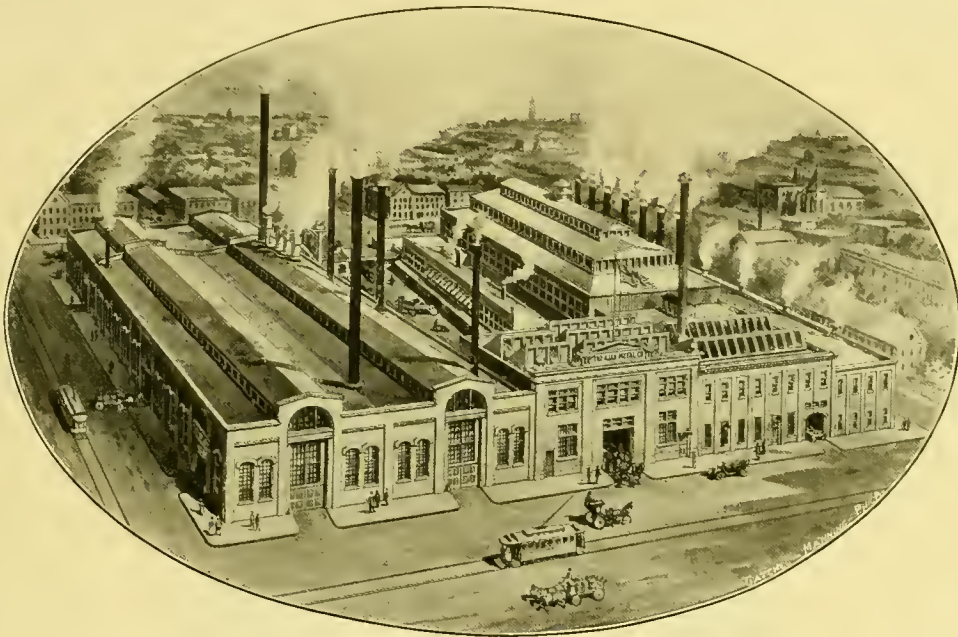
“ENTERPRISE”

Meat and Food Choppers
Rapid Grinding and Pulverizing
Coffee Mills
Bone, Shell, and Corn Mills
Fruit, Wine and Jelly Presses
Raisin Seeders, Cherry Stoners

Self-Priming and Measuring Pumps
and Faucets
Sausage Stuffers and Lard Presses
Smoked Beef Shavers
Ice Shredders
Genuine Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc.

Each of these lines is made in many different sizes and styles, to suit every possible use.

Catalogue mailed free on request.



Philadelphia Plant

The Ajax Metal Company

Established 1880

SMELTERS AND FOUNDERS

Main Plant

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Branch Plants

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
MONTREAL, CANADA
PARIS, FRANCE

We specialize in the production of alloys of COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC and ANTIMONY, giving special attention to the manufacture of alloys in accordance with customers' specifications.

OUR OWN SPECIALTIES are as follows:

Ajax Plastic Bronze Best known alloy for Car and Engine Bearings, Rolling Mill and High-grade Machinery Bearings. Adopted as standard by the largest Railroads, Steel Mills, etc.

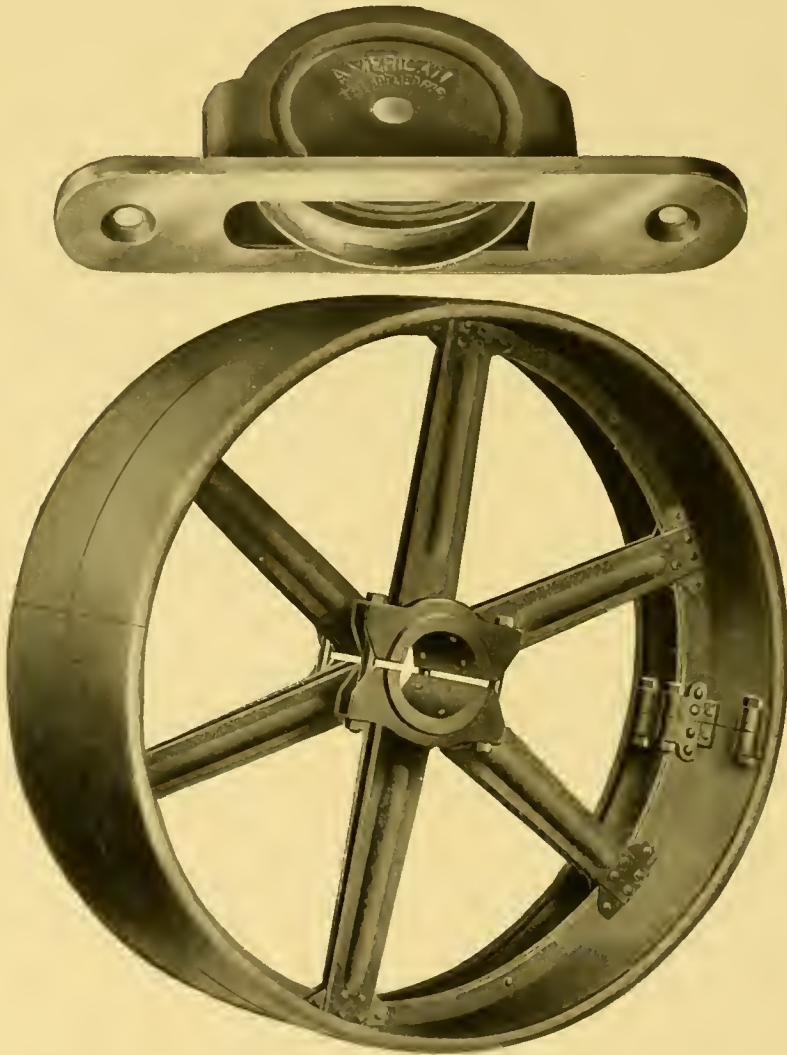
Ajax Manganese Bronze Strongest and toughest Bronze on the market. Unsurpassed for production of Castings requiring great strength. Extensively used by the United States Government, Automobile Manufacturers and users of Castings to meet special physical requirements.

Ajax "Bull" Babbitt A Babbitt at a moderate price, which gives most excellent service, and is very frequently substituted for Genuine Babbitt, giving better results. Has a lower co-efficient friction than Genuine Babbitt and a slower rate of wear. Compressive strength equivalent to 75% of that of Genuine Babbitt.

We solicit your inquiries.

The American Pulley Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Until 1896 pulleys used on shafting for the transmission of power by belts were made of cast iron or wood. Mr. Thomas Coriscaden conceived the idea of making such pulleys wholly of wrought steel. The American Pulley Company was incorporated to manufacture under Coriscaden's patents which covered not only the construction of the "AMERICAN" Steel Pulley, but ingenious machinery for shaping the component parts.

Ten years ago steel belt pulleys were so much a novelty that engineers hesitated to use them. In 1907 there were 200,000 "AMERICAN" Steel Belt Pulleys from 6" to 48" diameter sold to distributors at about one hundred and fifty trade centers in the United States and twenty-three foreign countries—probably more pulleys than were produced by any other one establishment in the world.

The American Pulley Company also manufactures large quantities of steel sash pulleys and pressed steel shapes. The plant of this Company is arranged for the highest economy of production, being equipped with special machinery for the rapid duplication of parts with a minimum of handling.

Clark's Iron Foundry

J. Alfred Clark, proprietor of Clark's Iron Foundry, Gray's Ferry Road, Wharton and Thirty-fifth streets, is one of the youngest and most progressive men in the iron foundry business in this city. Mr. Clark commenced business in a very modest way in 1896 with but four or five employees, and in twelve years has established a reputation in all parts of the United States as one of the leading manufacturers of chemical castings in the world, and during that period his establishment has grown into one of the best equipped for all classes of work in the city, giving employment annually to more than six thousand men and covering almost an entire city square.

His success in his chosen and fair treatment of customers desire for the maintenance of cor- he does business or employs, any shape or weight and has man-hole frames and covers, the city departments, the Key- panies and to many private con- of castings for the filtration

He succeeded to the Greger ents on noiseless asphalt, filled and has a large trade in this

Open-mouth and grate-top castings and high-grade cast-



Thirtieth Street and Gray's Ferry Road
Original Plant—Started in 1896

line is due to untiring energy and employees and an eager dial relations with all with whom Mr. Clark makes castings of furnished large quantities of stop boxes and other castings, to stone and Bell Telephone Com- tractors, besides large quantities plant.

Manufacturing Company's pat- man-hole covers and frames, necessary product for city streets. inlets, grate bars and grey iron ings in loam, green and dry sand are among the specialties turned out by the Clark foundry, and, in fact, there is nothing known to the trade that they are not equipped to make.

Mr. Clark's long experience and unequalled facilities make it possible for him to make prompt delivery of all orders and to give the lowest prices for first-class work.

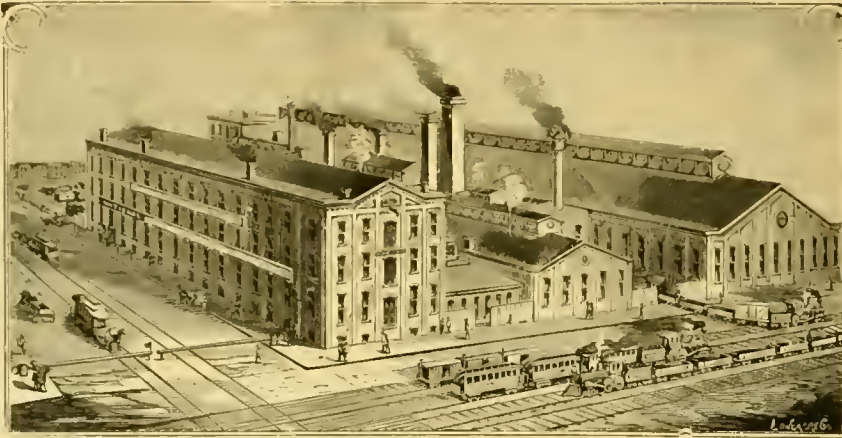


Present Plant—1908 Thirty-fifth Street and Gray's Ferry Road

THOMAS DEVLIN, PRESIDENT

WILLIAM J. DEVLIN VICE PRESIDENT

LOUIS J. McGRATH, SECRETARY AND TREASURER



FOUNDERS

Malleable and Grey Iron, Steel
and Brass Castings.
Orders from Special Patterns
Neatly and Promptly Executed.

MANUFACTURERS

Malleable Iron Fittings for Gas,
Steam and Water, threaded with
Briggs standard for the American
market or with Whitworth standard
threads for European and other
markets. Saddlery, Carriage,
Wagon, Trunk, Tinners, Builders,
and Miscellaneous Hardware.

Fitting and Machine Work by
Skilled Designers and Mechanics.

FINISHERS

Electro Plating in Gold, Silver,
Nickel, Brass and Bronze. Tinning,
Japanning, Galvanizing, Painting
and Decorating.

THOMAS DEVLIN MANF'G CO.

INCORPORATED

MALLEABLE IRON FITTINGS

Malleable Iron Works
BURLINGTON, N. J.

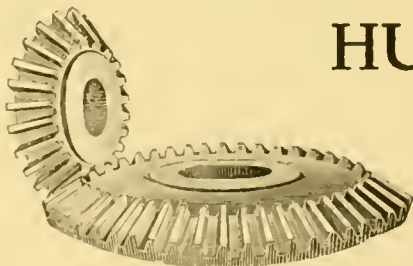
Office and Grey Iron Works
LEHIGH AVE., AMERICAN AND THIRD STS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U. S. A.

CABLE ADDRESS, GRAVLIN
WESTERN UNION CODE

BEVEL GEARS

are cut by me theoretically correct, and so are adapted to fine machinery of all kinds. I have special facilities for cutting SPUR, WORM, SPIRAL, MITRE and INTERNAL Wheels. Let me quote on your specifications.

Special Machines For Cutting Bevel Gearing



HUGO BILGRAM

MACHINIST

1231 Spring Garden Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO.

located at N. E. Cor. Lehigh Avenue and American Street, Philadelphia, are Manufacturers of Hardware Specialties. Their leading products are Lightning, Gem, Blizzard, and Crown Ice Cream Freezers, Yankee Tools consisting of Spiral Screw Drivers, Ratchet Screw Drivers, Automatic or Hand Drills. They also manufacture Fluting and Plaiting Machines, Ice Chippers and Shaves, Christmas Tree Holders.

To meet the needs of larger Ice Cream Machines they are now making Machine Freezers in various styles, also Ice Breakers, to run by power.

Their Freezers and Tools, etc., enjoy not only a large trade at home, but are exported to all principal countries outside of the U. S.

The Horn & Brannen Manufacturing Co.

Makers and Dealers in

*Electric, Gas, and Combination
Lighting Fixtures*

*Nos. 427, 429, 431 and 433 North Broad Street
Philadelphia*

THE TABOR MANUFACTURING CO.

Eighteenth and Hamilton Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FOUNDRY MOULDING MACHINES

Power Squeezing Vibrating Machines
Power Ramming Stripping Plate Machines
Power Ramming Split Pattern Machines
Hand Ramming Vibrating Machines

Hand Ramming Stripping Plate Machines
Hinged Machines with Straight Draft, Hand Turnover
Hinged Machines with Straight Draft, Power Turnover
Elastic Flask Clamps, Vibrator Frames, Snap Flasks, Etc.

TAYLOR=NEWBOLD COLD SAWS

With Inserted Teeth. Designed to meet the requirements of Steel Foundries, Rail Mills, Frog and Switch Shops, Structural Steel Plants and Machine Shops in general

TAYLOR SAW TOOTH GRINDERS

For Grinding Taylor-Newbold Saw Teeth

TAYLOR UNIVERSAL TOOL GRINDER

For Grinding any kind of Shaped Metal Cutting Tool to a Predetermined Shape by means of a Former

TAYLOR=NEWBOLD HIGH SPEED STEEL MILLING CUTTERS

With Inserted Helical Blades, Treated by the Taylor-White Process, for use on Heavy Slab Milling Machines and Plain Milling Machines

Philadelphia has produced some of the best locomotives, as well as steamships, in this country.

Manufacturers of Philadelphia, and vicinity, are now building the fastest motors for motor cars and motor boats.

We make crank shafts, finished complete, and forgings, for the most of them.

A. P. WITTEMAN & COMPANY

Nos. 1203-1205 Fidelity Mutual Life Bldg.

Philadelphia, Penna., U. S. A.

Works, CHESTER, PENNA.

The Hess Machine Works

This important industry was founded eighteen years ago by John A. Hess, and the progress made in the manufacture of file-making machinery has been so rapid as to necessitate a large and expensively equipped plant at Twenty-fifth and Callowhill streets.

The machines turned out are recognized as the most rapid producing by file manufacturers everywhere, and the facilities for equipping entire plants for the making of files and rasps are unsurpassed.

The works also construct hack saw cutting and setting machines, patent high-speed lathe and planer cutting tools, patent mandrel presses, dental broach machines and patent key filing machines.

Mr. Hess is a practical man of long experience, and the success he has attained is the result of indefatigable effort. One of the best testimonials to the character of his work is the world-wide reputation his machinery has attained, fully ninety-nine per cent. of the trade being export, and including a class of purchasers who are very critical and always searching for the best made.

R. D. WOOD & CO.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

We Make—

**CAST IRON PIPE
VALVES and HYDRANTS
GAS HOLDERS
PUMPING ENGINES
HYDRAULIC MACHINERY
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS
GAS PRODUCERS
GAS PRODUCER POWER
PLANTS**

ROBT. BIDDLE
Pres.

JOHN L. GAUMER
Vice-Pres.

C. LESTER SHERMAN, Jr.
Sec'y and Treas.

JOHN L. GAUMER CO.

TWENTY-SECOND AND WOOD STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

**WROUGHT IRON, BRASS
AND BRONZE WORK**

LIGHTING FIXTURES "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"

SPECIAL DESIGNS GET AN ESTIMATE



The United States Metallic Packing Company

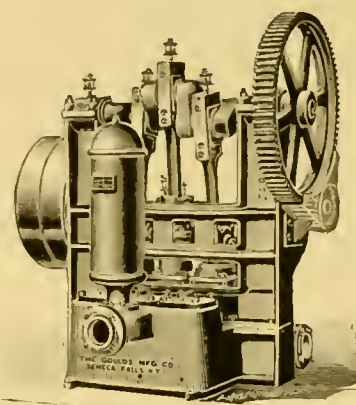
The United States Metallic Packing Company, 429 North Thirteenth Street, was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1882, and from that time on has been manufacturing in the City of Philadelphia.

This Company manufactures metallic packings for the piston rods and valve stems of locomotives, stationary and marine engines, pumps, etc., also pneumatic track sanding devices and pneumatic bell-ringing devices for locomotives.

These specialties are largely used in all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and the Company also does an export business.

The devices manufactured by this Company are all standard in their respective lines, and various awards have been received from time to time at International Expositions.

P
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P
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P U M P S

Steam, Electric and Belt-driven
Artesian Deep Well Pumps and
Hand Pumps

H. E. TROTMAN

111 N. 3rd Street - - Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for Catalogue

Established 1788

JOSEPH OAT & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

COPPER, BRASS AND SHEET IRON WORK
GENERAL MACHINISTS AND BRASS FOUNDERS

BUILDERS OF

COPPER AND CAST IRON VACUUM PANS
AND MULTIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATORS
FOR ALL PURPOSES

218 to 234 QUARRY STREET

Philadelphia

The United Galvanizing Co., Inc.



The value of steady application, fair treatment and high-grade product is shown by the growth of the United Galvanizing Company, whose plant at Nos. 520-24 Beach street and 525-29 North Front street, is one of the best equipped in the country.

The extensive business was started in a modest way by George McNaul, who came to the United States from Ireland and entered the employ of the Philadelphia Galvanizing Company as a galvanizer. In 1881 he decided to embark in business on his own account, and, associating with Charles A. Chamberlain, the galvanizing firm of Chamberlain & McNaul was launched. The firm was successful from the start, and in 1893 Mr. Chamberlain retired and Mr. J. C. Hulshizer was admitted to partnership, the firm name being changed to George McNaul and Co. Ten years later the business had grown to such proportions that it was decided to incorporate, and the present company was the outcome, with Mr. McNaul as president. The other officers are: J. C. Hulshizer, vice-president; G. Eugene Harlan, secretary and treasurer, and a board of directors, which includes: John P. Harlan, George McNaul, J. C. Hulshizer, William H. Morris and G. Eugene Harlan.

The plant of the United Galvanizing Company is equipped with every modern appliance for high-grade work and quick handling. The product includes galvanized or black hoops and bands, round bars, flat bars, channels, angles, chains, bolts and nuts, spikes and nails, washers, tees, half-rounds, half-ovals, clinch rings, drive rings and lag screws, which can be supplied on a small or extensive scale to all coast cities, by water, at low cost, or by rail to all inland points. The company also do galvanizing of all kinds of material at lowest possible prices.

The company's goods are favorably known in every part of the globe, for it supplies the trade throughout the entire world.

William McNiece & Son



The Excelsior Saw Works, of Philadelphia, located at No. 515 Cherry Street, was founded by Mr. William McNiece, one of the pioneer saw makers of this country. Mr. McNiece came to the United States from Ireland when a boy and indentured himself to Mr. Jesse Bakewell, one of the first saw makers in this country.

After finishing his apprenticeship, Mr. McNiece embarked in business for himself, and his progressive methods and attention to detail soon established a name among users of saws and an enviable reputation for honest business dealings. His product was high in grade and superior in quality, the excellency of the tempering in the saws being especially notable.

In 1888 Mr. Edward B. McNiece, a son of the founder, who had previously been instructed in all the various methods of conducting the business, was admitted to partnership, and the high standard of excellency has been maintained since.

In addition to the manufacture of saws, Mr. McNiece has an enviable reputation for making various articles in the construction of which saw steel figures and is especially sought after by manufacturers and others when difficult problems in tempering arise.

J. GEO. BUCHER
President

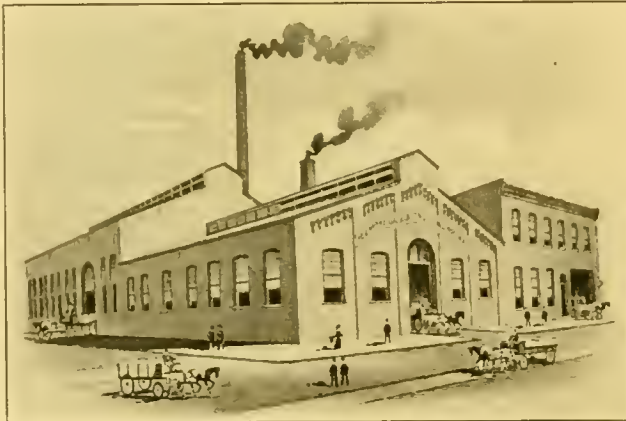
MARTIN M. PEARLMAN
Vice-Pres't and Sec'y

ELIAS G. PEARLMAN
Treasurer

THE EMPIRE GALVANIZING COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Office: 1001 CHESTNUT STREET - - - PHILADELPHIA



Works: 2501 to 2519 East Cumberland Street

Galvanized Pipe

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

Telephones: Bell and Keystone

Galvanizing in All Its Branches
Facilities for Handling the Largest
Class of Work

Boilers and Engines

EVERY SIZE AND
FOR EVERY DUTY

In Stock for Immediate Shipment



HOWARD W. READ

N. W. Cor. Third and Arch Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Established 1899

PETRY SECTIONAL SASH WEIGHTS

HANG PLUMB AND CANNOT
UNLOCK IN BOX

SPECIALTIES MANUFACTURED
IN QUANTITIES

CASTINGS

Gray and Malleable Iron, Steel, Brass,
Bronze and Aluminum.

District Representative for

WEED CHAIN TIRE GRIPS.

Headquarters for all kinds of

CHAIN

N. A. PETRY
422 Commerce Street



PATENTED 1905

ELEPHANT BRAND *"Phosphor-Bronze."*

WIRE ROPES for STANDING RIGGING, TILLER ROPES, Etc.

RICH BRONZE COLOR



VERY STRONG AND RIGID

REQUIRE NO ARTIFICIAL COATING. DO NOT SOIL HANDS NOR SAILS
TESTED BY TWENTY YEARS' SERVICE ON SALT WATER

FIELD & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

52 NORTH FIFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPORTED
TOOL AND
HIGH GRADE
STEELS

WM. F. RUWELL

Machinist and Engineer

719-721 Noble Street
PHILADELPHIA

Special Attention given to Break-down
Jobs, also Repairing of Ice Making
Machines and Pumps. Repairs made to
all kinds of Steam Engines. Cylinders
and Valve Seats Rebores in present
position at short notice.

Bell and Keystone Telephone Connection

ALL WORK GUARANTEED STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
MACHINERY IN GENERAL MADE AND REPAIRED

**GEAR WHEELS
GEAR CUTTING**

**PHILADELPHIA
GEAR WORKS, INC.**

GEO. B. GRANT
President and M. E.
GEO. L. MARKLAND, Jr.
Treas. and Bus. Mgr.

**1120-22 Vine Street
PHILADELPHIA**

The John Crompton Company

The John Crompton Company, established in 1844, was the first factory in the United States making paper boxes, druggists' pill and powder boxes, which were at that time the only kind of paper boxes used.

The paper box industry has grown from this small beginning to its present vast proportions.

In 1872 Mr. Harvey Platt bought a half interest in the business, which was thereafter carried on under the name of Jno. Crompton & Co.

About 1879 John Crompton died and Mr. Harvey Platt bought the Crompton interest and continued the business under the same name.

In 1902 the business was incorporated as The John Crompton Co. Mr. Harvey Platt died 1904, and his sons, Alonzo W. and Harvey E. Platt, now control the business.

One of the company's specialties is the finer grades of paper boxes such as are used by confectioners, jewelers, druggists and perfumers. Their trade is not a local one, but extends over the entire country.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INCORPORATED 1902

DIENELT & EISENHARDT
INCORPORATED

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS

AND

MACHINISTS

POWER HAMMERS
LINOLEUM MACHINERY

HYDRO-EXTRACTORS
OIL CLOTH PRINTING MACHINES

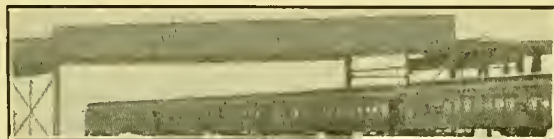
ELECTRIC MOTORS AND GENERATORS
SPECIAL HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL DEVICES

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
HOWARD, THOMPSON AND MASCHER STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

STEEL BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS

STOCK
BEAMS
AND
SHAPES



BRIDGE
RAILINGS
ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORK

BELMONT IRON WORKS

Main Offices and Shop
Philadelphia

Bridge Shop, Eddystone, Pa.

"Ask your Plumber"

SWAIN MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oval and Square German Silver
and Copper Pantry Sinks
and Drain Boards

German Silver, Copper, Zinc
and Steel Clad Water Closet
Tanks, Seats, Rims, Etc.

Bath Tubs

2106-24 Wood Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

ROBT. BAILE CO., Inc.

COOKING RANGES
WARM AIR HEATING
ROOFING

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO JOBBING

813 and 815 S. 19th Street
PHILADELPHIA



KELLER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

FORMERLY

JULIUS KELLER TOOL AND MACHINE WORKS

21ST ST. AND ALLEGHENY AVE.

Manufacturers of Special Tools and Machinery

Frederick Sabin & Co.

CONTRACTORS FOR

RANGES
HOT AIR
STEAM AND
HOT WATER
HEATING

Furnace Fittings and Registers

237-39-41 Bread Street
Philadelphia

Sloan, Howell & Co.

IRON, STEEL and SUPPLIES



Manilla Rope
Wire Rope
Bolts and Nuts
Rivets
Crane Chain
Boiler Tubes
Cold Rolled Steel
Shafting
Coil and Elliptic Springs

Yale and Towne Chain
Hoists
Hickory Sledge and
Pick Handles
Mining Drill Steel
Shovels and Scoops
Protective Paint
Cotton and Wool
Waste, etc., etc.
Fire Brick

OFFICE

WAREHOUSE

26 S. 15th St. 133-5 N. 2d St.

Philadelphia

Maxwell Rowland & Co., Inc.

Formerly Jonathan Rowland & Son

Established 1827

From an humble beginning eighty-one years ago, the firm of Maxwell Rowland & Co., Inc., has grown to be the largest and best known house in its line in the country.

The works, originally a shop in which the founder of the business worked alone and found ample time to fill the small orders at that period, have grown with the steady expansion of the business until they cover fifteen acres of ground.

The goods manufactured are shovels, spades and scoops, and the name "Rowland" on any of these articles is a guarantee of excellence, both as to workmanship and material.

It was the aim of the founder in starting the manufacture of shovels and spades to produce an article that, by superior quality alone, would command trade, and in this he was wonderfully successful. The goods gradually found their way into every market, and the reputation gained in the early days has never been allowed to suffer by deterioration in quality.

In 1893 Maxwell Rowland & Co. was incorporated. The present officers are: Amos C. Shallcross, President; James M. Rowland, Treasurer; H. Maxwell Rowland, Secretary, and George B. Rowland, Manager. Since that time the business has been extended considerably until the output, which is enormous, extends throughout the entire United States and to many foreign countries.

The works are located at Holmesburg, along the banks of the picturesque Pennypack Creek, and are admirably situated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tracks running directly past the works afford unsurpassed shipping facilities, while Pennypack Creek furnishes unlimited water power, the latter being of vast importance, when the present high price of fuel figures so largely in the cost of production, and so materially increases the selling price of a commodity.

Jonathan Rowland's sons, who so materially aided their father in the development of the large business were Charles, William, Samuel and Maxwell. They were succeeded by Maxwell Rowland & Co., previous to the incorporation of the company.

Summerill Tubing Company

114 South Second Street
Philadelphia

Seamless Tube

in all Metals

STEEL

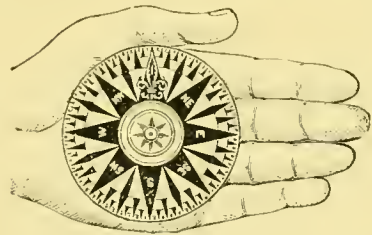
All Sizes from 1-100 of an inch up to
twenty inches

**Brass, Aluminum, Copper,
German Silver**

All sizes from 1-100 of an inch up to 5-8 of
an inch in all gauges

John E. Hand & Sons

NAVIGATING INSTRUMENTS



COMPASS ADJUSTING

Factory
ACTO, N. J.

Salesroom
222 Walnut St.
PHILADELPHIA

Bell Phone, Kensington 49-64 D

NOT IN THE TRUST

Keystone Phone, Park 49-85 D

Cattie Brothers Co.

Philadelphia Tinning
AND
Galvanizing Works

ALL KINDS OF TINNING AND GALVANIZING DONE

1708-10-12-14-16 NORTH HOWARD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

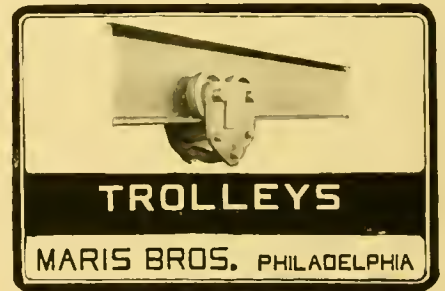
Bell and Keystone Telephone Connections

GEO. B. CLOPP

*Structural and
Ornamental Iron Works*

*Office and Works
3717-19-21-23-25 Filbert Street
Philadelphia, Pa.*

*All agreements are conditional on the non-occurrence of strikes
and causes of delay beyond our control.
Prices subject to change without notice*



TROLLEYS

MARIS BROS. PHILADELPHIA



CRANES

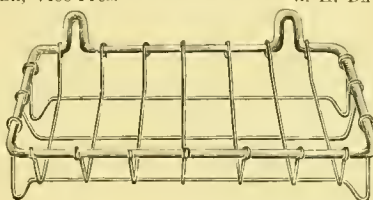
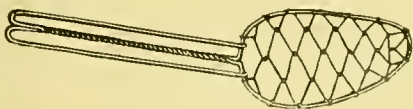
MARIS BROS.

PHILADELPHIA

J. R. DAWSON, Pres. and Treas.

F. A. RICHTER, Vice-Pres.

B. H. DAWSON, Sec.



ESTABLISHED 1890

INCORPORATED 1906

J. R. DAWSON MFG. CO.

1520-22-24 N. Palethorp St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE WIRE GOODS

This business was established by J. R. Dawson in a small way and has grown to be the largest of its kind in this city if not in the country.

Our Tin Plating is equal to any and excelled by none.

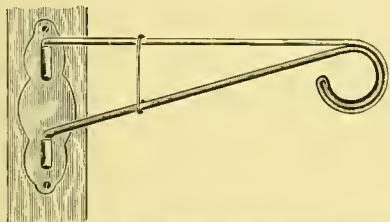
Good goods at reasonable prices and square dealings with all is our motto.

Many of our first customers are still with us.

Does not this speak well for our goods?

Our goods can be found in nearly every city and town in the United States as well as in foreign countries.

If interested in this line of goods it will pay you to write for our catalogue No. 18.



Approved by the Philadelphia Board of Health

The Improved "IXL" Anti-Freezing Automatic Low-down Closet Combination

WITH GALVANIZED TANK AND LID

Guaranteed against freezing if properly set

One of our leaders

Simple No flush pipe No washers

No fittings inside of tank

Complete drainage of all water surfaces

Quickly adjusted

Fasten tank against wall, ready for use

The FIRST low-down anti-freezing closet

PLATE 4-IXL.—PATENT APPLIED FOR

Also we manufacture Air Compressors, Beer Pumps, Sewage Ejectors, Cellar Drainers, Water Lift Pumps, etc.

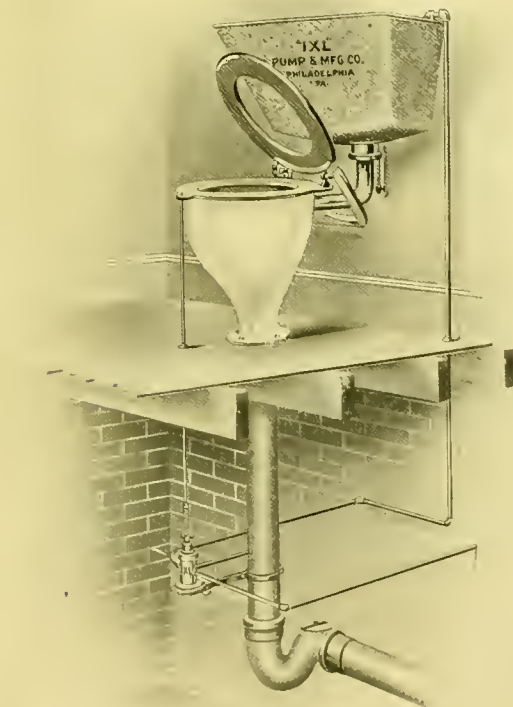
SEND FOR CATALOGUE

"IXL" PUMP AND MFG. CO.

PATENTEES AND MAKERS

805 So. 11th St. 804 So. Clifton St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PATENT APPLIED FOR

FRANK SAMUEL

The firm of FRANK SAMUEL was established in Philadelphia in 1888, and is at present composed of FRANK SAMUEL and S. M. TOMLINSON, the latter having been taken into partnership in 1892. Branch offices have been established in Boston, New York and Pittsburg.

The firm is at present the leading importers of Ferro Manganese, Spiegeleisen, Manganese and Iron Ores, at the port of Philadelphia. They have always made a specialty of handling large quantities of old material, and have had notable contracts, such as the handling of the entire Traction Company's conduits and rails, amounting to some 10,000 tons. They are contractors of old material with the Pennsylvania Railroad and other large Railroads centering in the east.

They are also agents of Blast Furnaces, handling the output of Pig Iron, and furnishing the furnaces with Coke and Ores.

COMPLETE MOTOR CAR OUTFITTERS



"A DIFFERENT KIND OF ACCESSORY STORE"

THE AUTOLIGHT AND MOTOR SUPPLY CO., INC.

506-508 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE LEE THOMPSON, PRESIDENT
JOSEPH A. JANNEY, JR., TREASURER

(2 DOORS ABOVE SPRING GARDEN STREET)

JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ, SECRETARY
PAUL P. RIPPIEN, GENERAL MANAGER

BELL AND KEYSTONE TELEPHONES

Link Belt
Sprocket Wheels

FRANK TOOMEY

BOILERS, ENGINES

MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

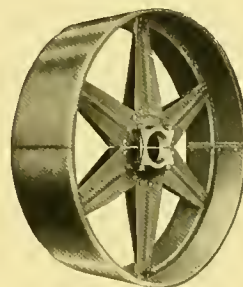
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

The Largest Assortment of Modern Machinery

SOLE AGENT FOR

The C. & H. Automatic & Slide Valve Engines
Troy Vertical, Stationary & Marine Engines
Hoisting Engines, High Grade Horizontal, Vertical
Locomotive & Marine Boilers, Reilly Steam Pumps
Van Wie Centrifugal Water & Sand Pumps, Lathes
Planers, Shapers, Drill Presses, Milling Machines
Wood Working Machinery, etc.

127-131 North Third St.
Philadelphia



This is the Philips Pressed Steel
Pulley, manufactured at Fourth
Street and Glenwood Avenue,
Philadelphia, Pa., by the
Philips Pressed Steel Pulley Works.

It has no equal

Any OLD PLUG
is good enough for
any OLD PLUG
OF A CAR,
BUT MILEAGE
INTERESTS the
owners of high class
Motors. FLASH
LIGHT PLUGS
have given 5000
MILES WITH
CLOSED BON-
NETS and were
then ready for a
trip around the
world. Our PLA-
TINUM POINTS
cost us \$41.00 per
ounce, **BUT** the
POINT is the
LIFE OF IT, and
OURS LIVES
LONGER than
any other PLUG IN THE WORLD.



IN STOCK ALL PHILADELPHIA SHOPS

Janney, Steinmetz & Co.

Fourth and Market Streets

Price \$1.50

Philadelphia

FRANK TYSON, Proprietor
571 North Forty-fourth Street

Phone, Preston 291 A

Enterprise Cornice Works

Copper and Galvanized Iron
Cornices, Roofing and
Metal Skylights

4714 Market Street
Philadelphia

Marshall Bros. & Co.

One of the many Philadelphia firms that are well along in their second half of their century run is that of Marshall Brothers & Co., dealers in tin plate, sheet and plate iron and steel, with offices at No. 30 West Girard Avenue.

This old house, which has a record of seventy-two years of steadily increasing business, was founded by Caleb and John Marshall at Marshallton, Del., the product being sheet iron, of which there were but two manufacturers in the country at that time.

In 1856 the works were removed to Philadelphia which, to the progressive founders, presented a larger and better field for the extension of their already growing business.

The two founders of the business died in the late eighties after relinquishing the business to Alfred, Wilmer W., and J. Howard Marshall, sons of Caleb Marshall.

In 1899 the manufacturing end of the business was sold to the American Tin Plate Company, since which time the firm has conducted a jobbing business in the lines previously manufactured.

Alfred Marshall is the only survivor of the three brothers who successfully conducted the business for thirty years. Associated with him is Edward T. Adams, who entered the firm in 1899, and S. Furman Marshall, son of J. Howard Marshall, who acquired an interest in 1903, and under their able management the business has steadily increased until the house is recognized as one of the leaders in its line in the United States.

Marshall Brothers & Co.'s establishment is the scene of continuous business activity, and the history of the firm is the record of seventy-two years of constant expansion, consequently the equipment of their plant is modern in every particular and the facilities for the conduct of their large business is most complete.

In this city of old and staunch firms there are several in the commercial line that have for upwards of a century been conducted by members of the same family, but there are few in the industrial line that have achieved this distinction, and none in any line that have preserved the prestige and reputation for business acumen and honesty always enjoyed by Marshall Brothers and Co.

John M. Walton



Capt. John M. Walton, City Controller, was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1842, and was educated in the Moravian School, Lititz, Pa.

He came to Philadelphia after the War of the Rebellion with his father, who was treasurer in the U. S. Mint, and in 1871 became second lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Seven years later he was made first lieutenant and retired as captain through disability received in the service.

Returning to this city he served in Councils from 1882 until 1895, when he resigned to become city controller, a position to which he has been successively re-elected ever since.

Capt. Walton is a member of the Union League, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars, the Masonic Fraternity, and several political organizations.

1887

1908

DILLER, CASKEY & KEEN

Enterprise Stove Works

S. W. Cor. Sixth and Berks Sts

Philadelphia, Pa.

Manufacturers of

HARMONY RANGES

HARMONY FURNACES

and

Jennings Patent Cast Iron Gutters,

Roof Supports, Bench Fittings,

Ventilating Machines, etc.,

for

Greenhouse Construction

REAL ESTATE

From the caves and dug-outs of the pioneer settlers to the stately and palatial office building or modern residence is a transition far greater than the years taken for its accomplishment.

The first settlement in Philadelphia before the founding of the city was at Dock Creek, where land that had been previously sold in England was allotted to the settler. A map of a prospective city had been prepared, divided into "Liberties," and in one of these sections a lot was given presumably to induce emigration.

In just two hundred and twenty-five years some of these gift lots, considered of little value when allotted, were bringing \$4000 per foot! This will give some idea of the steady growth of realty values in Philadelphia and some conception of the importance of the real estate business.

This business, which represents the transfer of property worth hundreds of millions of dollars annually and gives employment to an army of men and women, has a history that dates from the time of Penn, for it was the proprietor himself who, previous to setting sail for America on April 10, 1681, wrote to his kinsman, William Markham, who had preceded him, "to survey, set out, rent and sell lands." Thus was the business launched in Philadelphia, and in the intervening years it has grown to mammoth proportions.

Penn's title to the ground on which Philadelphia stands was granted to him by charter from King Charles II, but he intended to deal fairly with the Indians who occupied the land, and in 1681 he wrote to them saying "the King had given him a Province which he desired to occupy with their love and respect." Later the tribes must have received some compensation, for there are in existence old deeds, not recorded, that convey the entire site of the city to Penn. What the tribes actually received is not known, but as values are determined by demand and as demand was small in those days, the considera-

tion must have been trifling. It is hard to make a comparison of values between the two periods, but it is safe to presume that the price of a Chestnut Street lot at present would at the time of settlement have bought the entire city proper.

Broad and Market Streets, which is a good locality for comparison, was the site of Centre Square on the plan made two and a quarter centuries ago and up to the time of the erection of the public buildings. Upon this ground was erected, in 1685, a meeting-house, and from one of the early historians it is learned that "the meeting-house was in a lonely spot in the forest, too far off for convenience, and was eventually deserted and allowed to go to ruin." Could a better illustration of the increase in realty values be given?

A better comparison can be made with values twenty-five years ago and at the present time. In 1883 a merchant desired to negotiate a mortgage on his Market Street property. The amount asked for was \$150,000 and the brokers loaning the money were some time in deciding to take the mortgage. Figuratively, the active man of the firm, who was considered an expert in his line, counted every brick before the money was forthcoming. Less than twenty-five years afterwards the merchant borrowed \$6,000,000 on the same property and there was not a question asked as to the security. Of course, the property had been improved in twenty-five years, but over \$5,000,000 at least of the amount represented the appreciation of value of the ground.

Penn's statue on the tower stands over the very spot "that was too far off for convenience," and in an area that can be seen with the eye, overlooks millions and millions of dollars' worth of beautiful homes, palatial office buildings, commodious mills, and handsome mercantile structures, and only two centuries removed from a wilderness through which the Indians roamed.

J. M. Gummey & Sons



The real estate firm of J. M. Gummey and Sons was established sixty years ago, and during that period it has built up a reputation for progressiveness and integrity second to none in the city.

The founder of the business was John M. Gummey, who first located at No. 8 South Seventh Street, and who marked out a line of procedure that had for its basis unswerving honesty of purpose and absolute loyalty to those who entrusted their business to him. This course brought a large volume of business which was executed with the painstaking care for which Mr. Gummey soon became known. His ready grasp of every detail of the business brought him much in request in appraisements, and his efforts contributed greatly towards the improvement of local realty values, particularly in the heart of the city.

In 1852 Thomas A. Gummey was admitted to the firm, which, though in existence but four years, was considered one of the most prominent agencies in the city. The business still continued to grow rapidly, and in 1856 larger quarters were secured at No. 148 South Fourth Street, and two years later these quarters were found inadequate for the increasing business, and the firm secured what was then considered commodious offices at No. 520 Walnut Street, and added to their regular business the sale of real estate at auction in the Philadelphia Exchange.

In 1861 Henry R. Gummey and Charles F. Gummey were admitted to the firm, and two years later Thomas A. Gummey, who had been one of the partners for eleven years, withdrew in order to devote his entire time to the practice of law.

In 1867 the offices of the firm were removed to No. 733 Walnut Street, which location was maintained for thirty-nine years, and it was here that this old and conservative firm, that had become a landmark in the business, experienced some of the most successful years in its career.

In 1872 the firm sustained a great loss in the death of its founder, John M. Gummey, to whose untiring energy and extensive business knowledge its success was largely due.

In 1895 James McF. Gummey was admitted to the firm, and two years later George S. Gummey acquired an interest. In 1898 Charles F. Gummey, who had been active in the business for thirty-seven years, died, sincerely mourned by all who ever had business dealings with him. In 1905 Henry R. Gummey withdrew from the partnership and the following year George S. Gummey retired from membership.

During the latter part of this period the city was awakening to new conditions. The retail and general business was moving westward, and while property in some of the streets near the Delaware River had depreciated, values were appreciably increasing all over the city and record prices were being made near Broad Street, so that the firm of J. M. Gummey & Sons, which for 57 years had kept abreast of the times, decided to move with the current, and handsome quarters were secured at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets.

On May 1st of this year the firm was incorporated, James McF. Gummey becoming President, and the board consisting of Herman Hoopes, Archibald G. Thomson, John D. Taylor and William Macdonald, and will continue to transact a general real estate brokerage business as a corporation on the same lines as during the past sixty years.

The business of the house of Gummey has always been strictly confined to the sale and renting of real estate, and the experience gained by its long years of service is available to those who are purchasers or sellers, owners or tenants, and the fairness which has always marked its relations in dealing with these two classes is the main reason why it still exists and still occupies a principal place in realty circles.

Harry Ellenberg

The real estate business has no more indefatigable worker than Harry Ellenberg, who has labored assiduously to raise values and improve realty conditions in the northern section of the city. The result of this persistent effort has been the converting of barren tracts into attractive home sites, the building of commodious dwellings and a steady increase in population due to improved conditions.

Property in the section has accordingly advanced in value, and as a result of his labors, Mr. Ellenberg enjoys a lucrative business, having the reputation of handling his client's business with an honesty of purpose that is appreciated by buyer and seller alike.


Mr. Ellenberg, who has been aptly termed the "North Philadelphia hustler," is located at No. 3543 Germantown Avenue, in a building newly constructed and especially fitted up for the expeditious handling of his large selling and renting business.

While more especially interested in the North Philadelphia section, Mr. Ellenberg's business extends throughout the entire city, and he figures in many real estate transactions in other localities, and in addition has a large renting list, to which he gives his personal attention.

Besides his real estate and insurance business Mr. Ellenberg is very largely interested in many building and loan associations as officer, director and stockholder.

WHITESIDE & McLANAHAN

M. HAWLEY McLANAHAN

Real Estate
Agents and
Brokers 

N. W. Cor. Fifteenth and Pine Streets

FOUNDED 1864

Established 1876

J. T. Jackson

Frederick T. Haines

Warren J. Haines

J. T. JACKSON & CO.

Real Estate Brokers

Chestnut and Thirteenth

Southeast Corner

Philadelphia

RENTS SALES MORTGAGES
Etc.

ESTABLISHED 1886

W. BRUCE BARROW

REAL ESTATE
FACTORIES
AND LARGE
BUILDINGS
A SPECIALTY

130 NORTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

*Expert in the Appraisal of Properties
for Receivers, Trusts, Executors, etc. Horse
Power Calculated.*



CAV. C. C. A. BALDI
President



JOSEPH F. M. BALDI
Treasurer



V. A. BALDI
Secretary

C. C. A. BALDI BROS. & CO.

INCORPORATED

Real Estate Brokers and Conveyancers

Mortgages Negotiated

Money Loaned

Houses Bought and Sold

Rents and Interest Collected

Estates Managed

Bell Telephone, Walnut 6-97

Keystone Telephone, Main 14-16



C. C. A. BALDI & BROS.

Italian Exchange Bank

Foreign Money Bought and Sold

Representatives of Banco Di Napoli, Italy

Bell Telephone, Walnut 4-89

Keystone Telephone, Main 15-90



928 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia

1011-17 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia

John Megraw



No one man in the entire city has done as much in real estate development and added so materially to Philadelphia's fame as the "City of Homes" as John Megraw.

The section west of the Schuylkill is, he claims, the "garden spot of the world," and it is there he has labored to create a neighborhood of beautiful homes.

During the last twelve years Mr. Megraw has erected 3000 houses at a cost of \$12,000,000, and has had as high as 1183 workmen in his employ at one time.

He is to-day the owner of more real estate in West Philadelphia than any other one man in the city.

In his creation of the home beautiful Mr. Megraw has taken many barren sections and converted them into most desirable sites. In so doing he has opened and dedicated to the city, free of charge, over four miles of streets, making residential sections that are the handsomest in the city.

Mr. Megraw is a firm believer in West Philadelphia's future. He has a handsome home there, and points with pride to the steady increase in realty values. It is the most accessible of all the suburban sections, and he is confident that no one can make a mistake in buying there. The elevated road brings the extreme western limit of the city within a few minutes of the business centre, and values must go on increasing daily as every available foot of idle ground will soon be occupied.

Mr. Megraw stakes his reputation, based on twelve years of building experience, on the wisdom of this statement. He has offices at No. 407 Land Title Building, No. 1547 South Fifty-third Street and No. 5207 Baltimore Avenue, with a competent staff of salesmen to show the public his beautiful homes.

Howard B. Wilson & Co.

A widely known uptown real estate brokerage office is the firm of Howard B. Wilson & Co. (succeeding William H. Kennedy & Co.), located at No. 2122 Germantown Avenue. The office has been in practically the same location, "Cohocksink," for the past twenty-five years, and during that period has handled some of the largest transactions uptown.

The collection of rents and management of properties for clients is its specialty.

Another branch of its business which has been of especial benefit to that section of our city is the mortgage department—in assisting home-buyers by arranging for loans on first and second mortgages, both from individuals and Building and Loan Associations. This branch is no longer restricted to the northern districts, but is now extended throughout the city.

Howard B. Wilson, of the firm, is a member of the Bar, and the preparation of legal papers, the care of estates, and all matters requiring a knowledge of the law are given his personal attention.

ROBERT M. CATTS

REAL ESTATE

TRUST FUNDS

MORTGAGES

CONVEYANCING

300-301 LAND TITLE BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA

Henry Di Berardino

Henry Di Berardino, prominent in real estate and banking circles, was born in Abruzzi, Italy, October 7, 1877, and received his education in the schools of his native town and those in this country which he later attended.

Before attaining his majority he was made manager of the foreign exchange department of a Boston banking house, and after familiarizing himself with the business came to Philadelphia, where, with his brothers, he founded the banking house of Di Berardino Brothers.

In 1905 he withdrew from the firm and started in the real estate business, taking offices at No. 723 Walnut Street, where he is still located.

Mr. Di Berardino is a director in the Federal Trust Company, Broad and Federal Streets, of which he was one of the original organizers and incorporators. He is married and lives in Tioga.

Edward M. Moll

Edward M. Moll, prominent in real estate circles, was born in this city. After leaving school he entered the office of an uptown real estate dealer. After mastering every detail of the business, during a service of fourteen years, he became a member of the firm. During the five years he remained a partner he materially aided in largely increasing the business. One year ago the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Moll took offices in the Franklin Building, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, where he conducts a general real estate, conveyancing and insurance business.

Mr. Moll's specialty is "quick money," it being possible with his system of quick search to apply for a mortgage and receive the money the same day. He has a record of an application made at two o'clock in the afternoon and the receipt of the money by the applicant before the close of business hours. Mr. Moll is also secretary and solicitor of eight or ten building associations.

HENRY J. WALTER**SECRETARY**

TEN BUILDING
ASSOCIATIONS

1218 CHESTNUT STREET**PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

CHARLES C. WHITE
5441 HAVERFORD AVE.

CHRISTIAN E. WHITE
5500 LANSDOWNE AVE.

BOTH PHONES

C. WHITE BROS.

Contractors
and
Bricklayers

5441 HAVERFORD AVENUE**PHILADELPHIA, PA.****Lawful Measurers**

FOOD PRODUCTS

Gigantic tasks are sometimes easily overcome if no previous thought is given to their magnitude; for if no attention is paid to an obstacle it ceases to inspire fear and is more readily vanquished.

What would appear an almost appalling undertaking, were it given thought commensurate with its proportions, is the feeding of this city's immense population. In times of war we have read of an army of one hundred thousand men and of the difficulty a thoroughly equipped government, with unlimited means and perfect machinery, had in feeding the men. Yet, in this city of a million and a half, many times greater than some of the world's most famous armies, the feeding process goes on endlessly without friction of any kind, and, what is more surprising, with no apparent effort.

This is because the purveyors who constitute the commissary of the city never stop to think of the herculean task they are daily performing; of the elaborate system developed by the constantly increasing demand, or the productive territory that lies within easy access—a territory of almost unlimited resources which produces enough for local needs and has something over to ship to other points.

There is probably no section in the country so well equipped for the production of food and so capable of self-sustenance as Philadelphia and the nearby counties.

Many counties in eastern Pennsylvania have fine grazing lands which produce an extra quality of beef; while those devoted to wheat and other grains furnish the mills located here with the material that goes into flour and cereal foods. The farmer within a radius of fifty miles finds it profitable to market his products here, and over the roads leading to Philadelphia pass an almost endless line of wagons loaded with the produce from his productive soil. Every railroad entering the city brings carload after carload of farm products in season, and every conceivable form of sailing vessel on the Delaware River transports fruits, vegetables and other eatables from the States

contiguous to its shores. Fish and oyster boats come by hundreds with every conceivable variety of food from the sea and its tidewater tributaries.

Like the roads, which all lead to Rome, so do these many avenues lead to the commission merchant and wholesale dealer, who with their corps of skilful assistants are ready to dispose of anything that may be in demand by the people.

In thousands of homes the prayer "Give us this day our daily bread," is said without thought of the labor required in the fulfilment of the request. The world is contented when it awakens for the morning meal and gives no thought to the army of tired men that has labored throughout the night, and, fairy-like, brought the things wished for. The men who perform these seeming miracles leave their beds at one o'clock in the morning and, receiving the foodstuffs from the various sources, commence the work of distribution to feed the hungry hordes for the ensuing twenty-four hours. When the daylight workers, after a day of labor, trudge by their places of business, they have disappeared, and thus the world remains in ignorance of how it is fed. But it would pay this unthinking public to investigate a little—to go forth at early dawn and look at the markets before they have been devastated, for in no city in the country is there a finer display. The great distributing centres at Thirtieth and Market Streets, Water and Dock Streets, and Delaware Avenue and Vine Street fairly teem with the best of the country's product, while the merchants along Dock, Front and Water Streets, and on Vine and New Market Streets, have in the early morning hours a display of good things that is worth a few hours' loss of sleep to see.

The market for fish and oysters is also a scene of daily activity, and the various market-houses scattered about the city, more particularly the one at the Reading Terminal, have appetizing assortments of everything edible.

The market-houses are daylight displays, but as the entire story of the city's feeding cannot be learned from them, it is probable the public will sleep on and remain ignorant.

W. J. McCAHAN
President

R. S. POMEROY
Treasurer

W. J. McCAHAN, JR.
Secretary

JAMES M. McCAHAN
Manager

THE W. J. McCAHAN SUGAR REFINING CO.



SUGARS

Cubes, Powdered, Granulated, Fine
Granulated, Coarse Granulated,
Extra A, Confectioners' A, Extra BB,
Extra CC, Yellows, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

REFINERY
TASKER STREET WHARF
Piers 68 and 69 South Wharves
DELAWARE RIVER

SUGAR HOUSE
Northwest Corner
WATER AND MORRIS STREETS

OFFICES

Front and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia

WILLIAM WEINERT & COMPANY

Commission Merchants

S. W. Corner Front and Vine Streets

S. W. Corner Second and Dock Streets

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Fancy Fruits and Vegetables from
all Parts of the Globe**

**Best Brands Florida and California
Citrus Fruits**

Best Brands ROCKY FORD Cantaloupes

Both Phones

Correspondence requested and shipments
solicited from all parts of the United States

Cable Address Weinert



William Weinert & Company have been established in business for the last twenty-six years, in which time the firm has carried on a general fruit and produce commission business, handling goods from all parts of the country. Their place of business is advantageously situated, being within a stone's throw of the most important transportation companies' receiving and distributing stations and the fruit auction companies. Their main office is located at the southwest corner of Front and Vine Streets, with stores at the latter place and Second and Dock Streets. The California office of this concern is in Los Angeles, and they have business connections in every market of importance in the United States.

Stephen Thurber



Pennsylvania is celebrated as a fine farm and dairying State, especially the counties adjacent to Philadelphia, and its dairy products, notably the print butter, are the standard of excellence in the markets of the United States.

There are a number of houses in the city which make a specialty of this delectable necessity, chief among which may be mentioned the produce commission house of Stephen Thurber, of 102 Vine Street.

Mr. Thurber, founder of the business, was born in this city in 1870 and was educated in the public schools here. During vacation periods his time was spent on a farm, where he gained a vast amount of knowledge of farm and dairy products which has been of much value to him in his business life.

His active training was received in the produce house of J. L. Jordan, now deceased, who was at one time a leader in the trade. Later he was made manager of the butter and egg department of the J. P. Moyer Co., one of the leading produce commission houses of the city.

About fourteen years ago he decided to embark in the business on his own account and started in a modest way. His vast experience and acquaintance with buyers in all sections brought him a large trade from the start and this has steadily increased until it requires several teams to supply the local trade alone.

Mr. Thurber is an expert in butter and not only handles the product of nearby creameries, but reaches into every good pasturage county in the adjoining States and consequently secures a fair share of the best butter made in the middle and nearby western States.

Mr. Thurber also handles large quantities of eggs and gets the product from all the States within the safe shipping distance of the city, which insures a high-grade product.

In addition he does an extensive business in domestic and imported cheese, handling only the finest grades, such as New York State creamery and the best the foreign markets afford.

He occupies the entire building at 102 Vine Street, having several floors completely filled up with the most modern refrigerating and cold storage apparatus for the proper handling of the goods.

The superior facilities and connections controlled by Mr. Thurber are widely recognized and direct relations are maintained with the leading sources of supply, as a result of which he is enabled to meet the largest demands promptly and efficiently rendering most valuable service to both shippers and buyers and, being in close touch with all the markets of the country, is enabled at all times to quote the lowest prices consistent with high quality goods.

The value of the experience gained by Mr. Thurber's long apprenticeship under two of the best firms that ever did a commission business in Philadelphia, is apparent in the conduct of his business. Everything is personally supervised by him and no detail of the business is too small for his attention. His early training on the farm has also been helpful to him and these, in addition to a natural bent for the business and an intuitive faculty for gauging the markets has led to his success.

There is no house on the street that stands higher with shippers of produce or the buyers thereof. His treatment of the consignor is always just and he treats his customers with courtesy and consideration, thereby acquiring a popularity with both classes.

Mr. Thurber has been a member of the Produce Exchange for many years and a number of other fraternal and social organizations.

His wide acquaintance and popularity in the commission business led to his selection as chairman of the Butter and Egg Committee of Founders' Week and he gave much time and attention to the position and rendered efficient aid to the General Committee to make the celebration a success.

ASK FOR

CRANE'S ICE CREAM

(Name Registered August 7, 1906, U. S. Patent Office)

CAKES AND CANDIES

ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE

Visit our Tea Room where we are serving Lunches
at Popular Prices



The Home of Crane's Pure Ice Cream and Baking

We invite you to visit our establishment at 23d Street below Locust Street to see for yourself the sanitary conditions under which our goods are made, and the purest of ingredients used.

**MAIN OFFICE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET BELOW LOCUST
STORE AND TEA ROOM, 1331 CHESTNUT STREET**

West Philadelphia Stock Yard Company

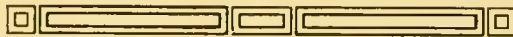


THOMAS B. SHRIVER

PRESIDENT

JOSEPH M. HARLAN

SECRETARY AND TREASURER



Thirtieth and Race Streets
Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED 1868

We have almost unlimited outlets for fancy
CREAMERY BUTTER, FINEST EGGS and POULTRY

— SHIP US —

Chas. E. Harvey, Pres.

Wilson F. Lobach, Sec'y and Treas.

Nace & Swartley Company

SPECIALTIES

Fine Butter, Eggs and Poultry

General Produce Commission

No. 7 South Water Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

References: Merchants Nat. Bank, Commercial Agencies

We make
Quick Sales
Prompt
Returns

Full Prices
Correct
Weight and
Count

Good Cold Storage and every facility for handling, to best
advantage, Butter, Eggs and Poultry in large lots

ESTABLISHED 1846

NICE & SCHREIBER COMPANY

Butter and Egg

Commission Merchants

No. 8 SOUTH WATER STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OUR PLATFORM

for the Campaign of 1908
and every other year

- 1st Plank :—A square deal for every customer. All goods guaranteed to be as represented and to give entire satisfaction or returnable at our expense.
- 2d Plank :—Purity of all goods handled. Uniformity of quality. Full weight. Prompt service.
- 3d Plank :—Prices (based on daily wholesale markets) as low as it is possible to make them without sacrificing our standard of quality. Goods sold on a basis of weekly settlement.

Having the facilities, the goods, the right prices, we solicit your business if our platform looks good to you and you are dissatisfied with your present supply of Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Get in communication with us at once, we shall be glad to take up the matter with you, quote prices, etc.

J. R. SNYDER & CO.

Fine Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc.

No. 4 South Water St.

Philadelphia

ESTABLISHED 1872

BELL AND KEYSTONE TELEPHONES

*Our Price List of Butter, Eggs and Cheese
Mailed on Request*

The Atlantic Fruit Company

**Importers of Bananas
and other Tropical Fruits**

MAIN OFFICE
CALVERT BUILDING, BALTIMORE, MD.

Division Offices
New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia

From the standpoint of progressiveness this Company is prominent; although but four years old it has surged ahead to the position of second in importance in the United States.

They are now operating sixteen steamships between tropical points and the States, which business continues the year round, and during the winter months all divisions continue with no less than eight ships in the service.

Sufficient of these steamers to keep a continuous service between Baltimore and Jamaica, and Philadelphia and Jamaica, are of the A1 type and equipped for passengers, operating under an American license.

The points at which their supply of fruit is obtained are principally the Island of Jamaica, both north and south sides, where they own and operate plantations; as also from the ports of Baracoa, Sama, and Sagua de Tanamo, Cuba, at which latter port they are also interested in large plantations.

Their importations during the last fiscal year were 4,850,000 bunches of bananas, and over two and a half million coconuts, together with a great many oranges, grape fruit and limes; and with increased facilities and improved equipment the present year the importations are expected to exceed these amounts, and the Company maintain its place in the front ranks.

James Sawyers

James Sawyers was born in Westmoreland, England, and came to Philadelphia in 1872, securing a position with the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which he held for three years, and resigned to start business for himself.

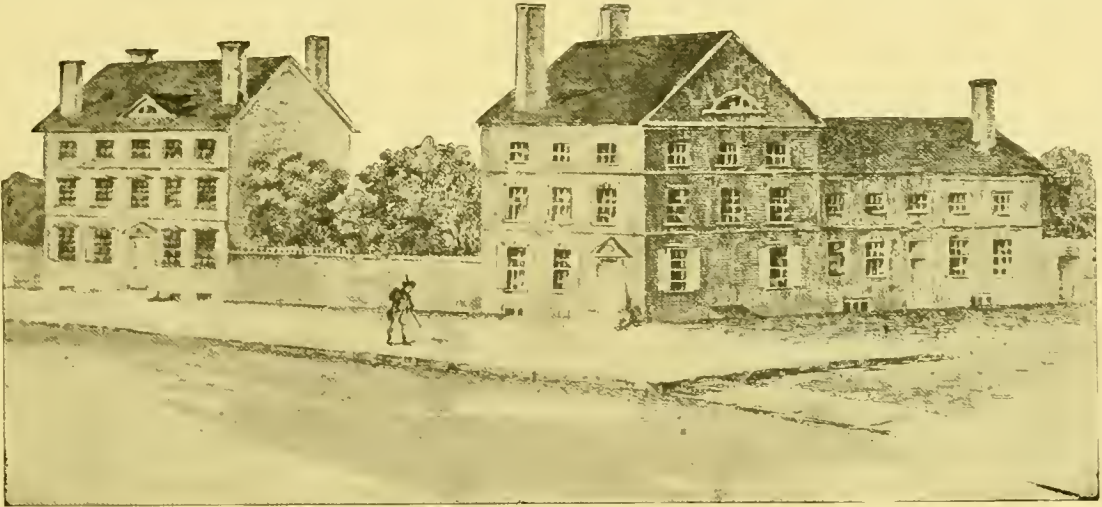
His first venture was in a small way, on North Water Street, and then to still larger quarters; but his business grew beyond his expectation, and when the West Philadelphia Market opened he leased the stores Nos. 2036, 2038 and 2040 Market Street, where he does a large general wholesale and jobbing produce business, employing a force of twenty men on the road and in the stores.

Mr. Sawyers' success is due to the quick grasp of the details of the business, which he entered without any experience, and his courteous treatment of all with whom he comes in contact. The result is a high reputation with the trade and the shippers with whom he does business.

Mr. Sawyers is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and of the Sons of St. George, in both of which he takes great interest and is correspondingly popular.

President Washington's Residence

Treasurer Morris's Residence



RESIDENCES OF WASHINGTON AND MORRIS
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets

Founding of the Ice Cream Business in America

The first plate of ice cream was served at the inaugural dinner of President Washington on the Fourth of March 1793, at his residence as above depicted.

From this introduction it has boomed to present enormous proportions.

S. R. & S. W. KENNEDY, 28-30 South Water Street

Founders of the Cream, Evaporated Cream and Condensed Milk Business in Philadelphia, also
Proprietors of the ORIGINAL GOLD MEDAL BRAND BUTTER

We are not as old as
the City of Philadelphia, but
Lifter's Ice Cream is as well
known for its purity and
wholesomeness, as the City
of Philadelphia for its age.

LIFTER ICE CREAM CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ICE CREAM AND ICES

FACTORY

American and Gaskill Streets



ICE CREAM

Absolutely Pure

Visit the largest up-to-date sanitary
ice cream plant in the city and

SEE IT MADE

**Ninth and Cumberland Streets
Philadelphia**

William V. Silver & Co.

The luscious banana, which had no place at the feast of Lucullus, but which would have added to that gourmand's reputation by its presence, has no more skillful handlers in this city than the firm of William V. Silver & Co., whose plant at No. 258 North Front Street is equipped with every modern apparatus for ripening the fruit and preserving its delicate flavor.

The firm of William V. Silver & Co. was established in 1890 for the purpose of giving the consumer a better grade of fruit than had previously been sold, and to this end no expense was spared in perfecting a maturing plant for various kinds of fancy fruit.

The firm was also the pioneer in the use of ice to keep the product in fine condition, and the fifteen years of study along these lines have made Messrs. Silver & Co. the leaders in their line, and prominent with buyers in all the Eastern States, in which they do a large business.

Their local trade is also large and the firm is rated second to none in its line.

J. C. Brumfield

The fruit interests of Philadelphia constitute an important factor of its business activities, this being recognized as one of the leading markets of the country and the distributing point for a largely populated territory.

Foremost among those engaged in this important line is J. C. Brumfield, No. 406 New Market Street.

Mr. Brumfield succeeded to the business of J. W. Moore in 1898, and since that time has built up an extensive business.

He makes a specialty of bananas, and having been long identified with the business has gained an experience that enables him to meet every demand of the trade with promptness and offer the best grade of the fruit at the lowest market prices.

Mr. Brumfield gives personal supervision to his growing business and has built up an enviable reputation for fair dealing and handling the choicest grades of fruit obtainable.

Robert McCaulley

The produce trade, that very necessary adjunct to a large city, has no more prominent and active member than Robert McCaulley, whose large establishment at No. 156 Dock Street is the daily scene of bustling activity.

Mr. McCaulley has been identified with the produce business for more than fifteen years, and the knowledge gained by that long experience is of inestimable value both to shipper and buyer. The present store has been occupied by Mr. McCaulley for about ten years, and is especially handy and well-equipped for the handling of melons and potatoes, of which he makes a specialty and in which line he is conceded to be the largest jobber in the city.

Mr. McCaulley is a prominent member of the National League of Commission Merchants, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire trade on account of his straightforward dealings, up-to-date business methods, and the attention to detail which he personally gives to every branch of his large business.

A. J. M. MURDOCH

H. S. PENNYPACKER

TELEPHONES

BELL LOMBARD 1258

KEYSTONE MAIN 45-40 D

A. J. M. MURDOCH & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SPECIALTIES: EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, &c.

1900 Nos. 40-42 S. Water St. 1908
Philadelphia

This firm was organized 1900 by A. J. M. Murdoch, a Scotchman by birth, who came to this country a poor boy in 1887. Mr. Murdoch began business with \$200.00 and a good sound, strong constitution. He rented an office at 40-42 South Water Street for which he paid in rendering additional services by hard work and keeping books for another firm who occupied the same premises. In 1901 he bought out the fixtures, etc., of the other firm and acted for himself entirely. He was his own solicitor for shipments of eggs, butter, etc., salesman, shipping clerk and general all round workman. By 1902 he was in need of efficient help and admitted to partnership Mr. Henry S. Pennypacker, a young man of good habits and full of ambition and ability to hustle. He added \$2,000.00 to their capital and they continued to increase their business until to-day they are recognized as a reliable wholesale egg house, doing a very large business, especially in strictly fine fresh eggs all the year round.

This firm are the owners of the famous "Spring Hill Farm Eggs" registered and sold by grocers in one dozen cartons (sealed).

The C. G. Justice Company

The C. G. Justice Company, located at 123 Dock Street, this city, stands deservedly well at the top among the largest and most widely known wholesale receivers and distributors of domestic fruits and vegetables in the eastern market section.

The present firm, consisting of I. D. Sayre, W. E. Spruance, Jr., and J. Lorenzo Johnson, succeeded to the business, which was originally established in 1871, and in their hands, through able administration of its affairs in the several departments of securing, handling and disposing of large quantities of merchandise of this particular line, the firm's volume of business has made a most creditable showing of increase from year to year, and of a character satisfactory alike to themselves and to their customers.

This merited success finds its reason in the uniform promptness, attention and careful consideration exercised in the handling to the best possible advantage every item passing through their hands, as well as in the fundamental intelligence and knowledge of the business gained by years of experience.

No firm has a better standing or reputation for ability, integrity and fairness in business relations and associations than the present proprietors of The C. G. Justice Company. They are also prominent members of The National League of Commission Merchants of the United States, an association composed of the leading firms in the business.

•V-ALL-NO•
•AFTER DINNER MINT•



**Manufacturing Company
of America**

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

Bernhard Ernst



To satisfactorily cater to man's gastronomic needs has been the aim of Bernhard Ernst. How well he has succeeded is best proved by a sight of the large warehouse and smokery, located in the rear of 2907 to 2941 North Marshall Street, which his growing industry has made necessary. This plant, one of the most modern and best equipped of its kind in the country, turns out, besides smoked fish of all kinds, boiled hams and tongues, and chipped dried beef, and devotes considerable space to wholesale customers, who are helping increase the output of salted and pickled fish.

Mr. Ernst, founder of the business, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1858, coming to this country when sixteen years of age, and first finding employment in New York City. He went West in 1876, returning in 1878, and became salesman for a wholesale fish house. For eight years he held this position, gathering information that was to be of great help later on. In 1886 he came to Philadelphia and started on his own account. He had vast experience and a determination to succeed. He has built up a large business with trade connections in many sections of the country.

In the interest of sports, Mr. Ernst was the organizer and is now president of the Porter's Lake Hunting and Fishing Club, of Pike County, Pa. He is a director of Integrity Trust Company, a member of the Commercial Exchange, Trades League, American Sportsmen, State Fish Protective Association, and of all the foremost German social and beneficial societies. Mr. Ernst, in February, 1906, was elected to Select Council by the unanimous vote of the Forty-third Ward.

C. WILKINSON'S SONS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Fruits and Vegetables

134 DOCK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

OUR 50th ANNIVERSARY



New Plant, J. Eavenson & Sons, Inc., Camden, N. J.

Manufacturers of Soaps of Every Description

George Hausmann & Sons



Among foods, pork figures prominently, contributing as it does many products of an appetizing nature.

Prominent in this line is the old-established house of George Hausmann & Sons, whose plant is located at Fifty-first Street and Westminster Avenue. This firm is one of the largest engaged in this line of business in this section of the country and its establishment is equipped with the latest and most modern appliances for sanitary packing and complete refrigerating plants for the cooling and preservation of the product.

Only the best stock is used, and in addition to the personal care given every detail by a member of the firm, quality and cleanliness are further assured by the presence of United States Government inspectors.

Vogt's Pork Products



4714 WESTMINSTER AVENUE
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DRINK BONSOR'S

Famous
Philadelphia
COFFEES

Tickle the Taster

15 and 17 South Front Street

PHILADELPHIA

PAPER

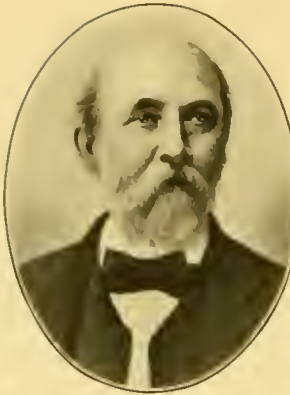
Everything in
Paper
Envelopes and
Cardboards

CATALOGUE &
COVER PAPERS
A SPECIALTY

IRWIN N. MEGARGEE & CO., Inc.

12 and 14 So. Sixth Street
3 and 5 So. Marshall Street
PHILADELPHIA

H. H. Geilfuss' Son



The business of H. H. Geilfuss' Son, manufacturer of ornamental confectionery at 1202 Vine St., was established in 1862 by Herman H. Geilfuss, who came to this country from Osnabrueck, Germany, with his father in 1846.

He continued the business until 1900, when he was succeeded by his sons,

William F. and Philip J. Geilfuss, the latter being sole proprietor since the death of William F. Geilfuss.

The goods manufactured are cake ornaments, panorama eggs and novelties for banquets and all holidays, which find a sale over the entire United States.



Holmes & Clark



Frank P. Clark

One of the leading firms doing business at the West Philadelphia Stock Yards is that of Holmes & Clark, who are engaged in the live stock commission business.

The house was established in 1884 for the sale of cattle, sheep, lambs, calves and hogs. Frank P. Clark is now the head of the business and its active director.

By hard work, careful management and knowledge gained by years of experience the business has grown to large proportions and the firm is now among the leaders in its line, enjoying a high reputation with shipper and purchaser. Mr. Clark with his corps of experienced salesmen in each department look after the receipt and sale of all consignments.

Fountain Drinks

MEANS
↓

are served to perfection at
Auyler's Retail Stores.

Our Ice Cream Sodas,
Sundaes & Phosphates
cannot be equalled for
Purity, Quality and Flavor

While at our Stores do
not fail to purchase a
Box of our Delicious
Candies for your Family
or Friends in the Country

Auyler's if you want
Purity and
Flavor

Stores many where
Sales Agents everywhere

Do you want the best Caramels
in the world? Buy *Auyler's*

1320 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

PHONES

KEYSTONE, WEST 4424D

BELL, PRESTON 3961

CHAS. G. MIDDLETON

DEALER IN

High Grade Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Etc.

Hotels, Restaurants, Institutions, Caterers
and High Class Boarding House Trade
Supplied. Prompt Service.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

2918 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA
and WILDWOOD, N. J.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

One of the most marked of Philadelphia's many features in the real estate market is the distribution of ownership of its thousands of homes among people of moderate means. It is to this fact that the building interests of the city owe the unparalleled expansion of the last fifteen years.

A trip westward on the elevated trains makes this mammoth growth plainly apparent. Here in one of the largest of the many sections of the city recently developed can be seen miles of two-story dwellings, mostly owned by their occupants, where but a few years ago were vacant lots. Thousands of these houses are being erected each year, and thousands of new owners annually acquire personal interest in the city's welfare.

The builder is encouraging this desire for ownership, and each succeeding year brings a better quality of houses and more of them, yet the demand never seems to be satisfied. One of the many large operators erecting dwellings for those of moderate means stated recently that he had constructed three thousand houses in the last twelve years and had sold them all, not in rows or pairs, but to individual purchasers who were investing in a home.

There is probably no city in the Union where so many workers own their own homes. This is due to the liberal terms offered by builders, and partly to the habit of saving and the desire for ownership fostered by the building and loan association, which, in its perfected form, was first developed here.

In every section of the city is seen the work of the men who build to keep up with the rapidly growing population. No part of the city is too remote or too unattractive for improvement. Farms, truck patches and waste lands have disappeared year after year until an almost continuous chain of homes, numbering over 275,000, extends over the city's 129 square miles of area.

The cause of this large increase in dwellings is, of course, due to the growth of manufacturing and commercial houses, and here again the work of the builder shows improvement and expansion. In the business centre the large stores and warehouses

of every description show the skill of the present-day designer and builder. In these the most improved methods of construction have been used and the structures compare with any buildings erected for like purposes anywhere in this country or abroad. They are monuments of honest and conscientious workmanship.

This advance in construction is also shown in the mammoth industrial plants recently erected here. There are probably a score of firms executing this work, all capable and well equipped, who are making life more endurable to the laborer by putting up a new class of factory buildings, where much study has been given to sanitary conditions.

While these builders have been working to erect homes and workshops, the contractor for street and sewer work has not been idle. In the making of a house convenient and a city beautiful both of these are prominent figures, for while one has been delving in the earth to make home a sanitary spot the other has been at work improving the highways, until over seven hundred miles of modern paving have been laid, and parks and playgrounds in the crowded city beautified.

It can readily be seen that building and contracting are here more important than any other industry, employing as they do more skilled and unskilled laborers than any other line, and representing more invested capital, which is rapidly increasing each year.

It used to be said that Philadelphia had plenty of room to spread and that extremely tall buildings would not be necessary for years to come, but with nearly every available foot of ground built upon, it looks as if the centre of the city would shortly have to figure and plan for perpendicular expansion.

The work of the building trades has created not only a beautiful city, but a city of homes, for it seems as much attention, proportionately, has been paid to the dwelling of the workingman as to that of his rich employer, and the modest cost has removed the necessity of living in courts and tenements like many of the workers in other large cities, where air and light are scarce and grass and shrubbery seldom seen.

H. A. McCLEMAN & BRO.

General Contractors

Excavations, Grading, Stone Masonry

Cement Work, Sewers



Dealers

Lime, Sand, Cement, etc.

Juniper Street and Moyamensing Avenue

Philadelphia

H. A. McCLEMAN & BRO.

Contracting Teamsters

Light and Heavy Hauling

Juniper Street and Moyamensing Avenue

Philadelphia

ETTER ERECTING COMPANY, Inc.

CONTRACTORS



Market Street Elevated Railway, for Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company
Erected by Etter Erecting Company

For the furnishing and
erection of Bridges,
Buildings, Structural
Steel, Iron and Wood
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We furnish and erect
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ETTER ERECTING
COMPANY, Inc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Shops, Camden, N. J.



THE ETTER TRAVELER, used in construction of Market Street Elevated by the
Etter Erecting Company

DANIEL S. BADER

General Contractor

Offices, 715-16 Betz Building

The steady growth of Philadelphia in all directions and the great municipal enterprises constantly projected have created an active demand for the services of experienced contractors whose facilities and thorough reliability enable them to carry to successful completion the largest and most important contracts.



Especially noteworthy in this connection is Daniel S. Bader with offices in rooms 715 and 716 Betz Building.

Mr. Bader, who started the business ten years ago, is now but thirty-six years of age, and before embarking in business on his own account served a long apprenticeship with Peoples Bros., Mack Paving Co. and Vare Brothers, during which he familiarized himself with every detail of the work and gained experience that is daily of inestimable value, not only to himself but to those by whom he is employed.

Mr. Bader's line is general contracting and he has been extensively engaged in sewer work, having contracts for several large ones that are now in course of construction in addition to repairs on several school buildings and general repairs to the streets.

Mr. Bader has the most complete facilities for executing work of almost every description, being thoroughly equipped with modern machinery incidental to his business, and employs a large force of workmen.

He is a native born Philadelphian, was educated in the public schools here and, virtually, has grown up with the sewer system, so that he is perfectly familiar with the city's needs in this line, and no contractor is better equipped to handle this character of work.

Mr. Bader's practical experience along every line of contracting work makes it possible for him to successfully undertake the largest contracts and to execute them in a prompt, reliable and efficient manner. The work entrusted to Mr. Bader is conducted under his personal and careful supervision, and he gives every detail the benefit of his large experience. The result of this knowledge and care has brought him the highest reputation for excellent work and promptness in execution.

He is a thoroughly experienced and equipped contractor, whose well-directed efforts have achieved for him substantial and merited success, and no contractor enjoys a higher reputation, or is more thoroughly representative of the important work in which he is engaged.

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GENERAL CONTRACTORS
AND BUILDERS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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Cement, Bricks and Building Stone

Shippers of

Philadelphia Horse Manure
Steam Towing, Wharfage and Lighterage

Office and Wharf:
25th and CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

BOTH PHONES

Michael O'Rourke

In a great city where improvement and progress is the order of the day and where thousands of skilled workingmen and laborers are continuously at work on highway and sewer construction of sometimes difficult character, the experienced contractor is a man of importance. He must be capable, alert and watchful, for matters oftentimes come up for consideration that require engineering skill, and the man who is not expert in every phase of constructive work generally scores a failure.

Among those who have made a success of this line is Michael O'Rourke, probably one of the best known and most capable of those now engaged in city work.

Mr. O'Rourke was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago, and received his education in the land of his birth.

When twenty-one years of age he was seized with a desire to try his fortunes in this country, and came to Philadelphia, where he started with an uncle in the general contracting business. He retained this connection for several years and mastered every detail of the business. From the beginning he had evinced a particular aptitude for the work and the knowledge that came with experience convinced him that he was capable of formulating and carrying out large enterprises.

When he started in business alone he determined to go after the biggest work and he was soon a factor in the business, and had secured some of the most important contracts being awarded for city work.

He was eminently successful in every under-

taking and soon acquired a plant and equipment that enabled him to execute work of any character, no matter how difficult. Although Mr. O'Rourke's business occupied his entire time, his interest in municipal affairs led him to accept the nomination for Select Council in his Ward some years ago. He was elected and during his term was an active and aggressive member of that body.

During his long years in the business Mr. O'Rourke has done a large amount of city work in paving, grading and sewer construction.

He is a man of great force of character, very generous, and quick to make friends. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club and other kindred organizations. An institution in which he is deeply interested is the Catholic Protectory, for the reformation of Catholic wayward boys, recently erected in Montgomery County.

Mr. O'Rourke has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1880 he was elected to represent his ward in Common Council. He served one term and was then chosen the ward's representative in Select Council, serving from 1881 to 1883.

In addition to his contracting work Mr. O'Rourke has for the last forty years built many houses and has dealt successfully in real estate.

Recently Mr. O'Rourke built a handsome home on G Street, near Cornwall Street, in the Thirty-third Ward, which was recently created out of the old Twenty-fifth Ward, where he has resided all his life.

SHAW & COMPANY

The firm of Shaw & Co., Nos. 2020 and 2022 North Tenth Street, with a branch at No. 1414 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, are the foremost manufacturers of staff decorations in the country, the record of the work done by the firm the past ten years justifying the claim of preeminence in the business.

The members of the firm are William Shaw, Jr., J. Newton Meehan and Benjamin E. Crowell. The erection of the Court of Honor for the Peace Jubilee was a piece of work that brought much commendation to the firm. It was erected complete under the supervision of Mr. Shaw in the remarkably short time of seventeen days, this time including decorations for numerous grandstands. This is a record for rapid construction that has never been approached.

Mr. Shaw also constructed the decorations for the Grand Army of the Republic encampment on Broad Street, the Fiftieth Anniversary Jubilee Arch and Court of Honor for Atlantic City, N. J.; the decorations on Broad Street when the P. O. S. A. held their convention in this city, and many other recently executed contracts in this branch of the firm's business.

The aim of Shaw & Co. has always been the finishing of contracts within the stipulated time and the artistic and accurate execution of submitted designs.

Their staff of artists and mechanics is the best obtainable in the country; consequently their work has finish and grace and never fails to receive admiration and commendation.

Below is given a list of some of the many contracts which Shaw & Co. have recently executed:

U. of P. Engineering Building.....	Architect	Cope & Stewardson
Lyric Theatre	"	John T. Windrim
Adelphi Theatre	"	" " "
Oliver H. Bair Building.....	"	" " "
St. Thomas' Church.....	"	Edwin F. Durang & Son
St. Monica's Church.....	"	" " " " "
St. Francis' Church.....	"	" " " " "
St. Nicholas' Church, Atlantic City....	"	" " " " "
St. Patrick's Church, Norristown, Pa...	"	Geo. I. Lovatt
New German Theatre.....	"	Carl Berger
Eighth National Bank.....	"	Geo. Reh fuss
Bank, 18th Street and Girard Avenue..	"	Wilson, Harris & Richards
St. Elizabeth's School.....	"	Henry Dagit
Central Trust Co.....	"	Wm. C. Furber
Geo. Hoff's House, Washington, D. C...	"	Horace Trumbaur

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PHILADELPHIA

Residence Phones, Bell, Lombard 2843 D; Keystone, Main 5994 A

The firm of Scott Brothers was organized in 1857 on a very small scale and with an equipment for the lightest kind of hauling. That period was not one of extremely heavy machinery and safes, and consequently the expert teamster and rigger was not so largely in demand.

The firm received its first contract from the city in 1870, and from that time on the business increased and Scott Brothers, to keep pace with the heavy demand on its equipment, found it necessary to add thereto from time to time, until now they have the most complete plant for their work of any concern in the country.

They have been doing city work for thirty-eight years, and in addition haul for the telephone companies and many big corporations. They also do every kind of rigging, and no machinery is too large to be successfully moved with their improved equipment.



Lombardi & Pascuzzi

Splendid examples of self-made men, Messrs. Lombardi and Pascuzzi, the well-known sewer contractors, stand preëminent in this city. Their careers are real lessons to the young in what may be accomplished through energy and enterprise. The success of Messrs. Lombardi and Pascuzzi has been attention and care to whatever they undertook. Luck played no part. They have a reputation for always being on the job. These men have gone through a hard training school since they came to this country as lads, and the position they hold to-day is well deserved. The partnership has only been in existence for two years, but the firm is already known as one of the most capable and progressive in the city. Much of their work has been done for the City of Philadelphia, and many of the finest sewers were constructed through their efforts. One of their most recent bits of work was the laying of the sewer along Florence Avenue, known as the Thomas Run system; reconstruction of main sewers on Twelfth Street, from Lombard to Locust Street, and one on Sixty-ninth Avenue from Dicks Avenue to Elmwood Avenue, to say nothing of numerous branch sewers throughout the city. It is no wonder, then, that with such actual experience, varied as it has been, they are equipped to do work of the most difficult nature. They employ from 80 to 140 men regularly. The firm's offices are at 601 Betz Building.



TOGNARELLI & VOIGT

Modelers and Decorators

2310 CHESTNUT STREET



INDEFATIGABLE Effort, Advanced Methods and Careful Attention to those small details which produce artistic results, are the three factors that have brought the firm of Tognarelli & Voigt, of No. 2310 Chestnut Street, into prominence as modelers and casters of plaster and composition of any size and description. Each member of the firm is an artist of ability, and their services are greatly in demand by architects and builders in the casting and modeling line, and by decorators who recognize the artistic value of their relief work.



The prestige gained by Messrs. Tognarelli and Voigt, through their high-class work in many of the buildings throughout the city, has brought them orders from every part of the country, and they number among their customers many of the best architects, builders and decorators in the United States.

They are at present engaged upon elaborate models of the handsome new chapel of the Washington University at St. Louis. This magnificent building was designed by Messrs. Cope and Stewardson, the prominent architects of this city, and Messrs. Tognarelli and Voigt were selected to make the model because of the painstaking and careful character of their work.

A scale model of the new building of the College of Physicians being erected at Twenty-second and Ludlow Streets, also designed by Messrs. Cope and Stewardson, which was exhibited at the last exhibition of the T-Square Club, and was highly spoken of and appreciated by the leading architects, is a testimonial to the high character of the firm's efforts along this line.

Philadelphia has long been noted for its industrial greatness and commercial power, and like all cities that have attained greatness along these lines it is awakening to a desire for artistic development and a "city beautiful." It is the conscientious effort and artistic endeavor such as Messrs. Tognarelli and Voigt put in their work that will make this desire a realization and eventually make our city as well-known artistically as it is industrially.

G. T. RICHARDS, President, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. B. HAWKINS, Vice-President, Duluth, Minn.
W. E. JENNINGS, Sec'y and Treas., Philadelphia, Pa.
L. H. PARTRIDGE, Ass't Sec'y and Treas., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Drake & Stratton Company

Contractors

Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Farmers Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
First National Bank Building, Duluth, Minn.

Charles P. O'Connor

Charles P. O'Connor, general contractor, with offices in the Betz Building, is particularly well equipped both by experience and organization to take care of every description of municipal and general contracting work.

Previous to 1900 Mr. O'Connor was connected with the railway department of William Wharton, Jr., and Co., of Philadelphia, and for two years was inspector for all of that firm's steam and street railway work. This position he resigned to obtain practical and field experience and become assistant chief of party for the Harris Engineering Co. on their rapid transit improvement at Cardington, which included every description of general contracting. Mr. O'Connor resigned to take a position as superintendent of construction with Messrs. Dodge & Day.

During the time that he spent with this firm of engineers Mr. O'Connor became thoroughly acquainted with reinforced concrete construction and the installation of machinery and power plants, as well as general building construction work.

When the changes of track and signal system was undertaken by the Pennsylvania Railroad at Broad Street Station, Mr. O'Connor was made assistant to assistant supervisor Bertolette, and took immediate charge of the work. Mr. O'Connor was next connected with the large operation at McCall's Ferry Dam on the Maryland Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The work under Mr. O'Connor's supervision also included the installing of a new block signal system due to the change of line of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, necessitated by the construction of the dam.

When work on the East River Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad was begun, Mr. O'Connor was connected with the alignment corps for three months, when he was made inspector and placed in charge of tunnel "A" under the East River.

Mr. O'Connor severed connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad to enter into the general contracting business with Mr. J. F. McNichol and Mr. C. N. Smith, under the firm name of McNichol, Smith & O'Connor. Besides numerous minor operations, much municipal work was successfully completed during Mr. O'Connor's connection with this firm, among which was the grading of Margie street and Sedgeley avenue, through the old Potter's Field, and the grading of Orthodox street, Frankford, from Richmond street to the Delaware river, one of the largest pieces of work of the kind ever accomplished in Philadelphia.

Mr. O'Connor is now in business for himself, and can bring to bear on future work the fine organization he has built up and the wide experience of big work as well as accurate knowledge of its every detail.

William R. Dougherty

William R. Dougherty, the well-known carpenter and builder, stands at the very top of his profession in this section of the country. Some of the most famous structures in this city and its vicinity have been erected under his direction, and will stand for generations as monuments to his knowledge of his craft. Among his work of recent years are three of the handsome Carnegie library buildings which are being erected throughout the city. The three built by Mr. Dougherty are located at Fortieth and Walnut Streets, at Wissahickon, and at Holmesburg. These structures are regarded as models of their kind, and have done much toward adding to the beauty of their respective sections. Most of the work of the Jewish Hospital, an institution whose appearance is so attractive as to almost serve as a temptation for a passer-by to become ill, was done by Mr. Dougherty. St. Vincent's Home and Roman Catholic Protectory, at Norristown, together with a number of fine buildings at the University of Pennsylvania, are among the monuments to this famous builder's work. Mr. Dougherty has had an experience of twenty-four years in business for himself, and his patrons have included many of the best-known citizens of the community. His offices are located at 1604-10 Sansom Street.

Wm. Steele & Sons Co.

Building Construction

1600 Arch Street

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Specialists in Reinforced Concrete and
Slow-Burning Construction

SPECIALIST

In the Arrangement and Construction of Factory Buildings

Neatness, Utility and Economy Assured

Fireproof, Slow-Burning or Reinforced Method of Construction
adopted as the requirements of each case demand

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McCORMICK & CO.

General Contractors

4 South Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA

Telephone Connection

Cunningham Paving and Construction Co.

General Contractors

1345 ARCH STREET

Philadelphia

Bolger & Cummins

Bolger & Cummins, contractors, with offices in the Chelton Trust Building, Germantown, while a young firm, having been organized June 1, 1907, have already achieved a sterling reputation, owing to the high character of the work, public and private, which they have done during the past year.

The firm is well equipped in both its executive and mechanical ends. The senior member, John F. Bolger, was for twenty years connected with the textile machinery trade, covering the United States and Canada, and occasionally contributing to the trade journals pithy articles covering his line. He is well and favorably known to the manufacturers in every section of the country as a man of keen business acumen and executive ability.

The junior member, John V. Cummins, was for years connected with one of the leading firms of contractors of this city, and his position enabled him to acquaint himself with every detail of the business, and there is nothing in the mechanical end or the estimating line that he cannot handle with perfect familiarity.

The firm's line of work covers the building of main and branch sewers, macadam roads of first-class character, for public or private use, and grading and paving of all kinds.

They are already known for their prompt and business-like methods, the natural result of a thorough business training of a practical and technical character. The firm has satisfactorily completed a number of contracts in Philadelphia and its suburbs and also in the adjoining counties, and has received commendation for the character of its work in sewer building and macadam roads.

Messrs. Bolger & Cummins have a new and first-class equipment for all work in their line, and can furnish estimates and start an operation in an incredibly short time. They push every job to a quick completion, and this promptness, although a little unusual, is one of the reasons for the popularity already attained.

Stephen J. E. Bolger, a son of the senior member, is connected with the business as manager in an active capacity.

John Goll & Co.

As successful builders John Goll & Co. have but few equals in this city, and their work will stand for years as true memorials to their genius and industry. John Goll, the founder of the firm, was one of the numerous natives of Germany who, having cast their lot with this country, have enriched their adopted land through their efforts. He was born in Wittenberg in 1828, and served his apprenticeship there. In his youth he traveled on the continent, and found employment as a skilled mason in many of the famous European capitals. In 1847, recognizing the advantageous field offered in America to skilled mechanics with ability, brains and energy, he sailed for New York. In 1888 he organized the firm of John Goll & Co., with his wide-awake and practically trained nephews, John A. Goll, William H. Goll and George Goll, as partners. After the death of the founder, the business was continued upon the same high standard by his surviving partners. George Goll and John A. Goll retired two years ago, and the business is being successfully conducted by W. H. Goll.

Among some of the splendid contracts for constructive work executed by the firm are: the Twenty-third Street arch for the Filbert Street extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the remodeling of the Broad Street station, the foundations and masonry for the Pennsylvania Railroad train shed, the Pennsylvania Railroad freight station at Seventeenth and Market Streets; the Merchants' Warehouse on Shackamaxon Street; the Frankford Junction station and tunnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad; Powelton Avenue passenger tunnel for the Pennsylvania Railroad; the passenger tunnel at the North Philadelphia station; the elevated freight line at Thirty-first and Market Streets; the tunnels at the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and numerous other works for the elevation of tracks and elimination of grades and also structures to facilitate the handling of freight.

The firm has its offices at 1539 Filbert Street.

BELL, SPRUCE, 4131 D
KEYSTONE, RACE, 1554

RESIDENCE
BELL, TIoga, 5833 A

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CONTRACTOR
AND BUILDER

1502 LAND TITLE BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA



M. & J. B. McHUGH

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713 and 714 Arcade Building

Fifteenth and Market Streets

PHILADELPHIA



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CEMENT AND ARTIFICIAL
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Cementing done in all colors to suit

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Furnished and Reset

OFFICE :

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Philadelphia

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(NOT BROKERS)



MOTTO:

Be a live dog—nobody kicks a dead one

REFERENCE:

Our knockers—The Anvil Chorus

McGAW & GRAY

General Contractors

EXCAVATION, GRADING, CONCRETE AND
MASONRY CONSTRUCTION



710-711 Pennsylvania Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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CONTRACTORS

AND BUILDERS

2666 RICHMOND STREET

PHILADELPHIA

BOTH PHONES

TELEPHONE

ROBERT PATTON

CONTRACTOR

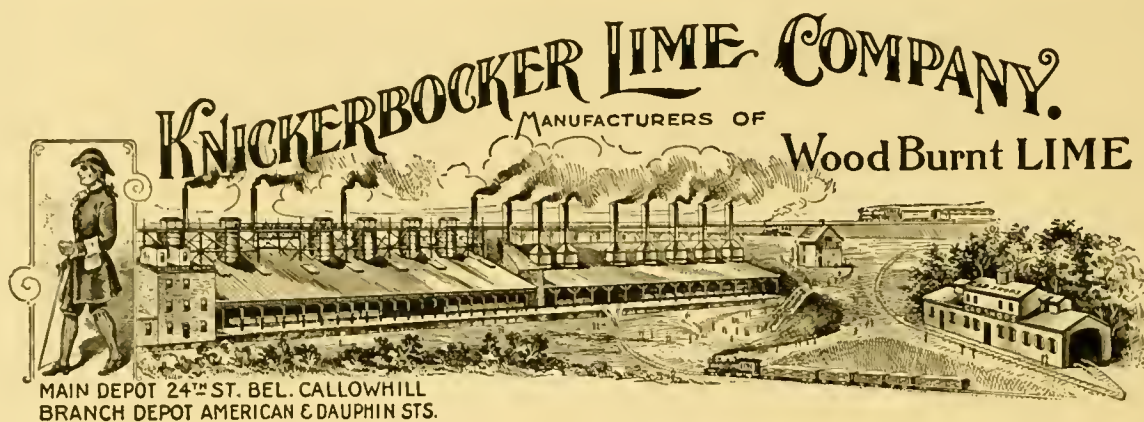
Masonry

Excavating

Dredging

Twenty-first and Filbert Streets

Philadelphia



Common lime has been for many centuries one of the most important of building materials, but up to a very recent date it has been produced in old-fashioned pot kilns of the type used by lime-burners since time immemorial. Within the past decade there has been a remarkable increase in the demand for the product, and particularly for lime of a light grade. The Knickerbocker Lime Company, known throughout the country for its progressiveness, has established a thoroughly modern plant at Mill Lane, Pa. This plant is equipped with the most improved kilns in America, and the plant is the largest of its kind in the country. William B. Irvine is the efficient president of the Company, which has its main depot on Twenty-fourth Street below Callowhill, and a branch station at American and Dauphin Streets.

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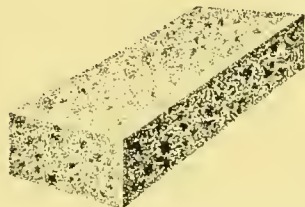
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30 PLANTS ANNUAL CAPACITY 600,000,000

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REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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H. C. Carroll and Sons

Brick Manufacturers

All Kinds of Building Bricks
Constantly on Hand
Capacity, **20,000,000**

Sixty-seventh Street and Gibson Avenue
Philadelphia

The McAvoy Vitrified Brick Co.

The McAvoy Vitrified Brick Company is known as one of the most substantial business concerns of Philadelphia. The company was organized twelve years ago, and has met with signal success in its career. Its great endeavor is the supply of shale paving bricks and blocks, and its products are recognized by engineers and municipal authorities throughout the country as the best material of the kind on the market. The members of the firm have made a careful study of the quality of the product, and only first-class goods in every respect are permitted to leave their establishment. So high ranks the reputation of the firm for its integrity, and so much is the product of the plant in demand, that the entire output for a year in advance is already sold. The plant of



THOMAS B. McAVOY

the company is operated under the personal direction of Thomas B. McAvoy, whose knowledge of the brick industry, in all of its details, is unsurpassed. Mr. McAvoy has devoted sixty active years to the manufacturing of bricks in this city and its vicinity. The plant of the company is located at Perkiomen Junction, on the main division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and is one of the best equipped of the kind in the United States. The annual capacity is 15,000,000. The main offices of the company are located in the German-American Building, at 1345 Arch street. The officers of the company include: Thomas B. McAvoy, President and Treasurer; John D. Stinger, Vice-President; and John C. McAvoy, Secretary and General Manager. Directors: R. Y. Filbert, Kennedy Crossan, R. D. Thompson, George F. Murray, Thomas F. Cunningham, and T. B. McAvoy, Jr.

ARMSTRONG AND LATTA CO.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

LAND TITLE BUILDING

PHILADELPHIA

THOS. L. LATTA
President

B. F. ROBERTS
Sec'y & Treas.

Armstrong and Latta Company, Engineers and Contractors, have designed and constructed thirty of the large Piers on the Delaware River front, a large amount of work in Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, and work for the U. S. Government; also many large buildings in and around Philadelphia, and are at present engaged in building three sections of the Philadelphia & Reading Elevated Railroad.

FIELD, BARKER & UNDERWOOD

Incorporated

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

718 Arcade Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

We design, superintend and construct

Water Works

Water Power Developments

Water Purification Plants

Sewerage Systems

Sewage Disposal Plants

Street Improvements

Foundations

Bridges

Richard C. Remmey Son's Co.



RICHARD C. REMMEY

He was born in Philadelphia in 1835, and received his education in the Public Schools. At an early age he became connected with his father in the manufacture of chemical and salt glazed stoneware. In 1859 he assumed full control of the business, which was the oldest and leading establishment of its kind in America. It was founded by his greatgrandfather in New York, in 1684, and removed to Philadelphia in 1810. The works have been in constant operation for 224 years, and through four generations of the same family, manufacturing all kinds of special chemical wares, from one to six hundred gallon capacity, together with chemical brick, and chemical rings for packing Glover Towers for manufacturing chemists, fertilizers, and others.

As well as our works at Cumberland and Commerce streets, we also have a large plant in Bridesburg, Phila., facing on the Delaware river, for the manufacture of fire brick, tiles and chemical bricks. The most skilled workmen are employed in our line of business, and we are capable of filling all orders, large or small, we may be favored with, having facilities for shipment by rail or water to any part of the world.

Mr. Richard C. Remmey, having deceased on September 13, 1904, the business of Richard C. Remmey & Sons was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania on the 17th day of February, 1905, in the name of Richard C. Remmey Son's Co., the business being under the management of Robert H. Remmey, President and Manager; J. B. Remmey, Secretary and Treasurer; and Henry H. Remmey, Superintendent; who have made very extensive improvements in this line of manufacture, and under whose management the business has greatly increased.

Telephones

Frank H. Schilling

Rough, Cut and Polished Granite

Indiana Limestone

Sole Agent

CONCORD WHITE GRANITE

John Swenson Quarries

412 Perry Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

Charles Warner Company

Manufacturers and
Distributors

Cement, Lime, Sand, Plaster,
Stone, Brick, Pipe, Coal

Warner's Philadelphia and Wilmington Freight Line

MAIN OFFICES
WILMINGTON, DEL.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Land Title Building

NEW YORK
No. 1 Madison Ave.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE BRICK WORKS

23d AND VINE STREETS

PHILADELPHIA

THIS concern was established in 1856 by John Newkumet and has been in successful operation ever since, manufacturing strictly high grade fire clay products, in all its branches, for Cupola linings, boiler settings, Gas House Retorts and settings, Bake Oven tile, etc., of which they carry in stock a full line and make special shapes to order. Having their own clay mines in the famous Perth Amboy district and controlling the entire output, assuring them of a No. 1 uniform quality of the finest clays, they are in a position to quote the lowest prices on their products, which are of the highest grade, having been awarded the Gold Medals, Centennial 1876—Jamestown 1907.

STEPHEN CAZZULO

Sculptor

Mantel and Altar Builder

PLASTER OF PARIS AND

CEMENT DECORATION

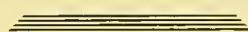
MODELING A SPECIALTY

2215 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia



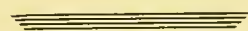
Stone and Wood Carving

John Maxwell's Sons



Granite and

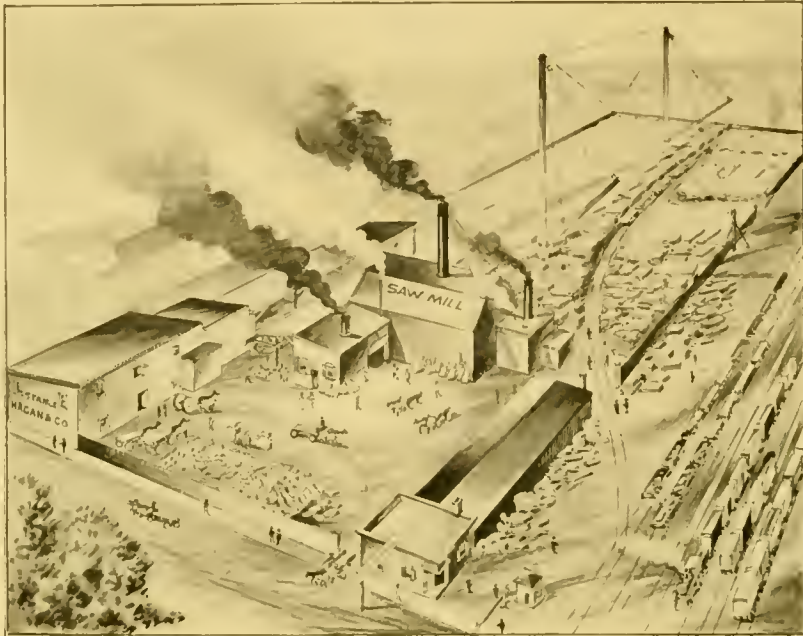
Blue Stone



30th Below Spruce Street

Philadelphia

Established 1854



JOHN HAGAN

Cut Stone Contractor

SAWED AND CUT STONE
for Building and Monumental Work

**POLISHED WORK
A SPECIALTY**

Main Office and Yard
American, Cambria and Philip Streets

BOTH PHONES

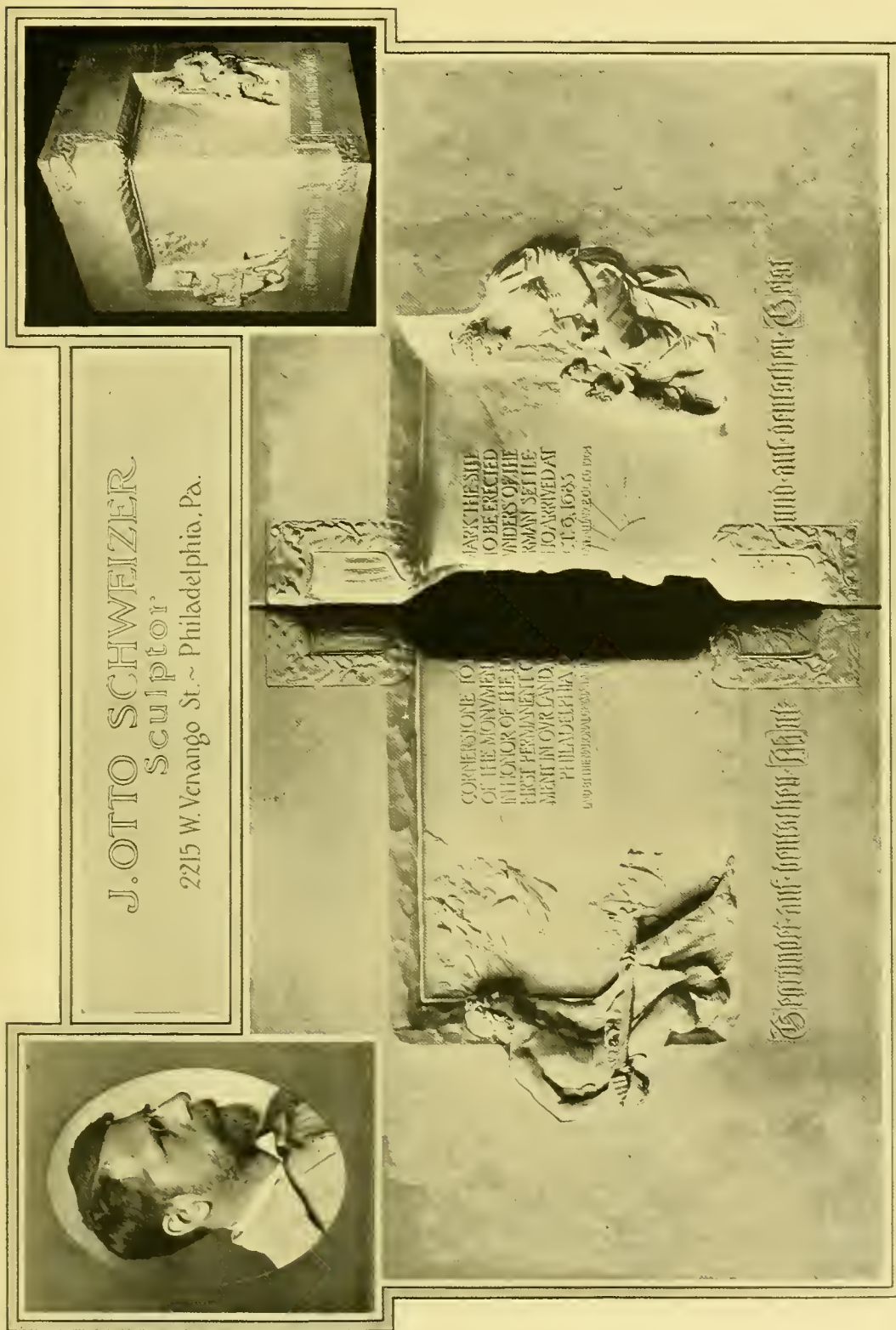
REFERENCES

Church Holy Spirit, Atlantic City
N. E. Manual Training School, Philadelphia
DuPont Building, Wilmington, Del.
Police Court Building, Washington, D. C.
Union Trust Building, Harrisburg, Pa.

Branch Yard and Wharf

Delaware River and Comly Street

Quarry, Stonington, Maine



J. OTTO SCHWEIZER

Sculptor

2215 W. Venango St. ~ Philadelphia, Pa.

J. OTTO SCHWEIZER, born in Switzerland, studied in Dresden under Prof. Dr. J. Schilling, the creator of the National Monument at the Niedervald. Assisted him in several of his great monuments, then he went to Florence, Italy, where he occupied studios for many years. Numerous works in Marble and Bronze are scattered in Germany, Switzerland, Italy and America. In recent exhibitions he was represented by several bronzes of highest standard.

This shows sculpture and inscription in bronze to emphasize the "CORNERSTONE to mark the site of a monument to be erected in honor of the FOUNDERS of the first permanent German settlement in our land, who arrived at Philadelphia, October 6, 1683."

Celebration and unveiling of the Cornerstone, October 6, 1908, Vernon Park, Germantown, Pa.

THE PIONEER MARBLE WORKS

of West Philadelphia

Founded in 1848 by Aaron Wood

J. F. WOOD, Successor

GRANITE AND MARBLE

"Chapin" Monument at
Mechanics' Cemetery

Sixty years continuous service in the erection of Cemetery memorials for the people of Philadelphia and vicinity.

Almost every burial spot, city and country, within a radius of one hundred miles, contain many fine specimens of Granite and Marble designs executed by this workshop.

Twenty workmen employed. Special designs by Thos. H. Wood, artist-sculptor, whose recent creation in marble statuary, the "Bicycle Boy," at Fernwood, has become famous as a high-class cemetery memorial

Estimates furnished and personal attention given to all work.



Founder of the order of
O. U. A. M.
Designed and executed by
this firm in 1904

J. F. WOOD

Fernwood, Del. Co., Penna.

Both Telephones

Chas. H. Metzger MONUMENTAL Granite and Marble Works

Frankford Ave. bel. Bridge St.

Near Cedar Hill Cemetery

Frankford, Philadelphia

Residence, 1685 Dyre Street

I have one of the best and most modern equipped plants of machinery for Cutting, Carving, Lettering, Polishing, etc., enabling me to give strictly first-class work at most reasonable prices. Estimates cheerfully given.

Work executed in all parts of the country.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

PHILADELPHIA GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

M. HERB, Proprietor

Bel Phone

Specimen of
my Work

Erected in
Mt. Vernon
Cemetery

Designer and
Constructor of

Artistic Memorials

Cemetery Lots
Enclosed

Wyoming Avenue
and Second Street Pike

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Yards

Entrance of Northwood Cemetery



R. PATTERSON & COMPANY CUT STONE CONTRACTORS



FRANCES E. WILLARD PUBLIC SCHOOL, ORLEANS AND EMERALD STREETS

York Road above Butler Street, Philadelphia

All Kinds of
Building
and
Cemetery
Work

Pavements Laid and
Repaired at Short
Notice

Bell Phone, Tioga 41-12 D

Keystone Phone, Race 2092

Bell Phone, Locust 1782 D

JOHN A. DODDS



Office and Yard
206 to 210 S. 24th St.
Residence, 250 North 22d St.
Philadelphia

MONUMENTS

Headstones, Coping and Posts
Cut Stone Work in General
Lettering, Cleaning and
Re-setting

House Work and
Jobbing attended to

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS
FURNISHED

Turner-Forman Concrete Steel Co.

1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia



WAREHOUSE FOR THE WEIGHTMAN ESTATE
Twelfth Street and Washington Avenue, Philadelphia

Engineers
and
Contractors
in
Reinforced
Concrete
Construction

The illustrations show
two of the largest ware-
houses in Philadelphia.

The structural parts of
these buildings are of rein-
forced concrete construc-
tion, designed and erected
by us.



ACME TEA COMPANY WAREHOUSE
Fourth and Willow Streets, Philadelphia

When you build, use Reinforced Concrete
Write for pamphlet descriptive of the above buildings and others

**MICHIGAN
WHITE PINE**

R. W. WISTAR

F. S. UNDERHILL

T. N. NIXON

HEMLOCK

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & Co.
WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS
REAL ESTATE TRUST BUILDING
PHILADELPHIA

ALABAMA PINE

HARDWOODS

Market 938

East 232

James M. Irwin & Co.
LUMBER DEALERS

OFFICE AND YARD

967 to 973 Beach Street

974 to 980 North Delaware Ave.

PHILADELPHIA

NORTH CAROLINA

Sizes, Box Boards and Better Grades
Flooring, Fencing

WHITE PINE

Box Boards and Better Grades

ALSO

all thicknesses of Lumber for Manu-
facturing Boxes

EDWARD LAW

THOS. BURWELL

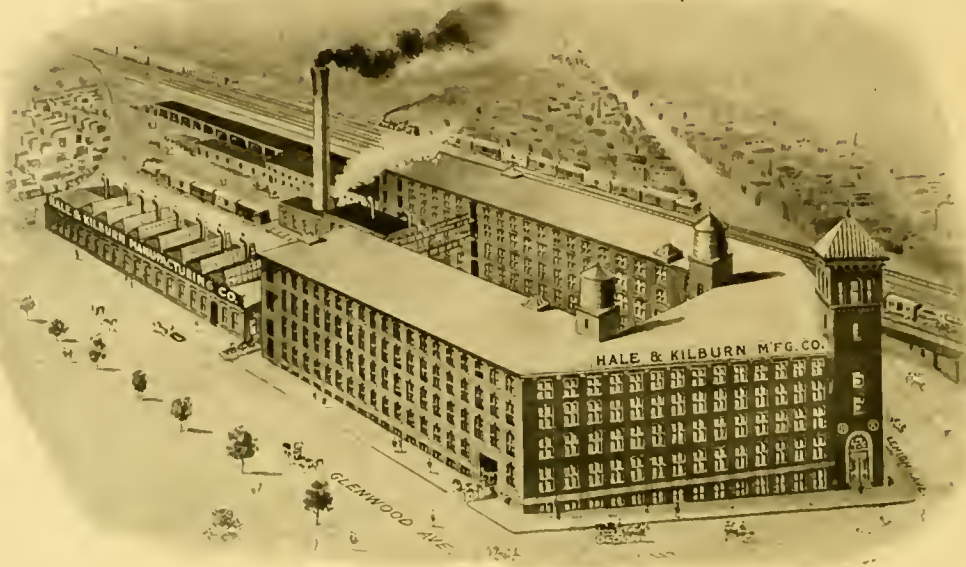


LAW & BURWELL
Philadelphia Granite Works
MONUMENTAL AND BUILDING WORK
Cut Stone Work of All Kinds

Both Phones

S. W. Cor. 24th and Locust Sts., **PHILADELPHIA**

The Hale & Kilburn Manufacturing Company



VISITORS entering the city from the direction of New York will hardly fail to notice among the large industrial establishments bordering the Pennsylvania Railroad near North Philadelphia Station the fine new plant of the Hale & Kilburn Mfg. Company, extending from **Lehigh Avenue to Glenwood Avenue, and from Eighteenth Street to Margie Street.**

This company ranks among the foremost manufacturers of the country in the design and construction of fine custom made furniture for private residences, banks, offices and public buildings, as well as every form of interior decoration.

The large display windows on one of the fronts facing the railroad give to the hundreds passing on the trains a fleeting glimpse of special articles of completed furniture ready to go into the homes of customers, representative of thousands of pieces turned out each year. Further samples in great profusion, yet of choice selection, may be seen at the large, well-stocked showrooms of the Company at 1315 Walnut Street. There, also, are located the Designing Rooms, where may be consulted an able corps of skilled designers—specialists in the production of beautiful effects in painting and decoration, wall paper and tapestry, woodwork and upholstery, all in correct harmony and after the best schools.

Many of the finest residences in Philadelphia and elsewhere bespeak the taste and skill of this firm.

While The Hale & Kilburn Mfg. Company is best known to Philadelphians through its manufacture of fine furniture, to those in distant parts of the country and to the traveling public generally, the name is familiarly associated with car seats, of which this company is the largest manufacturer in the world. Nearly every important improvement that has been made in railway car seating during the past twenty-five years, increasing the comfort of the traveling public, has originated with this company. Its product is to be found not only upon every important steam and electric line in the United States, but in nearly every foreign country as well.

The plant at which the manufacture of both furniture and car seats is carried on is erected on a site of three and a quarter acres. It has a frontage on the Pennsylvania tracks of 750 feet. It is a four-story and basement structure of brick, with blue stone trimmings. The width of the wings is 70 feet. The floor area is about 300,000 square feet. A one-story building on the Glenwood Avenue side is the machine shop, where the metal parts of iron and steel, required for both furniture and car seats, is constructed. The entire factory is of slow-burning, mill construction, erected in accordance with the approved plans of the New England Factory Mutuals.

Within a spacious court is a building 120 feet long and 22 feet wide, divided into three sections—boiler house, engine room and stable. In the boiler room is a battery of three boilers of 200 horse power each. In the engine room is a 350 horse power Corliss, and an auxiliary engine of 100 horse power to run the dynamos and pumps. A portion of the machinery is run by electricity, and arc and incandescent lights are seen in great numbers all over the plant. The chimney is a conspicuous object for a great distance, towering to a height of 125 feet. The company has provided an ample water supply for all purposes, including fire protection, by means of a plentiful artesian well. Two tanks on the roof hold 60,000 gallons of water, and a tank in the yard has a capacity of 100,000 gallons.

The foundation of good cabinet work is thoroughly dried lumber. The company has provided ample facilities in this respect in the way of a large series of kilns. It would be interesting to follow the lumber from the time it enters the cutting room until it is sent out as a finished product. It is a succession of progressive steps to the end. The factory has been thoroughly systematized, and economy in manufacture studied closely. No expense has been spared in providing the best facilities, which, added to a fine organization in every department, goes to explain why the name of Hale & Kilburn attached to any article is a guarantee of its superiority.

Pooley Furniture Company



IN its struggle for industrial supremacy this city has met and overcome gigantic obstacles, and has by sheer merit and courage taken the lead in all lines of manufacture.

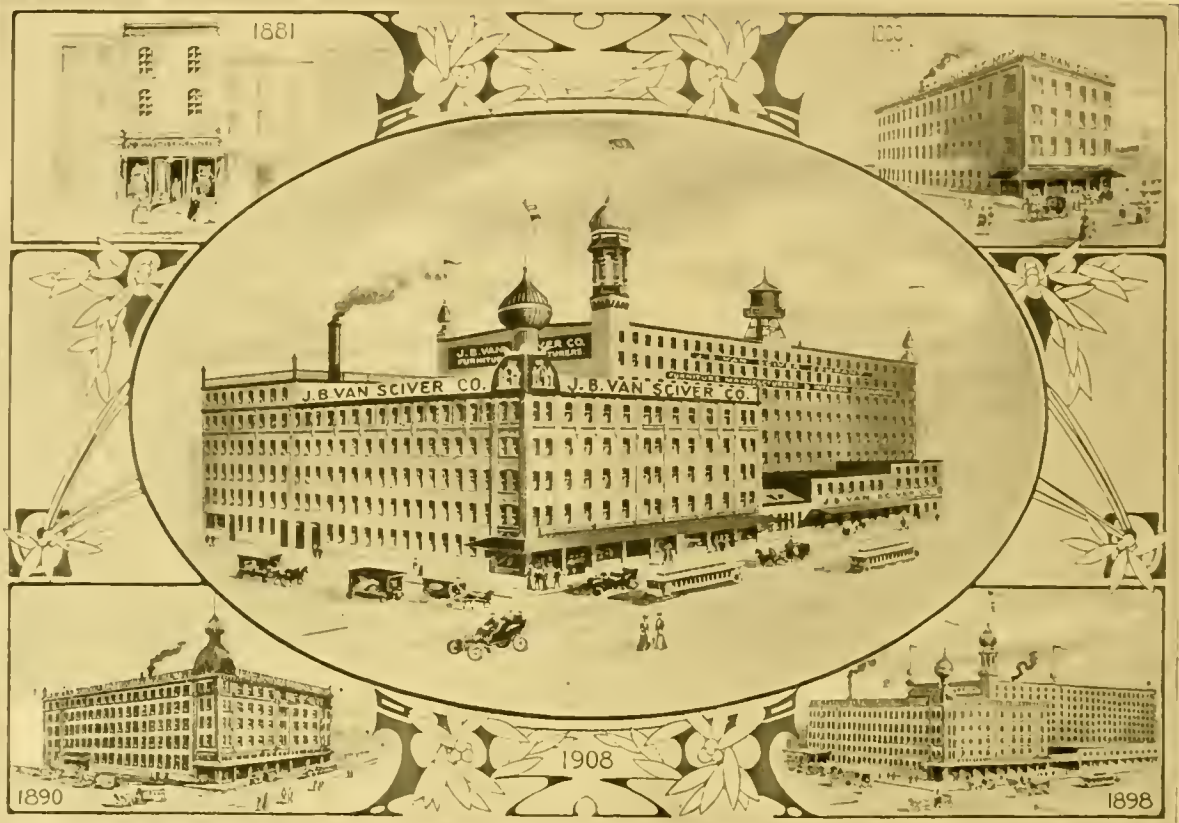
This is notably the case in high-grade furniture. For over a hundred years Philadelphia cabinet makers have been recognized as skilful and careful craftsmen, but until a quarter of a century ago this reputation was only local—their product not reaching beyond the trade purchasing area of the city and the territory immediately contiguous thereto.

These conditions were changed, however, when the Pooley Furniture Company entered the field some thirty years ago. Up to that time very little thought had been expended on period designs. Here was the opportunity that made the Pooley Furniture Company successful. Its aim was to produce a class of period furniture of merit equal in artistic design and treatment to that produced by the best artists in Europe. That they have been most successful and acquitted themselves with credit is evidenced by their receiving orders to furnish the leading palatial hotels of this country. Some of the best work done by the company was the furnishing of the St. Regis, the New Plaza, the Waldorf-Astoria, the Knickerbocker, the Manhattan, New York; the Bellevue-Stratford, this city, and the New Fairmount, San Francisco.

The working staff that has aided in bringing the Pooley Furniture Company to present success includes E. F. Pooley, President; W. F. Wagner, Secretary and Treasurer; Oscar E. Mertz, Assistant Treasurer, and W. H. Dewar, Manager.

The plant, which occupies almost an entire block at Seventeenth street and Indiana avenue, is one of the most complete in the country. It is located directly on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and that company's tracks running into the factory yards furnishes unexceptional facilities, both for the reception of raw material and the shipment of the finished product. Additional shipping facilities are furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company whose tracks are within a stone's throw of the plant.

During the thirty years of upbuilding a business of the magnitude of the Pooley Furniture Company a vast amount of valuable data has been accumulated, and it is the experience gained in this accumulation that has created for the company a place exclusively its own, for it is the only concern in the country which has the practical knowledge, experience and equipment to furnish a large hotel throughout.



J. B. VAN SCIVER CO.

Furniture Manufacturers, Importers, Interior Decorators



It is a principle, pretty generally accepted in the business world, that back of every notable commercial enterprise will be found a clean-cut, well-defined idea.

Nowhere has this principle had finer illustration than in the phenomenal growth of the great furniture house of J. B. Van Sciver Company. From the smallest of beginnings in 1881, a twenty-foot store on Federal Street, Camden, this business has developed by leaps and bounds until to-day it stands, undoubtedly, the largest exclusive retail furniture establishment in the country.

The basic idea lying behind this achievement, like all successful ideas, is extremely simple, viz.: that a store and factory inexpensively located at the Market Street Ferry, Camden, can manufacture and sell furniture of quality direct to the consumer at under market prices, and hence attract trade from the vast urban and suburban population of Philadelphia and adjacent territory.

The execution of this idea involved, of course, not only an inexpensive location, but also adequate manufacturing facilities, an immense output, and economical methods. With this in mind, in 1888, just twenty years ago, the founder and present head of the Company, Mr. J. B. Van Sciver, moved his store and factory into a new four-story building, erected for the purpose at the corner of Federal Street and Delaware Avenue, directly opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal and Ferry, and opened for business.

The response of the great furniture buying public to the stimulus of best quality furniture at lower prices than ever before known, was instantaneous; and what seemed at first an uncertain experiment soon proved to be an established success. In 1890 the plant was enlarged in area and a fifth story added. In 1898 the big seven-story factory adjoining the store was erected. To-day, at this Twentieth Anniversary at the Ferry, the plant, including store, warehouse, and factory, covers more than six acres of floor space, and the business extends its operations to every country on the globe, at an estimated annual saving to its customers of over \$100,000.00.

A recent feature of the business that has attracted much favorable comment is the Automobile Delivery Service, which delivers goods free and fits them up in the home.

Bodenstein & Kuemmerle

Incorporated

This well-known house has an annual output of 150,000 chairs and gives steady employment to 300 hands. It was founded in a modest way in 1872 by George Bodenstein, and the early years were a struggle during which several changes in the business and removal of the plant were found necessary. In 1881 Gustave A. Kuemmerle became a partner, and since that time the business has steadily grown. In 1886 the present factory at Lawrence Street and Girard Avenue was secured, but the business has so increased that several additions have been made until now it is one of the most complete plants of its character in the country.

The firm is well known throughout the United States as makers of high-grade and medium chairs, although the trade is principally South and East. The product is dining-room, bed-room and hall chairs in cane, leather, rush or wood seat, and the material used is oak, birch, maple, mahogany, black walnut and Circassian walnut. Large quantities in white enamel and imitation mahogany are also turned out.

SCHOOL FURNITURE

CHURCH FURNITURE
 OPERA CHAIRS
 PARK AND LAWN BENCHES
 R. R. STATION FURNITURE

AMERICAN SEATING CO.

1235 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Wm. H. McMahan

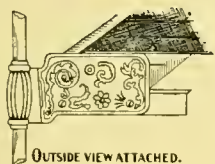
MANUFACTURER

WHOLESALE BEDDING SUPPLIES

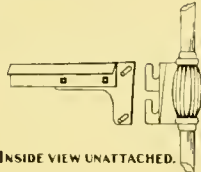
AND

The**"McMahan"****Double Steel Hook**

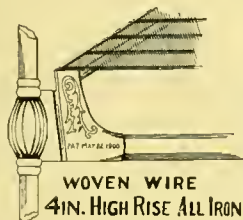
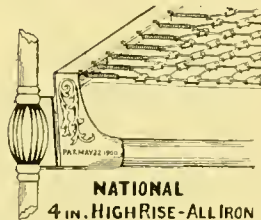
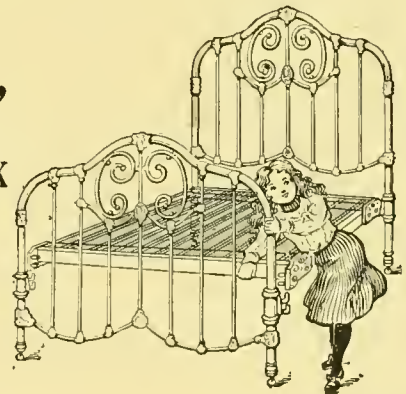
(Patented May 22d, 1900)

**Brass and
 Enameled
 Bedsteads**Absolutely Rigid
 Easily Adjusted

OUTSIDE VIEW ATTACHED.



INSIDE VIEW UNATTACHED.

WOVEN WIRE
 4 IN. HIGH RISE ALL IRON.NATIONAL
 4 IN. HIGH RISE-ALL IRON

**239, 244 and 246 SOUTH SECOND STREET
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

Boyertown Burial Casket Company

The start of the Boyertown Burial Casket Co., at Boyertown, Pa., in 1894, required but a few thousand square feet of floor space.

Our **Factory Plant** now, by reason of making **Quality** and **Workmanship** the first consideration in the manufacture of our line, has so developed our business that the factory equipment covers no less than **154,000 square feet**.

The line of **Wood-finished, Metallic and Cloth-covered Caskets, Wood and Metallic Outside Cases, Dry-goods and Hardware** enjoys a continually increasing demand, both from a large general trade, and a strong demand for goods in **Philadelphia**.

To handle and show the best and largest assortment of goods in funeral furnishings, and to more ably meet the requirements of the trade in general, in conjunction with our steady growth in **Philadelphia**, the

Company planned and executed the erection of a modern and well-equipped **Ten-story Solid Concrete Structure**, the largest and most complete **Funeral Supply Building** in the world, prominently located at 1211 to 1217 Arch Street, midway between the two large railroad terminals, and in touch of all public buildings.

We now have an **unsurpassed factory equipment** producing a line of goods known because of their **Quality** and **Workmanship**, with **new and well-adapted Business Quarters** and **Spacious Display Rooms**, especially attractive because of a complete and up-to-date line of goods always on hand.



Boyertown and Philadelphia

BOYERTOWN BURIAL CASKET CO.

BOYERTOWN AND PHILADELPHIA

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

Gas and electricity, each contributing heat, light and power to the world's equipment, have been most active agents in the development of this city. Early in the nineteenth century the use of gas as an illuminant met with strong opposition, but in a few years this fear had been overcome and its general adoption in houses and for street lighting followed.

It has been truthfully said that the scenes of crime are those of darkness. With the use of gas on the streets and in the alleys the haunts of the criminal became scarce in the city, and assaults by highwaymen and footpads largely decreased.

For this reason alone gas soon became popular, but when in later years it was made to serve other purposes, its value was instinctively conceded, man's ingenuity soon devised means by which gas could be used for heating and cooking in the home, and for running machinery at an enormous saving in fuel bills, without the accompanying bother and dirt of coal. There are a score of uses to which gas has been put, and its success in every line to which it has been adapted makes it rank as one of the greatest of modern discoveries.

In usefulness and adaptability to domestic and commercial purposes electricity is doing wonders these days. It was in 1731 that Franklin demonstrated that lightning and electricity were the same, and his experiments with the mysterious current turned attention to it. It was not until the Centennial Exhibition in 1876 that its use in lighting was first brought to public attention here. One of the marvels of that exhibition was the instantaneous lighting of thousands of gas jets by an electric spark. From that time electricity has made great strides, until now there are in this city over 200,000 miles of wire for electric purposes, nearly 90 per cent. of which is underground. The advent of electricity as an illuminant was of great importance to mercantile interests. It turned the down-town shopping section into avenues of dazzling brilliancy, converting them into promenades,

along which show windows, brilliantly lighted, displayed their goods to the nightly throngs.

In the lighting of this city generally 12,000 arc lamps are used. While the electric current contributes power in thousands of industrial establishments and in innumerable homes it is used for lighting, for culinary purposes, for ironing, and a score of other domestic purposes, and suffering humanity is made more comfortable in warm weather by the fans it operates.

The telephone, almost indispensable in the home, and of incalculable value to the merchant and manufacturer, and the telegraph lines which bring remote sections into almost instant communication, are among the useful purposes to which this mighty force has been put.

Another use to which electricity has been applied here, and one of vital interest, is that of the police and fire alarm system, under control of the city's Electrical Bureau. This department has supervision over all electric construction and lighting, and is the instant medium of fire alarms, police service and other urgent matters. Fire alarms are now very generally reported from the nearest telephone and instantly transmitted to the engine houses.

The underground railway system was only possible through the harnessing of electricity as a motive power, and the elevated railway is endurable because electricity has superseded steam, with its attendant noise and dirt.

The trolley lines for street use and the third rail system for interurban travel are additional evidences of electricity's value, while its use in surgery and for a thousand other purposes makes it indispensable.

All this development has been made within thirty-five years, yet scientists say that electricity is only in its infancy. It is certainly a sturdy youngster; when full grown its accomplishments will be marvelous.

THE STORY OF PHILADELPHIA GAS

In 1796, while Washington was still President, and Philadelphia was the capital of the United States, the first illuminating gas ever seen in America was exhibited by a fireworks manufacturer, who called it "inflammable air." Prior to that time our ancestors were dependent for light upon the candle or the old whale oil lamp—for petroleum was not discovered until more than fifty years later. In those days the city extended along the Delaware River from Vine to South Streets and covered less than a square mile—a mere village. Despite its size and the proverbial peace and quiet of its Quaker citizens, the streets, after dark, we are told, were infested with dangerous characters, who plied their nefarious trade in disdain of law and order, surrounded, as they were, by an impenetrable darkness. This state of affairs provoked some public-spirited citizens to agitate the question of gas lights for our main streets.

But violent opposition, based on ridiculous and ignorant misapprehensions, prevented the establishment of the Philadelphia gas works until 1836. When this was done only two stores were equipped for gas lighting, and the capacity of the works was but 75,000 cubic feet per day, and the price was \$3.50 per thousand.

That was but 72 years ago, and consider for a moment the wonderful growth of our city, and, coincident therewith, of the gas industry. To-day our city covers over 130 square miles, gives occupation and shelter to over 1,500,000 people, and the annual output of gas from our several works runs into the billions of cubic feet.

It is not alone in the vastness of our growth that the wonder is, but in the improvement in the quality of the gas and the many inventions now at our disposal by which gas can be so readily applied, not only to our domestic needs, but even to our great industries.

The incandescent burner has made gas the best and cheapest light for the home, the office, the factory and the store. Gas kitchen appliances have made life easier and brighter for those who must do our housework; the drudgery of the kitchen is a thing of the past. We should look to that in our "City of Homes" which adds to our domestic comfort, adds to the very joy of living.

Of all the stories of the achievements of modern science none is more wonderful, as applied to human comfort and happiness, than the story of gas in the City of Philadelphia.

THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Philadelphia is proud of its telephone system and service and has reason to be, as the Bell telephone system in Philadelphia is probably not surpassed in efficiency by that of any city in the world.

The telephone and the transportation systems have been the factors that have made the 130 square miles of Philadelphia a unit from business and social standpoints.

Alexander Graham Bell gave his first public demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. Since the telephone was first used commercially in this city in 1877, the service and equipment have continually advanced to meet the demands of the public. Skilled engineers are constantly studying and experimenting so that subscribers may enjoy the advantages of every progression in the telephone art.

At first the telephone growth was slow—the telephone was new and its utility had to be proved. Later, as the value of telephone service became more appreciated, the plant was extensively enlarged, and the number of telephones increased by leaps and bounds. In 1883 there were 2106 Bell telephones in Philadelphia.

in 1888—2,980	in 1903—44,950
1898—8,668	1905—75,687
1900—15,834	1908—102,193

a growth of which Philadelphia is particularly proud.

The development includes private branch exchange systems of from three or four to 2000 telephones in hotels, department stores and business houses; systems of four to ten telephones in residences and many public telephones conveniently located throughout the city.

Philadelphia is practically all Belltelephoned, and the Bell lines have become the beaten path for the most important financial matters, the millions of business transactions, the daily household purchases, and most of the duties which were formerly done by mail, telegraph and messenger.

Reasonable rates, broad business methods and good service have developed Philadelphia telephonically.

Each additional telephone installed adds to the value of the service to the subscribers. The service that has not only the greatest number of local stations, but has connections with subscribers in practically all the other cities and towns throughout the Eastern, Southern and Central States, is the one of the greatest value to the public.

Within the past ten years ninety-five per cent of the Bell Company's lines in Philadelphia have been placed underground at an enormous cost, thereby minimizing interruptions by storms, etc. The Telephone Company thus also contributed largely toward "The City Beautiful."

In Philadelphia there are now twenty-one buildings used for telephone purposes exclusively. The largest ones are classed with the city's handsomest buildings. They are of the latest fireproof type and contain the highest development of telephone equipment.

To provide the best standards of construction, maintenance and operating, schools are maintained through which employees must pass.

The necessity for courtesy and accuracy is strongly impressed upon the student. Of applicants for operators' positions, but one-fifth are finally accepted, showing the great care used in selecting these employees who are to come in closest touch with the public.

What the Bell Telephone Company has done for Philadelphia

1. Brought every city and town of importance within a thousand miles, in touch with Philadelphia at a moment's notice;
2. Increased the value of real estate in outlying sections;
3. Placed the city's manufacturers, merchants and consumers in immediate touch with one another;
4. Annihilated space and time, lengthened lives and minimized emergencies of every kind;
5. Aided in the capture of law-breakers and prevented or lessened the dangers of fire;
6. Assisted in the accomplishment of the otherwise impossible, countless times daily in the social and business worlds;
7. Adopted every appliance of proved value and every advanced method known in telephony in order that its patrons may enjoy the best possible telephone service. It has endeavored to give a business and residence service that is even more than might be reasonably demanded. It invites fair criticisms of the service and business methods at all times.

To reach anyone, anytime, anywhere

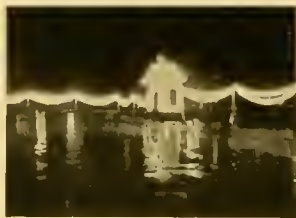
'USE THE BELL



Executive Offices

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
Seventeenth and Filbert Streets





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There is an EASY WAY to insure the receipt
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Ask for Catalogue on the line which interests you



Bell 'Phone
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Keystone 'Phone
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Keystone Coal and Coke Co.

The Keystone Coal and Coke Co. was incorporated March, 1902, and was the result of consolidation of eight companies in order that expense of operation could be minimized and better transportation facilities secured.

The companies merged were the Greensburg, the Carbon, the Salem and the Hempfield Coal Companies in the Greensburg basin, and the Claridge, the Arona, the Madison and the Sewickley Gas Coal Companies in the Irwin field. This was the largest combination of mining interests in Pennsylvania up to that time, representing 9000 acres of Pittsburgh vein of coal, and 3000 acres of undeveloped Freeport coal.

Since the merging of interests the Keystone Company has opened four new mines, the Keystone shaft, the Hunker mine and the Hempfield, Nos. 2 and 3 mines, making a total of twenty-five mines in steady operation with an annual output of from 6,500,000 to 7,000,000 tons of coal, and giving employment to 5000 men.

The most modern methods are used in the company's mines, mining machines having been installed at Keystone and Salem, and in several mines electric and compressed air motors are used for the transportation of coal underground. In others the rope haulage system is used, the mule having been entirely discarded except for short hauls to reach trunk lines of motor trains.

The company also uses all three methods for taking out coal—shaft, slope and drift. It also operates coke plants at Salem and Carbon. The Carbon product is used for domestic purposes and by small manufacturers, while that of Salem sells in the general market.

The Keystone Company has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, no strikes or labor troubles having interfered with its operation for many years. This is partially due to the policy of the company, which looks carefully after its employees. The houses are good and comfortable and kept in excellent condition, and many of the mining villages are models of neatness and thrift. In addition the company cares for injured employees and those who are unfortunate through sickness. The Keystone Company owns a large number of individual cars as well as much trackage throughout the region.

The Directors of the company are: Hon. George F. Huff, Robert K. Cassatt, Col. L. B. Huff, E. M. Gross, Richard Coulter, Alexander Coulter and Robert Pitcairn, Jr. Hon. George F. Huff is President; Richard Coulter, Jr., Secretary, and L. B. Huff, Treasurer and General Manager.

WALKER & KEPLER

531 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

The oldest established electrical house in the Quaker City.

Business was first started in 1883 with a storeroom on South Tenth Street above Market and office room in the old Ledger Building, Sixth and Chestnut Streets. From the Ledger Building the office was moved to the basement of 108 South Fourth Street, to which place the storeroom was also moved. Business increased very rapidly and necessitated a change to larger quarters, which resulted in the occupancy of the present four-story building opposite the State House on Chestnut Street.

Many of the foremost Philadelphians in business and private estates have been patrons of this old-established firm.

Complete electric lighting and power plants have been installed for the illumination and power of the largest office buildings and manufacturing industries of the City and surrounding country, numbering hundreds of installations, both private and municipal.

Walker & Kepler are able to satisfy any electrical want from the smallest to the greatest and can be relied upon for anything in this line of work.

R. C. STRANG

COMPLETE—

ELECTRIC

LIGHTING

PLANTS

ELECTRIC

WIRING

in all its branches

723 Walnut Street

Both Phones

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

**THE STANDARD
OF EXCELLENCE**



**A SYMBOL OF
QUALITY**

Our registered trade-mark covering THE CELEBRATED C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS COAL corresponds to the Sterling Stamp on Silver, as the United States Geological Survey has made it THE STANDARD FOR GRADING ALL STEAM FUEL.



POCAHONTAS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

C. C. B. POCAHONTAS SMOKELESS

Is The Only American Coal That Has Been Officially Indorsed By THE GOVERNMENTS Of Great Britain, Germany And Austria. And Is The Favorite Fuel With The United States Navy, Which Has Used It Almost Exclusively For Many Years

Unequaled for the Generation of Steam and Domestic Purposes

CASTNER, CURRAN & BULLITT

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FOR 51 YEARS

J. W. MATHERS & SONS

COAL, WOOD, COKE

S. W. COR. 10TH ST. & WASHINGTON AVE.

PHILADELPHIA

TEXTILES

Among the many branches of manufacture for which this city is celebrated, the textile industry undoubtedly shows the greatest relative progress.

The industry had its beginning with the early settlers in the colony, several of whom engaged in the manufacture of "homespun" cloth, the product of their looms, supplying their own needs and the surplus being sold. The first known manufacturer of woolen cloth on a commercial scale was Samuel Wetherill, who made various fabrics at the time of the Revolution and supplied clothing to the army. Several mills were established here early in the nineteenth century, the duty levied on foreign fabrics in 1807 greatly stimulating the production of textiles in the United States. The manufacture of woolens and worsteds is probably the most prominent among the textile manufacturing interests here, there being ninety-three mills with a yearly output valued at over \$12,000,000, and thirty-six establishments manufacturing worsteds, whose annual production amounts to \$27,000,000.

Cotton and silk mills are also well represented, there being one hundred and twenty-two factories turning out each year cotton fabrics valued at nearly \$16,000,000, while there are twenty-eight factories manufacturing each year silk valued at \$4,500,000.

In addition there are one hundred and fifty mills, equipped with the latest and most improved machinery, with an annual production of hosiery and knit goods valued at \$15,000,000. Some of the hosiery manufacturers have, at great expense, equipped their machines with electric motors, doing away with shafting and belting, eliminating a source of great danger, and improving the sanitary condition of their mills through the absence of dirt-producing pulleys and belting.

In the manufacture of carpets and rugs, in which Philadelphia leads the world, there are one hundred and fifty mills, employing 16,500 hands, and having a yearly output valued at \$25,000,000.

These diversified lines make necessary a score of others, among which are the dyeing and finishing works. There are over a hundred of these establishments, giving employment to many thousand workers.

The handling of raw materials is also a business of large volume, and in cotton there is an ex-

tensive trade supplying the demands of the spinners of cotton yarns here and throughout the State. Some of these firms have a large trade among the New England mills, and the large concerns have direct connections in Liverpool, and supply the English manufacturers with cotton shipped direct from the South.

This city also has a leading place in the wool market and has special prominence in the manufacture of worsted yarns which are used largely by the local mills in making cloth for men's wear, dress goods, and the finer grades of carpets. The spinning industry also includes the manufacture of all kinds of cotton and woolen yarns for cloth, hosiery and carpets.

The product of these worsted and woolen mills is converted into clothing in this city, and this industry alone includes three hundred and ninety-seven establishments, which each year have a combined output worth over \$20,000,000.

This enormous growth of the textile business has produced on the part of each manufacturer a desire to excel in his special line, with the result that there has been a steady improvement in the quality of the product. This is most noticeable in dress goods, the Philadelphia-made fabrics comparing favorably with the finer grades of imported goods.

One cannot conceive the magnitude of the textile industries even with the facts here given. It is difficult to convey an idea of the amount of invested capital, the combined output, or the number of employees, which easily runs into six figures. There are many auxiliary industries made necessary by the manufacture of textiles, and the jobbing trade of the city represents many additional millions of invested capital. The dry goods commission business is represented by over a hundred firms, while fully seventy-five concerns deal in silk, woolen and cotton yarns. Some of the largest and most successful importing and jobbing houses engaged in the dry goods and notions trade are located here.

Combined with the textile industries, with which they are directly allied, an aggregate is obtained that no other industry in this city of enormous production can reach, either in invested capital, annual output or number of employees.



The New Wanamaker Store in Philadelphia



The Strawbridge & Clothier Store

Market, Eighth and Filbert Streets

In 1862 Justus C. Strawbridge opened a store at the northwest corner of Market and Eighth Streets—the site whereon had been located the office of the Secretary of State when Thomas Jefferson held that important position in the nation's infancy.

Surely this old corner has long been dedicated to the principles of equal rights and fair dealing among men and nations.

In 1868 Isaac H. Clothier entered into partnership with Mr. Strawbridge, under the firm name of Strawbridge & Clothier. The summer of that year was an eventful period in the lives of the ambitious young merchants. Important extensions were immediately planned, and a new and larger building was erected.

The business is now owned solely and controlled exclusively by the sons of the founders; and it is the occupancy of that new store in the autumn of 1868 which is being commemorated during this month of October, 1908, by the Fortieth Anniversary Exposition, an event for which more extensive preparations have been made than upon any similar occasion.

Many and larger additions have been made to the Strawbridge & Clothier store since 1868, but the establishing of the *principles* was the important thing—upon a foundation broader and stronger than bricks and stone has been reared the great store of to-day.

From the beginning the one price principle has been maintained—not a new system then, however, though it is claimed to have been “originated” long since.

The customers of this store have also always been allowed the privilege of a fair exchange or return of goods that were not satisfactory.

It has been a *square deal* business from its inception, and has never had to adopt “new” principles of trade, though quick to establish new methods and improvements. Its motto has ever been to sell merchandise of trustworthy quality only, at prices as low as possible with good service; to require courtesy from every employee to every visitor; to lead in every movement toward better methods of serving the public.

The Strawbridge & Clothier store is the oldest of the large general stores in Philadelphia, and is doubtless among the half-dozen largest in America. In addition to the retail store, as shown in the picture, extending from Market to Filbert Streets, are the immense wholesale and garment manufacturing building, on the north side of Filbert Street, and the great warehouses on Race and Cherry Streets.

The stocks of merchandise exceed five millions of dollars, and the business of the firm in many of the most important lines is larger than that of any other store in Philadelphia.

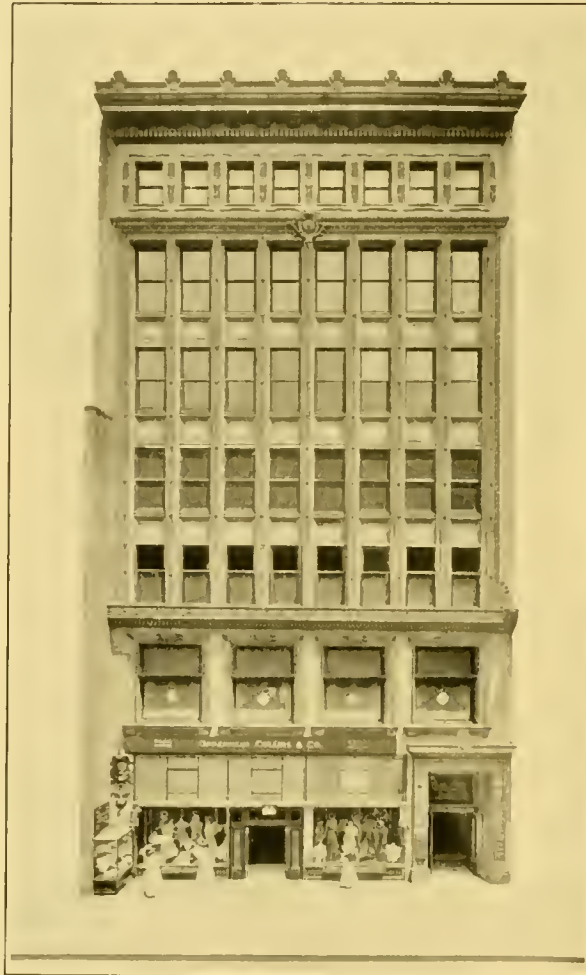
The number of employees is approximately five thousand, and this great organization is rated above the average in character, intelligence and efficiency. The members of the firm as well as the managerial staff maintain close relationship with the entire body of helpers, with an unusual regard for the welfare of all, giving substantial encouragement to every movement for bettering their condition.

The Strawbridge & Clothier Relief Association and the Strawbridge & Clothier Saving Fund are among the pioneer organizations of the kind in America. A Pension Fund for the benefit of employees growing old in the store's service has been established, and a large sum already accumulated. Another organization of which the firm is proud is the Strawbridge and Clothier Chorus, made up entirely of store employees, and regarded as among Philadelphia's notable musical organizations.

This is the only large store in Philadelphia that is not opened at night during the holiday shopping season, the firm looking beyond the extra dollars that would thus be gained, and believing that this policy serves the best interests of the public as well as of their employees.

The Strawbridge & Clothier store is among the famous institutions of which Philadelphia is justly proud.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO



About five years ago we opened our doors to the public in what was then the largest Specialty Cloak and Suit house in the city.

Our policy and principle since this time has been to make this store a helpful one to fashion's votaries, thereby winning the high regard as well as the patronage of the people of the community.

Keeping step with the times and well to the foreground in the progression of the Cloak and Suit industry—with four stores established in Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo and Brooklyn—has given us preëminence as providers of the latest and most exclusive creations in women's outergarments at reasonable prices.

Chestnut and 12th Sts.



STETSON HATS



JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 1108 CHESTNUT STREET

STETSON HATS

JOHN B. STETSON in 1865 began in Philadelphia the manufacture of fur felt hats of a quality and style never previously made. As a result of the merit of its product, the business, later incorporated as the John B. Stetson Company, has since that time steadily and rapidly grown until to-day it occupies the largest and most complete hat factory in the world, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of the finest fur felt hats. The plant, a view of which appears on the opposite page, has a floor space of twenty-two acres, and in it forty-nine hundred employees are constantly engaged.

This factory is one of the show places of industrial Philadelphia, not only because of its magnitude and the world-wide fame of Stetson hats, but because in no other single place in the world can be seen all the processes of hat manufacture, from the raw, fur-bearing skin to the finished hat.

Thousands of visitors to Philadelphia have made the tour of this great industrial establishment and have seen the development of a Stetson hat under conditions which have made this Company justly celebrated for the considerate and liberal treatment of its employees.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 1108 CHESTNUT STREET



Young, Smyth, Field Company

ESTABLISHED 1842

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

of everything that is best in Philadelphia quality. Direct importers
from all European markets :

Underwear

Hosiery

Gloves

White Goods

Small Wares

Furnishing Goods

Trimmings

Curtains

Sole Distributors of GUARANTEED **"Squaredeal"** Hosiery,
Smythfield Underwear, Le Triomphe and Fit Rite Gloves.

Young, Smyth, Field Company

1216-1218-1220 Arch Street

PHILADELPHIA

Established 1823 by the late John B. Ellison, Sr.

JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS

Wholesale Woolens

AMERICAN OFFICES



ELLISON BUILDING

22-24-26 S. 6TH ST.
13-15-17 DECATUR ST
PHILADELPHIA

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BALTIMORE . . .	51 and 52 Hanover Building
BOSTON	233 Tremont Building
BUFFALO	Morgan Building
CHICAGO	1007 and 1008 Hartford Building
ST. LOUIS	Victoria Trust Building
PITTSBURG . . .	McCance Block
CINCINNATI . . .	Neave Building
MINNEAPOLIS . .	705 Lumber Exchange Building
DETROIT	1032 Majestic Building
CLEVELAND . . .	631 Garfield Building
WASHINGTON . .	522 Bond Building
LOUISVILLE . .	Keller Building
NEWARK	830 Broad Street
MILWAUKEE . . .	Wells Building
NEW ORLEANS . .	508 L. & L. & G. Building

FOREIGN OFFICES

MONTREAL . . .	Coristine Building, 10 Victoria Square
HUDDERSFIELD .	11 Britannia Chambers
PARIS	{ 97 Rue Des Petits Champs 7 Cite Trevisé, 7
TORONTO	Carlan Building, 54 Bay
VIENNA	AUSTRIA
HAMBURG	GERMANY
SYDNEY	AUSTRALIA
BARCELONA . . .	SPAIN
CAPE TOWN . . .	SOUTH AFRICA



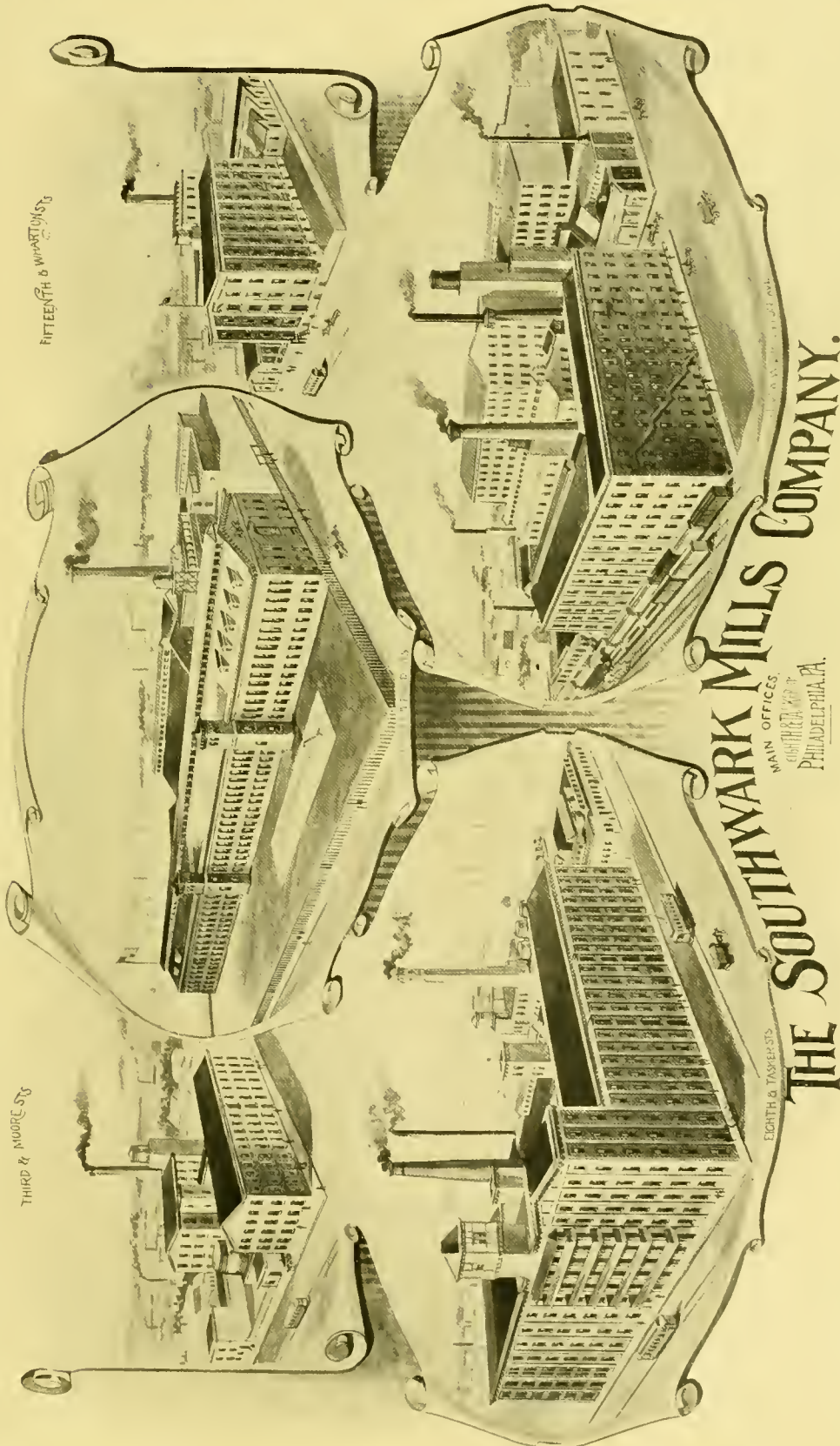
ELLISON BUILDING

5 & 6 GOLDEN SQUARE
25 & 26 BRIDLE LANE
LONDON W.

This firm was established in 1823, and is the largest and oldest woolen house in America. They have warehouses in London, Philadelphia and Montreal, and sales offices in all the principal cities in America and Europe, and distribute their goods to almost every part of the world. They carry a full line of goods suitable for Men's and Ladies' Tailoring Trade, Livery, Hunting and Riding Goods, Priestley's Cravenettes, etc.

JOHN BURT, President

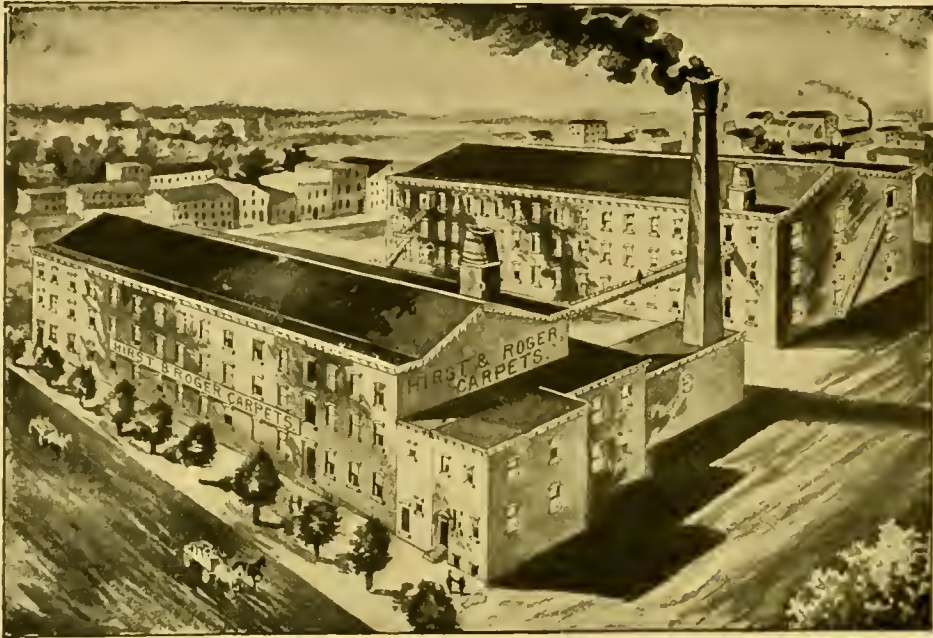
J. R. JAMES, Treasurer



The Manufacturers of High Grade Woolen and Worsted Goods for Men and Women
Capacity 20,000 Yards Per Day

MAIN OFFICE, EIGHTH AND TASKER STREETS

THE HIRST-ROGER COMPANY



For many years our city has enjoyed the distinction of being the most important centre for the manufacture of floor coverings in the United States. It is here that every grade is manufactured from the lowest-priced rag carpet to the most expensive royal Wilton rug.

In what is known as the Kensington District carpet mills are very numerous; so much so that the visitor to this section is surprised at their close proximity to each other. Prominent among these are the mills of The Hirst-Roger Company, situated on Allegheny Avenue near Kensington Avenue, and of easy access to all parts of the city because of the many car facilities. These mills manufacture Tapestry Brussels and Velvet carpets and rugs in a great variety of sizes and grades.

All the goods made by this Company are made by what is known as the drum-printing method—a process which requires both art and science to produce a well made and durable fabric.

The process is a very lengthy and intricate one, and is extremely interesting, as well as mystifying, to the novice who views it for the first time. In the manufacture of these goods the yarn passes through some twelve or fourteen different processes before it is converted into the finished carpet or rug.

The business of The Hirst-Roger Company was established in 1886 by Richard Hirst and Arthur G. Roger, who traded under the firm name of Hirst & Roger. Their first location was on North Ninth Street, above Columbia Avenue; and their plant consisted of one printing drum and two looms. In view of the fact, however, that both Messrs. Hirst and Roger were thoroughly practical men, having served their apprenticeship in some of the largest mills in England and this country, the business grew steadily until it has assumed its present proportions. Some five or six years ago when the demand for rugs became pronounced, the Hirst-Roger Company turned their attention in this direction, and equipped their plant with the best up-to-date rug machinery, so that to-day the mills have a very large output on this class of floor coverings. Their Utopia and Lenox grades of Tapestry rugs, as well as the Alhambra velvet, have become well known in every State in the country.

The same may be said of their Wissahickon and Spring Garden grades of carpets.

The mills traded under the firm name of Hirst & Roger until January 1, 1905, when they were incorporated under Pennsylvania State laws, under the title of The Hirst-Roger Company, with Richard Hirst, president; Arthur G. Roger, vice-president, and John T. Kommer, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Kommer has been associated with the mills, in various capacities, for a period extending over nineteen years. The death of Arthur G. Roger on March 16, 1907, made necessary a change in the officers of the Company. Mr. Richard Hirst retained the presidency; John T. Kommer became vice-president and treasurer, and Walter Cowdrick, who had been with the Company for ten years, was made secretary. This Company was one of the first to inaugurate the present system of making Tapestry Brussels rugs.

ISAAC SCHLICHTER, President

W. H. HEISLER, Treasurer

W. K. DWIER, Secretary



The Schlichter Jute Cordage Co.

Manufacturers of all kinds
JUTE CORDAGE

ESTABLISHED 1857

WORKS
Frankford Junction
Philadelphia



Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

OFFICE
20 North Front Street
Philadelphia

The John Mawson Hair Cloth Co.



The large plant of the John Mawson Hair Cloth Co., at Kensington Avenue and Venango Streets, fittingly illustrates what indomitable will and persistent pluck will accomplish. The business was started but ten years ago by Mr. Mawson, who at that time had one loom, and the mill consisted of a small room in what he terms a "shack." He was his own weaver, loom-fixer, business manager and salesman, but the prospects looked bright to him, and although everyone predicted dire failure, he plodded along much encouraged by orders, which the high quality of the goods he manufactured was bound to bring.

Mr. Mawson had but four hundred dollars when he started his mill and the increased business in the first year, although small, made it necessary for him to get increased capital. The business was therefore incorporated under its present firm name, but Mr. Mawson has long since bought every share of stock held by other persons, and is now the absolute and only owner of the business. All this has been accomplished in ten years in addition to building a mill at a cost of \$46,000; another one adjoining at a cost of \$17,000, and installing a perfect equipment which now consists of 220 looms and the accessory machinery.

The product of the Mawson establishment is hair cloth, serge linings and French flannels. Nearly everyone is familiar with the manner of making linings and flannels, but few know much about hair cloth and its manufacture. Special looms are required for the work; and the horse hair, taken only from the tail of the animal, and of various lengths comes to the mill in round bundles about two and a half inches in diameter. In weaving, a cotton warp is used and the hair, after being loosened, is placed near the loom, where a selector, with almost human precision, picks up a single hair from the bunch. This is quickly grasped by the nipper, which carries it across to the loom and quickly returns for each succeeding hair the selector takes up. Once at the loom the work of weaving is similar to that where cotton yarns are used.

The hair used comes from Siberia and Russia, and the price is governed by the production there. The peasants come into the villages twice a year, the occasion of their semi-annual fair, and bring the horse tails just as they are cut from the animal. These are bought by agents of the hair manufacturer, the prices being low or high, according to the plentifulness or scarcity of the tails. It is then washed, dressed and sorted into lengths, the long pieces being used for weaving and the shorter ones for brush makers and mattress manufacturers. The best hair comes from the wild horses in South America, but as they are now nearly extinct, production from that source is ended.

There are two ounces of weaving hair in each horse tail and seven pounds make eighty yards of cloth, so that it means the extinction of a horse and a half for each yard made. The price of the hair is now about \$1.10 per pound, and ranges from a lower figure to \$1.75, which is the highest reached. What will be done when the supply is exhausted is hard to surmise, as nothing has ever been found, or is likely to be, that will supplant horse hair in making linings, as the elasticity which makes a garment retain its perfect shape is lost in any other material.

Mr. Mawson ascribes his success to the fair manner in which he treats everyone and the high quality of the goods he makes. That they are popular and in demand is proven by the fact that in nine out of the ten years he has been in business, his mills have run twenty-four hours every day. He caters only to the best trade, to which he sells direct, having a resident agent in every large city.

CHAS. J. WEBB, President
C. EDWIN WEBB, Vice-President

JOHN S. WHILLDIN, Treasurer
WM. A. FASSNACHT, Secretary

CHAS. J. WEBB & CO., Inc.

Commission Merchants

Importers and Dealers

Cotton Yarns, Wool, Hair, Noils
Wastes

OFFICES 116 and 118 CHESTNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Cable Address—Webb Phila.

JOSHUA L. BAILY & CO.

Dry Goods Commission Merchants

PHILADELPHIA

30-36 So. 15th Street

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100 Md. Nat. Bk. Bldg.

ATLANTA

242 Equitable Bldg.

NEW YORK

39 and 41 Thomas St.—217 Church St.

CHICAGO

294 5th Avenue

CINCINNATI

900 Neave Bldg.

BOSTON

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448 Century Bldg.

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ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO.

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ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO.

COOLEEMEE, N. C.

ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO.

DUKE, N. C.

DURHAM COTTON MFG. CO.

PEARL COTTON MILLS

AURORA COTTON MILLS

EXPOSITION COTTON MILLS

TRION MFG. CO.

GLENN-LOWRY MFG. CO.

GREAT FALLS MFG. CO.

PARKMOUNT MILLS

CLIFTON MFG. CO.

LIONDALE MILLS

D. E. CONVERSE CO.

GLENDALDE MILLS

NATCHEZ COTTON MILLS

ARKWRIGHT MILLS

INMAN MILLS

ARCADIA MILLS

TOCCOA COTTON MILLS

COWPENS MFG. CO.

NEUSE RIVER MILLS

GEORGE BROWN'S SONS

BYRAM MFG. CO.

JAMES L. WILSON & CO.

Dry Goods Commission Merchants

239 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

48 Leonard Street

New York

H. & W. H. LEWIS

238 Chestnut Street

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

WORSTEDS AND WOOLENS

MEN'S WEAR

WOMEN'S WEAR

UNIFORM CLOTHS

NEW YORK

BALTIMORE

BOSTON

CHICAGO

Established 1851

HENSEL COLLADAY COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

Braids, Ladies' Dress, Cloak

and Millinery Trimmings

Franklin and Vine Streets, Philadelphia

Branch Offices:

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NEW YORK 621 Broadway

CHICAGO 200 Monroe Street

BOSTON 564 Washington Street

MONTREAL 43 St. Sacrament Street

ESTABLISHED 1846

KOHN, ADLER & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers

RIBBONS, SILKS

AND

MILLINERY
GOODS

Wholesale Only

720 MARKET STREET

to

713-15-17-19 RANSTEAD STREET

Underwear

Hosiery

Sullivan and Company

Wholesalers and Importers

817-819 Arch Street

Philadelphia

Notions

White Goods

GEO. C. HETZEL CO.

CHESTER

PENNA.

H. H. Ragg & Co.

The wool trade is one of the most important of the many mercantile branches which have added to this city's great prosperity, because of the number of factories located here for the weaving of carpets and all kinds of woolens and textiles. It is a well-known fact that the Quaker City is the centre of the carpet trade of the country and manufactures nearly 80 per cent. of such goods.

Among the firms identified with the wool business is that of H. H. Ragg & Co., who have offices and storerooms at 18 Letitia Street. Mr. Harold H. Ragg is an Englishman by birth, and came to this country in 1891; started business in the same year, and in 1895 organized the firm of H. H. Ragg & Co. He has built up a very important trade with local mills, and by acceptable business methods has done much in upholding the high mercantile standards of wool dealers in the business community.

Harrison B. Schell

Henry W. Taylor

Wm. M. Longstreth

Schell, Taylor & Longstreth

YARNS

230 and 232 Chestnut Street

PHILADELPHIA

BOTH PHONES

Founded 1843

W. P. West & Son

11 BANK STREET

PHILADELPHIA

Pocketings, Wigans, etc.

Canvas Paddings

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

BALTIMORE

DUNDEE

GEORGE W. CHAPIN

229-231 CHURCH STREET

COTTON YARNS

Crochet Lace Edgings

TORCHON LACES

Braids Threads Tapes

For Manufacturers

GEORGE W. CHAPIN

229-231 Church St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

H. A. Romberger

H. A. Romberger, one of the most progressive manufacturers of high-grade hosiery, has in thirteen years built up a very large business by goods of quality which he obtains by the use of the best materials and the employment of skilled workers.

Mr. Romberger has three mills in this State, located at Middletown, Newport and Wiconisco, maintains offices in Rooms 336 and 338 The Bourse, and has selling offices in New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Chicago.

The product of the mills are men's, women's and infants' hosiery in all the popular lines.

Mr. Romberger ascribes his success to methods a little different from those generally used, which consist of a perfect system of organization, not only in the conduct of his mills, but in the executive end of his business, where oftentimes shrewdness and skill are factors to be reckoned with.

Then in the production of his goods he uses the best stock and obtains the best possible workmanship because he never shuts down the mills and never runs on short time.

This forethought for the welfare of the operators has a tendency to secure better effort on their part, and the production of a higher grade of goods, reducing the great expense of imperfect work to a minimum and insuring better service to the wearer of the product.

Mr. Romberger's goods are known wherever the best hosiery is sold, and his product is distributed all over the United States, with a fair share of export trade.

Alpha Knitting Mills

The Alpha Knitting Mills, occupying the large building at Nos. 310-312 and 314 North Orianna Street, were started in 1884 by M. A. Metz.

The business at this time was confined to the manufacture of crochet goods and the product was of the best quality, bringing a steadily increasing trade.

In 1896 the firm name was changed to M. A. Metz & Bro., H. W. Metz, a brother, being admitted to partnership.

The firm had been so successful in the manufacture and marketing of crochet goods that it decided to increase the field of operations, and in 1898 the manufacture of sweaters and other knit goods was commenced.

The same success that marked the founding of the original business followed the introduction of the added lines, until now the Alpha Mills are among the largest in the country making this class of goods, with selling agencies in New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

The full line manufactured includes knit and crochet novelties, sweaters, sweater coats and many other articles made of woolen yarn or zephyr.

Established since 1885

Wm. B. Threapleton's Sons

MANUFACTURERS OF

Full Fashioned
and Seamless
HOSIERY

Howard and Huntingdon Streets
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE ARGO MILLS CO.

SPINNERS

HIGH GRADE COTTON YARNS

MILLS

Gloucester City, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE

Merchant and Mariner Building

Highland Worsted Mills

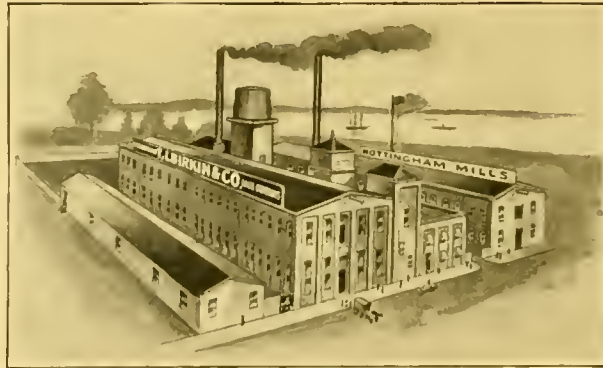
Ninth and State Streets
Camden, N. J.



Manufacturers of **Fine Worsted Yarns**

LOOM WOVEN
LACE CURTAINS
and
DRAPERY NETS

Original
Ideas



Complete
Assortment

T. I. BIRKIN & CO.

Executive Offices: CHESTER, PA.

J. W. SMITH, Gen'l Manager

New York Salesroom
Kensington Building
73 Fifth Ave., corner 15th St.

Chicago Salesroom
American Exp. Building
GEO. E. REHM, in charge

Bassett, McNab & Co.

1009 Filbert Street

Philadelphia

Importers and Jobbers of Upholstery

Goods of Every Description

This well known house is the direct successor of Brown, De Turck & Co., who commenced this business at 218 South Second Street in 1878, and after a long and very successful career were succeeded by De Turck, Bassett & Co., and in a short while moved to the above address, and were succeeded by Bassett, McNab & Co., February 15, 1902.

This shows a continuance of thirty years' business, and trade relations of the present firm extend to all parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. It is the fixed intention of this house to keep at all times in the fore, with every new design in silk, wool, linen and cotton fabrics of the very best manufacturers of Europe and America. In addition a line of cabinet hardware is always in stock.

The names of the gentlemen comprising the present firm are: Henry Bassett, Chas. M. Stout, Henry J. Fudge, James C. Chamberlain, all well-known citizens of Philadelphia.

Sharpless & Sharpless

Men's Fine
Furnishings

19 South Fifteenth Street

18 South Broad Street

100 Yards South of Broad Street Station

ESHLEMAN & CRAIG CO.

Custom Shirt Makers

✂ and Launderers ✂

Guarantee reasonable wear for Shirts
and Collars of their own make when
laundered only by them. ✂ ✂ ✂

1127 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Both Phones. Bell: 1543 A Keystone: Race 266

HULTON DYEING & FINISHING CO.

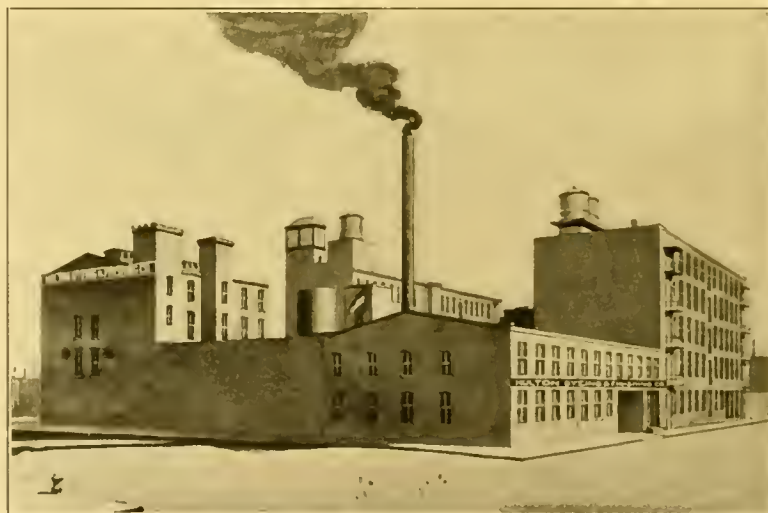
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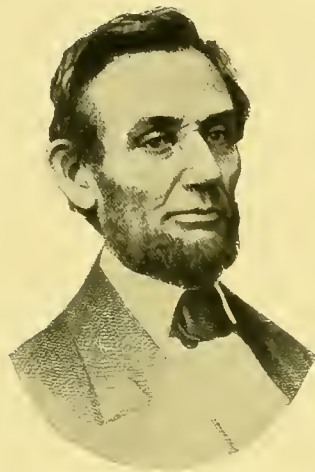
Dyers of Fast Colors

Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Yarns, Slubbing in the Ball

Finishers of Men's Wear Fabrics, Dress Goods, Etc., Woolen and
Worsted Piece Goods



2712 JASPER STREET, PHILADELPHIA



LINCOLN

Trade Mark Registered

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GARTERS

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The LOCKHART-MAC BEAN CO., Inc.

1217 Market Street, Philadelphia

Established January 1, 1843

Thomas Kent Manufacturing Co.

Manufacturers of

Woolen Goods

Blankets

Flannels

Fine French Worsted Yarns

U. S. Standard Olive Drab Covert Cloths, Flannels and Serges a Specialty

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Miner and Shipper of

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BECCARIA FURNACE AND
FOUNDRY COKE

GENERAL OFFICES:

1110-1115 Penn Square Building
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Incorporated 1903

H. A. Metz & Co.

104 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

Aniline and Alizarine
Colors
Dyestuffs and
Chemicals

BENCH AND BAR

For over two hundred years Philadelphia's Bench and Bar have been adorned by some of the greatest minds known to the legal world—men of argumentative skill, brilliant oratory and keen power of analysis, and as a natural sequence it was here that the first law school in America was established.

A half century before the Declaration of Independence was signed the province began to be noticed for the learning and attainments of its judges and lawyers, and during the ensuing hundred years this fame was greatly added to by the skill and probity with which the English common law was interpreted for the early colonists, and with equal intelligence modified to suit the changed conditions following the Revolution of 1776.

At that period new questions were constantly arising, and the early legislation of the province attests the progressive spirit of the lawyers, as many of them were members of the legislative body.

The history of Revolutionary times shows that the judges of the courts at that period were men famous for their learning and painstaking care, and that the members of the Bar enjoyed a like reputation, being profound in their knowledge of the law and skilful in the presentation of their cases.

It may with justice be noted that the probity of the Bar has been jealously maintained to the present day, and that the reputation of its members for learning suffers nothing in comparison with that of the legal giants of the past two centuries.

In a retrospect as brief as this it is impossible to give the long list of illustrious names that have figured in the legal history of the city since the provincial period—names that have spurred on many a struggling student and been the incentive to effort that has added other honored names to the roll.

The customs and traditions of the early Bar are remembered with reverence by the lawyers of the present day, and the system of courts, noted for simplicity, still prevails and bears daily testimony to the strong legal knowledge of the pioneers of the profession.

But the Bar as now constituted does not depend upon history and tradition for its eminence. It is not on account of the great men who have made it famous and respected in the past that it enjoys the confidence of the entire country, but rather on account of the zeal, earnestness and allegiance of its present members, who are as learned and devoted as any of their predecessors.

There are, of course, in a body of men numerically as large as the present-day Bar those who are weaklings and some who are unscrupulous; but taken *ensemble* the quality has never deteriorated, and the gentleness, dignity and learning that characterized the jurist of the old days still survive.

It is because of changed conditions that we occasionally refer to the "old school" and sigh for the "old-fashioned lawyer," forgetting that in the hurry and bustle of modern life the lawyer of a half century ago would be at an immeasurable disadvantage.

These conditions have not changed the quality of the Bar, but have merely brought into being a practitioner and counselor who, while possessing the qualities of strict integrity, deep learning, and brilliant oratory, has in addition the powers of quick analysis and instant decision—necessary requirements in the new environment.

The powdered wig, the "claw-hammer" coat with brass buttons and the laced sleeves and knee-breeches, associated in our minds with courtliness and dignity, have vanished, but the man of the hour remains. He is not picturesque—he may not be even graceful—but he is learned, able and gentle, quick to act with fidelity to court and client, resourceful of brain, and giving the same honesty of purpose to his profession as did the man of yore.

The spirit of modern times has revolutionized every trade and profession, but the Bar of Philadelphia has changed but little. It has advanced in methods, but not to the detriment of dignity, and has jealously guarded the three attributes that made it famous: honesty—gentleness—learning.

DIMNER BEEBER



Dimner Beeber, jurist, lawyer and financier, was born in Muncy, Pa., March 8, 1854, of German ancestry. His greatgrandfather, having settled in Berks County in 1768, took part in the Revolutionary War, and was awarded a tract of land in the valley of the west branch of the Susquehanna River for services rendered. It was upon this tract, now a part of Lycoming County, that the soldier settled after the war, and it was there that his descendants lived for three generations.

As a boy Mr. Beeber evinced a strong desire for books and study, and his parents, being in good circumstances, allowed him to follow his inclinations for a professional life.

He received his preparatory training at the Selins Grove Academy, afterwards entering Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated as a bachelor of arts at the age of twenty years.

During his school and college days he displayed an unusual fondness for the study of English classics, biographies and history, all of which inspired an ambition for a public career.

Upon graduation, in 1874, Mr. Beeber took up the study of law in the office of his brother, J. Artley Beeber, Williamsport, and two years later was admitted to practice. He removed to Philadelphia in 1876 and soon made a place among the leaders of the younger Bar.

In 1884 he became a partner in the firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber, the other members being J. Levering Jones and Hampton L. Carson, Attorney-General of the State under Governor Pennypacker. This firm enjoyed an extensive practice and was engaged in some of the most important cases before the State and Federal Courts. It was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Carson, since which time Mr. Beeber practised alone, although still occupying the same suite of offices in the Land Title Building with Mr. Jones.

Recognizing Mr. Beeber's fitness for public position, seven hundred prominent members of the Bar signed a testimonial in 1898, recommending his nomination as Dis-

trict Attorney. A vacancy occurring in the Superior Court in January, 1899, Governor Hastings appointed him to fill the vacant place. He served with distinction for one year, but, not being a self-seeking politician, he made no effort to secure a nomination and election for the full ten-year term, and retired to his private practice upon the installation of his successor in January, 1900. Judge Beeber has achieved distinction in financial and business circles, as well as in the ranks of the legal profession. He has been for years a member of the Union League, serving for one term as Vice-President of that body, and was elected its President in December, 1906, to succeed the present Governor, Edwin S. Stuart. He is also President of The Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, located at Twelfth and Chestnut Streets, to the affairs of which he devotes himself during the banking hours of each day. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Club and of the American and State Bar Associations. During his college career he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Society, and has since been an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He has been awarded the honorary degree of A.M. by Princeton University.

In politics Judge Beeber is a Republican of a pronounced independent type. He holds the duties of citizenship to be paramount to those of a partisan, and has not hesitated to act independently in local and municipal politics, when, in his judgment, independence would best promote the public interest. He has taken a prominent part in presidential campaigns, beginning with the Garfield campaign in 1880. He remains loyal to the faith of his German ancestry in religious matters, and is prominently identified with the Lutheran denomination.

Judge Beeber attributes his first strong impulse towards a career at the Bar to reading in his boyhood days the biographies of statesmen and lawyers. He counts among the influences of his life's success home, school and early companionship in the order named, supplemented by private study and extensive contact with men in active life in his later career.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

Joseph M. Gazzam, the well-known lawyer, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., December 2, 1842. His father, Dr. Edward Despard Gazzam was prominent as a physician, lawyer and statesman, and was one of the organizers of the Free Soil Party and its first candidate for Governor. His mother was Elizabeth Antoinette de Beelen de Bertholff and was a granddaughter of Baron Frederick Eugene de Beelen de Bertholff, who was Austrian Minister to the United States from 1783 to 1787. Mr. Gazzam was educated at the University of Western Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar, January 6, 1864. His admission to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania occurred November,



1867; to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in May, 1869, and to the Supreme Court of the United States, March 19, 1870. He practiced law in Pittsburgh until 1879, his partner being ex-Congressman Cochran, who is vice-president of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. In 1879 Mr. Gazzam removed to Philadelphia where he has since practiced, and is now the senior member of the firm of Gazzam, Wallace and Lukens, with offices in the Bailey Building, No. 1218 Chestnut Street.

Mr. Gazzam is a Republican in politics. He was a member of the City Council of Pittsburgh in 1869-73 and elected State Senator in 1876, from the Forty-third Senatorial District of Pennsylvania. While so serving he introduced a marriage license bill, which was almost

identical with the law now in force, but which was defeated in the lower house. He was author of the law which did away with the calls for special elections for State officers, and thus affected a great saving to the State, and many other important acts. He was appointed by Governor William A. Stone, Commissioner from Pennsylvania to represent the State at the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition of 1902, and also a member of the Pennsylvania Commission, by Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis.

Mr. Gazzam is president of the Rees Welsh Digest and Law Publishing Company, was one of the organizers of Quaker City National Bank, and fourteen years its vice-president. He is vice-president of the Ames-Bonner Company, of Toledo, Ohio; vice-president of the Dent's Run Coal Company, Pennsylvania; chairman of the Board of Directors of Peale, Peacock & Kerr, Incorporated; director in the Delaware Company, and others. He was one of the projectors of the Beech Creek Railroad and the town of Gazzam was named for him.

Mr. Gazzam is a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Fairmount Park Association, the Franklin Institute, Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Zoological Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Archaeological and Paleontological Society of the University. He is an ex-president of the Pennsylvania Club, a life member of the Union League and Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, a member of the Young Republicans of Philadelphia, the National Arts Club and the City Club, of New York City, and the Toledo Club of Toledo, Ohio.

Mr. Gazzam was married in 1893 to Nellie M. Andrews, of New Orleans, and they have two children, Joseph M. Gazzam, Jr., and Olivia M. deB. Gazzam. His city residence is No. 265 South Nineteenth Street and his summer home is the picturesque Kenilworth Inn, at Biltmore, N. C.

Russell Duane

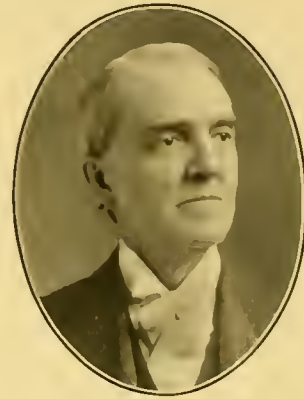
Russell Duane was born on June 15, 1866, being the son of Rev. Chas. W. Duane, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin; Richard Bache, former Postmaster-General; William J. Duane, former Secretary of the Treasury, and John Inskeep, former Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Duane received the degree of A.B. in 1888 from Harvard University and the degree of LL.B. in 1891 from the University of Pennsylvania. Since that time he has practised law continuously in the city of Philadelphia, having been since 1904 the senior member of the law firm of Duane, Morris, Heckscher & Roberts, having offices at 1617 to 1623 Land Title Building. He has devoted himself mainly to active practice in the courts, having appeared constantly in the local courts and from time to time in the Supreme Court of the United States, the United States Circuit Courts of Appeal for the Second and Third Circuits and the United States Circuit Courts for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Pennsylvania and the Southern District of New York and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Among the notable litigations with which he has been connected may be mentioned the French Spoliation cases at Washington and the Behring Sea Arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. He is also Lecturer on Court Procedure at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Duane is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Philadelphia Club, the University Club, the Penn Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the American Bar Association, the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, the Contemporary Club, the Young Republican Club, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Junior Legal Club.

Mr. Duane is married, has three children and resides at 2028 Delancey Place, Philadelphia.

George Valentine Massey



George V. Massey was born December 16, 1841, in West Whiteland Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He moved to Dover, Delaware, in 1855, and resided there continuously until July, 1895. He received an academic education at Freeland Seminary (now Ursinus College), in Montgomery County, and at a school at Delaware Water Gap.

Mr. Massey served with distinction in the Civil War as a first lieutenant, Delaware Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., and on the General Staff of the Army as Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Inspector-General, with the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, respectively. Mr. Massey was admitted to the Delaware Bar in October, 1865, and for thirty years engaged in active general practice of his profession in that State, becoming a solicitor for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company in 1876. Mr. Massey was a member of the World's Columbian Commission in Chicago, and also one of the "Council of Administration" which was charged with the supervision and general management of the Exposition. He represented Delaware as a delegate-at-large in the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884, and at Minneapolis in 1892.

On August 1, 1895, Mr. Massey became Assistant General Solicitor, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

On November 12, 1902, Mr. Massey was made General Solicitor to succeed Judge Logan, and on November 20, 1902, the organization for conducting the business of the Company was amended, creating the office of General Counsel, to which office Mr. Massey was appointed.

Wendell Phillips Bowman



General Wendell Phillips Bowman is a descendant of a family well known in history, both in England and in the United States, for energy and ability in the activities of human affairs, in behalf of civil and religious liberty, and for the uplifting of the human race.

He was born in Philadelphia, where the Bowmans have had the honor of residing contemporaneously with William Penn, and continuously since 1698, and the General's country residence, "Elm Hall," Merion, has been a portion of the Bowman Estate in a continuous line of family title from the Colonial days down to the present time—a rare record in this country.

General Bowman has always been actively identified with every movement in his time for the benefit and development of his native city, and reveres its historic distinction and precious memories and has an abiding faith in its present and future.

His life has been an active one from his earliest youth in the affairs of men, his city, State and country, having achieved eminent success and distinction in the profession of law and in military life.

Imbued with a military spirit by nature and with love of country from his boyhood, he has been active in the military service of his State and country, serving in the great Civil War, the War with Spain and for more than thirty years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, being over twenty years Colonel of the First Regiment until his promotion, in 1907, to his present rank of Brigadier-General.

Mrs. Bowman, too, is entitled to share in the achievements of the General's active life. Her father was the late Reverend Thomas S. Malcolm, D.D., and her accomplished mother is a Van Dyck, both representing a long line of public-spirited people in art, literature, and theology.

Abram H. Wintersteen



Abram H. Wintersteen was born at Port Carbon, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1857, and was graduated at Princeton in 1878. His record in college was one of distinction. He was among the honormen in scholarship at graduation, and was awarded the class of 1859 prize in English literature—delivering the English literature oration at commencement. He was one of the two men of his class who obtained both Junior Orator and Lynde Debate honors—the chief college honors of the time, apart from scholarship.

After teaching for a time in the Princeton Preparatory School he came to Philadelphia and studied law with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and the late George Tucker Bispham, and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1884, since which time he has been in the active practice of law at Philadelphia.

For a number of years he was associated as assistant with the law firm of MacVeagh and Bispham, and conducted many important cases for them. In 1895, upon Mr. MacVeagh's retirement from practice in Philadelphia, upon his appointment as Ambassador to Italy, the law firm of Bispham, Wintersteen and Barnes was organized, in which Mr. Wintersteen was the second member, this partnership continuing till the death of Mr. Bispham in 1906. The firm is now composed of Mr. Wintersteen and John Hampton Barnes and Sharswood Brinton, with offices in Girard Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets. Their business is of a general and comprehensive character, their clients embracing among them many of the representative citizens and institutions in Philadelphia. Mr. Wintersteen is solicitor for The Pennsylvania Steel Company, Maryland Steel Company, Midvale Steel Company, The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Carnegie Steel Company, and his firm are retained as general solicitors of Girard Trust Company.

Reuben O. Moon

Reuben O. Moon, one of the best-known lawyers now practicing at the Philadelphia Bar, was born in the State of New Jersey, and is descended from John Moon, one of the earliest Judges of the State of Pennsylvania, who was appointed to the bench by King's Commission about the year of 1684. Mr. Moon's father, Aaron L. Moon, was one of the most successful teachers in New Jersey, and it was under his careful training that the subject of this sketch received his preliminary schooling. This was supplemented by a college course, and after graduation, in 1874, Mr. Moon taught school in the State of his birth, and finally came to Philadelphia to accept a professorship in a prominent institution of learning.

Mr. Moon is an elocutionist of great power, and his well-stored mind led him, at this period, to the lecture platform. He afterwards decided to take up the study of law, and after graduation and admission to the bar in 1884, associated with the late George W. Arundel and soon built up a fine practice.

Mr. Moon was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1886 and to the United States Courts in 1890. He has been president of the Columbia Club, and is a member of the Union League, Penn Club, the Lawyers' Club, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and other prominent organizations.

He is a Republican in politics, and was elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, November 2, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Robert H. Foerster, and was re-elected to the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses by largely increased majorities. His career in Congress has been marked by service on several important committees. He is at present Chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws and also Chairman of the House Contingent of the Joint Committee on Revision of Laws. He is also a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Francis J. Maneely

Ranking high among the popular younger attorneys practising at the Philadelphia Bar is Francis J. Maneely, who was born in this city October 18, 1873.

Mr. Maneely, after receiving a careful preparatory course, entered La Salle College, where he ranked with the most studious scholars in that well-known institution of learning, and graduated in 1891 with the degree of B.A.

At the time of leaving college Mr. Maneely had no intention of adopting the legal profession, and associated himself with his father, John Maneely, in the iron business at Nos. 309, 311 and 313 Arch Street.

After a year of commercial experience Mr. Maneely's inclination led him to professional life, and he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1895.

After admission to the Bar he associated with Hon. Reuben O. Moon in the practice of his profession, and this connection still continues, the offices of the firm being at Nos. 405-08 Pennsylvania Building. Mr. Maneely's practice is a general one, his clientele including corporations, commercial houses and individuals.

He is popular among his associates and in his private life, and is a member of several clubs and organizations of a social character. He is married and resides at No. 304 School Lane, one of the beautiful residential streets of Germantown.

P. F. Rothermel, Jr.



P. F. Rothermel, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, September 27, 1850, and is a son of the renowned painter of the same name, whose painting of the Battle of Gettysburg added greatly to his fame.

The father's art studies taking him to many European countries, young Rothermel was partly educated abroad, but graduated from the Central High School in this city in 1867, and entered as a student the law office of James T. Mitchell, since then a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Rothermel has been highly successful in his legal practice and is counsel for many large business houses and corporations.

He is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was mentioned for the nomination of City Solicitor, but withdrew in favor of Charles F. Warwick. He subsequently declined many proffers of public office, but in 1898, at the solicitation of many of the party men, he consented to accept the nomination for District Attorney, to which position he was elected by a large majority, and filled the office most efficiently.

Mr. Rothermel is a member of several political and social clubs.

He resides at No. 2013 Walnut Street and has offices in the Land Title Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets.

Thomas Biggs Harned

Among the well-known members of the Philadelphia Bar is Thomas B. Harned. He was born March 15, 1851, in Philadelphia. When very young his parents moved to Camden, New Jersey. At the age of twelve he left school and went to work as an errand boy in the Cohansey Glass Works and was shipping clerk there for seven years.

In 1870 he decided to study law and registered as a student with Charles T. Reed, of Camden. While studying law he supported himself by journalistic work, contributing to many newspapers. In 1874 he was admitted as an attorney to the New Jersey Bar, and as counsellor in 1877. In the early part of his career he was prominent as a criminal lawyer and a general practitioner. Later he became an authority in the law of corporations and has since devoted a great deal of his time to the practice of that branch of the law. In 1892 he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar and immediately developed in this city a large corporation practice, which brought him in touch with many important enterprises.

Mr. Harned is more than a mere lawyer. He is a lover of literature and art. He was an intimate friend of Walt Whitman, the poet, whom he entertained at his home almost weekly for years before his death. He was appointed one of his literary executors and since then has been very active in the editing of Whitman's works.

Mr. Harned married Augusta Traubel in 1877. He has three children, Anna Harned, Thomas B., Jr., who has recently been admitted to the Bar, and Herbert S. Harned, a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Harned's home is in Germantown and his office in the West End Trust Building. He is a member of the Art Club, Germantown Cricket Club, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Archaeological Association, Germantown Unitarian Church, Law Association of Pennsylvania, Camden County Bar Association and numerous liberal organizations.

Thomas Biggs Harned, Jr.

Thomas B. Harned, Jr., is associated with his father, Thomas B. Harned, in the practice of law in Philadelphia. He was born in 1882, in Camden, New Jersey. He received his preliminary education in the William Penn Charter School in Philadelphia. In 1899 he entered the academic course of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1903 with a degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the summer of 1903 he registered as a law student in the office of Melick, Potter and Dechert, and in the fall of 1903 entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1906. He was admitted to the Bar in November of the same year.

He is a member of the Germantown Cricket Club, City Club, Sharswood Law Club, Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, Alumni Association of University of Pennsylvania, and other social organizations.

Edwin M. Abbott



Edwin M. Abbott, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia June 4, 1877, and was admitted to the Bar on June 7, 1896, three days after attaining the age of nineteen years, this making him the youngest man ever admitted to the Bar anywhere of record. His father was the late Theodore Abbott, the well-known manufacturer, and his mother was Alvina Rosewig.

His practice is an extensive one, especially in the criminal field, and his successes in homicide cases is well known, he having tried twenty-nine and losing but one, which is still to be re-tried. His most noteworthy victories were the cases of Bridget Carey, Patrick Murray and William H. Roberts.

He has also written considerable poetry and prose of merit, and numerous of his poems have been set to music.

On November 9, 1905, he was married to Florence Hewlings Wilson, daughter of Thomas H. Wilson, the well-known manufacturer, and Sally C. Wilson, the General Treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal Foreign Missionary Society. They reside at "Lawnhurst," Fox Chase, and have a summer home at Elkins Park.

Mr. Abbott is an independent Republican and was the City Party nominee for Clerk of Quarter Sessions in 1907.

He is a member of the Sagamore Club and Bethlehem Lyceum, both of which he served as President, American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Lawyers Club, Young Republicans, Century Club, Belfield Country Club, the Elkins Park Volunteer Firemen, Law Academy, Law Association, University of Pennsylvania Alumni Association and others.

Samuel W. Pennypacker



Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was born at Phoenixville, Pa., April 9, 1843, and is directly descended from Hendrick Pannabecker, one of the Dutch patroons of Pennsylvania and final owner of Bebbler's Township, containing ten square miles, in Philadelphia County.

When twenty years old he enlisted in Company F, 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, which was the first force to meet the Confederates at Gettysburg.

He read law with the Hon. Peter McCall and in the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Bar in 1866.

In 1889 he was appointed a Judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, being twice elected to that position for a term of ten years by both political parties, and for several years being President Judge of that Court, resigning upon being elected Governor of the State, in 1902, by the largest majority, with one exception, ever given to a gubernatorial candidate.

While Governor the system of "Good Roads" was inaugurated; the Forestry Reserve was doubled; the State was apportioned into Senatorial and Representative districts, which had not been done for thirty years; the State Constabulary was established; a great coal strike was averted; the most thorough system of health laws in the United States was enacted; "Greater Pittsburgh" was created; Philander C. Knox was appointed U. S. Senator; Valley Forge Park was made successful; the creation of corporations and their powers of eminent domain were restricted; the Capitol completed and the balance in the State Treasury increased to about \$13,000,000, and a body of reform legislation adopted which President Roosevelt, in a public address, said "marks an epoch in the history of the practical betterment of public conditions, not merely for your State, but for all our States."

William H. R. Lukens



William H. R. Lukens graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in June, 1883, was admitted to the Bar the same month and soon attained a large practice in the Civil and Orphans' Courts.

In 1891 he was elected a member of the Eleventh Ward Sectional School Board and four years later of the Board of Education, which position he filled until the Board was recently dissolved by Act of Assembly.

In politics Mr. Lukens is a Democrat, and has for eight years been a member of the Board of Assessors, and was also a member of the Democratic City Executive Committee of the Eleventh Ward for a number of years.

In 1899 Mr. Lukens was made one of the trustees of the Odd Fellows' Temple, and in 1904 was appointed one of the receivers. He still fills the position and has made strenuous efforts to save the building.

Mr. Lukens is a Past Master of Integrity Lodge No. 187, F. and A. M., a member of Columbia Chapter, a Past Commander of Kensington Commandery No. 54, K. T.; a member of the Philadelphia Consistory, having received the thirty-second degree; also a member of Lulu Temple; also a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 138, I. O. O. F., and has represented that Lodge in the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company for the past twenty-five years. For the past nineteen years he has served as chairman of its Finance Committee, as well as acted as its solicitor. He is also a member of the State Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club, and the Democratic Club of Philadelphia.

Robert H. Hinckley

Robert H. Hinckley was born in Philadelphia and received his early education in the public schools, graduating from the Central High School in 1859. He entered the law office of George Junkin, Esq., as a student in 1861, and was admitted to the Bar in 1864. Soon after commencing the practice of his profession, Mr. Hinckley was sent to New York on business and remained there eighteen months, but returned to his native city in 1865 and resumed practice here with his preceptor, with whom he remained for sixteen years.

Mr. Hinckley has always been a public spirited man, deeply interested in all the affairs of his native city, but never to the extent of seeking public office. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and has four times been a member of the General Assembly, the highest judicatory of that denomination.

Mr. Hinckley comes of a family that figured extensively in Colonial history, Governor Thomas Hinckley, from whom he is directly descended, having been repeatedly chosen governor of the old Plymouth Colony from 1681 to 1692. His wife was Miss Sallie F. Biles, a daughter of Joseph F. Biles, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Bucks County. They have four children, among them being John C. Hinckley, who is associated with his father in the practice of law. Mr. Hinckley's practice is of a general character, he, like many of the old time lawyers, never having made a specialty of any one branch of the profession.

Harman Yerkes

Harman Yerkes was admitted to the Bar in 1865, and, after serving as District Attorney of Bucks County, was in 1875 elected to the State Senate. He was elected President Judge of the 7th District in 1883, and re-elected in 1893, frequently presiding in the Philadelphia courts. He retired from the Bench in 1904 and resumed the practice of law in Philadelphia and Bucks Counties.

In 1901 he was nominated by the Democratic and Union parties for Judge of the Supreme Court and reduced the Republican majority from 300,000 to less than 40,000. Mr. Yerkes is a member of the Episcopal Church, Masonic Order, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the German Society of Pennsylvania, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and is President of the Scotch-Irish Society of Pennsylvania. He is the author of the law creating the Hospital for the Insane at Norristown and is a trustee of that institution; is President of the Bucks County Bar Association.

John C. Bell

John C. Bell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was born at Elder's Ridge, Pa., in 1862. After his preliminary education in the normal and high schools he entered the University of Pennsylvania. Here he rapidly won distinction; was president of his class; half-back on the Varsity eleven, and graduated in 1884 with two honors rarely awarded by the faculty to the same student—being given the Meredith Essay Prize for his thesis, and selected to deliver the law oration. He soon attained prominence in his profession and became counsel for many large corporations. In 1903 the Board of Judges of Philadelphia appointed him District Attorney, and the following year he was elected on the Republican ticket. At a public dinner given him in 1907, upon the completion of his term, Chief Justice Mitchell said: "It is a high honor to say to-night, as those of us who are familiar with the conditions of affairs in courts of justice know, that Mr. Bell has followed faithfully the traditions of the office and has given them additional lustre." He is a member of many social and political clubs and has a handsome city residence and summer home at Radnor.

Charles F. Warwick

Charles F. Warwick, lawyer and ex-mayor of Philadelphia, was born in this city, February 14, 1852, and was educated in the public schools. He graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and studied law in the office of E. Spencer Miller, being admitted to the Bar in 1873.

In 1878 he was appointed assistant city solicitor, and was afterwards chosen by George S. Graham, District Attorney, as an assistant in his office.

In 1884 he was elected city solicitor, being the youngest man ever holding that important office, and was repeatedly re-elected until 1895, when he was chosen mayor by a plurality of 60,000 votes.

Mr. Warwick is celebrated as an after-dinner speaker and is a member of many exclusive clubs and social organizations in this and other cities.

He is a deep student of French history and his researches along that line have led to the authorship of several volumes on Mirabeau, Danton, and others who figured in the French Revolution.

Maxwell Stevenson

Maxwell Stevenson was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, February 1, 1847, and was brought to America by his parents when he was four years old.

The family settled in Philadelphia, where young Stevenson graduated from the Central High School. He read law in the office of E. Coppee Mitchell and afterwards with Judge Joseph T. Pratt and was admitted to the Bar in 1874. Mr. Stevenson has been counsel in some very large real estate cases. He also enjoys the distinction of having tried eighty-five homicide cases, but one man out of that number being hung.

Mr. Stevenson was candidate for Congressman-at-large on the Democratic ticket in 1886, when Chauncey F. Black headed the ticket for Governor and was defeated by the narrow margin of 20,000. In 1901 Mr. Stevenson was the Democratic nominee for receiver of taxes, and in March of the same year, when Court of Common Pleas No. 5 was established, was one of the three judges appointed to that court by Governor Stone. He served until the following January and then returned to his private practice.

Joseph R. Wilson

Joseph R. Wilson, member of the Philadelphia County Bar, was graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1902.

He was born in 1866. His father was the late Joseph Wilson, senior partner of the firm of J. & R. Wilson, ship owners, of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. In 1890 he married Miss Cora Irene Shaw, of Shawmont, Philadelphia, daughter of the late Thomas Shaw, known as the "Edison of Pennsylvania." For many years Mr. Wilson was associated with his father-in-law in the engineering business, during which period he devoted a considerable portion of his time to scientific research.



He was elected a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Franklin Institute, North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and the Federated Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain. From 1890 to 1895 he lectured before the Mining Institutes in the State of Pennsylvania on the "Detection of the Presence and Percentage of Fire Damp in Coal Mines"; and also delivered the lecture before the World's Congress of Engineers in the Mines and Mining Building at the Columbian Exposition on this subject. During the same period he lectured before the Premier of Nova Scotia, Commissioner of Mines and other high Government officials in Canada.

In 1893 he lectured before the students of the School of Mines, Columbia University, New York, and the following year lectured before the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on "The Effects of Noxious Gases on Animal Life," based on his own experiments.

In 1894 he was invited by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics of the National House of Representatives to report on the ventilation of the Capitol, including House, Senate and committee rooms. He vigorously opposed the bringing in of air through the floor of the House as unsanitary and

prejudicial to health of the members to the utmost degree.

In 1895 he conducted a series of experiments at the Polyclinic Hospital in Philadelphia, for the purpose of demonstrating his theory that any stage of consumption could be determined by analyzing the exhalations of the patient for CO₂, or carbonic acid gas.

In 1896, while a lawsuit involving a large engineering contract in which he was the plaintiff was pending in the Circuit Court of the United States, he went on the staff of the *Evening Bulletin*, and a short time thereafter became its railroad editor, and later financial editor.

For years Mr. Wilson had contemplated the study of law, and in 1899 he consummated his desire by entering the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, combining his studies with his newspaper work. During his career at the University he had the honor of being three years President of his class, and Senior Class President of the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, being the first man in 110 years, or since the law school was founded, who had ever won the honor. In addition to this he was elected President of the Miller Law Club of the University. While at the University he organized the Students' Legal Historical Society, and wrote its constitution and by-laws.

Immediately on his admission to the Bar he plunged into his new profession with energy and confidence which soon built up for him a large and lucrative practice.

He is a member of the University Club, the State Bar Association, the Philadelphia Bar Association, the Law Academy, one of the Board of Managers of the Law Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, member of the Transatlantic and Historical Societies. He is a director of the Philadelphia Rescue Home, of which he is counsel and chairman of the finance committee, and belongs to the Yachtmen's Club and the Seaside Park Yacht Club.

The latest honor conferred on him was his election as Grand President of the Acacia Fraternity, which is composed exclusively of college men who are master Masons. This took place at the grand annual conclave held at the University of Illinois in June, 1908, at which all the great universities of the United States were represented. Mr. Wilson went there as delegate from the University of Pennsylvania Chapter. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the local Chapter of Acacia, a member of University Lodge 610, F. & A. M., and of Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Mr. Wilson has four children, Mary Michelet, John Hawkes, Sydney Violet and Cora B. H. His city residence is No. 4830 Cedar Avenue, and his summer residence, Seaside Park, N. J.

A. K. McClure



Alexander Kelly McClure was born in Perry County, Pa., January 9, 1828, and his early education was confined to primitive schools, in which the simplest rudiments of education only were taught. He learned the tanning trade, but owing to business depression was unable to find employment, and in 1846 started the *Juniata Sentinel* at Millintown, Pa. He was totally ignorant of the business, but speedily mastered the mechanical end, and within a year was chief compositor, pressman and editor. Later he purchased the *Chambersburg Repository* and soon made it one of the most influential weeklies in the State.

Mr. McClure soon wielded political power, and was thrice elected to the Legislature and once to the Senate in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. He was a delegate to the first Republican convention held in Philadelphia in 1856 and took an active part in the nomination and election of Andrew G. Curtin in 1860 and his re-election four years later. He was prominent in defeating the nomination of Seward for President in 1860 and in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. His friendship and aid to the martyr President during his turbulent term are matters of history.

Mr. McClure studied law during his early newspaper career, and in 1868 he removed to Philadelphia and took up its practice and was again elected to the Senate in 1872. In 1875 he became editor-in-chief of the newly established *Times*, and for many years wielded a forceful pen.

He is now Prothonotary of the Philadelphia courts, a position for which he is eminently fitted. The esteem in which he is held was attested by a dinner given him on his eightieth birthday, in which eminent jurists and the most prominent merchants, manufacturers and politicians took part and paid glowing tribute to his character.

Thomas Knight Finletter



Thomas Knight Finletter, LL.D., late judge of Court of Common Pleas, No. 3, was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1821. He entered Lafayette College in 1838. At the end of the freshman year he enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania and graduated as Bachelor of Laws in 1843. He read law in the office of Judge William A. Porter and was admitted to the Bar in 1845. Soon after this he was elected to the State Legislature and served during the sessions of 1848-50, drafting and introducing the Ten-hour Labor Bill, which became a law during his first term. He served as school director from 1849-54, and from 1860-65 as assistant City Solicitor. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas and in 1875 was re-elected, being made president-judge of Court No. 3 in 1886, and served in that position continuously until October 1, 1906, when the Board of Judges elected him prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, in which office he continued until his death on April 1, 1907.

During his short service as prothonotary, Judge Finletter made a thorough revision of the laws governing court costs in Philadelphia County and prepared the statute on that subject which is now in force.

On the occasion of his last election to the bench in 1900, he was the unanimous choice of the conventions of both political parties, having already been twice similarly honored.

Judge Finletter was made a Doctor of Laws by Jefferson Medical College in 1871. He married, in 1859, Martha M., daughter of Archibald McIlroy, a prominent manufacturer, and former alderman of Philadelphia, and had three children, Thomas D., Leonard, and Helen B., wife of Charles F. Clement.

Edwin Ford Schively

Edwin Ford Schively is of German descent, the ancestral family, by whom the name was spelled "Scheufelen," being residents of the town of Weilheim-an-der-Teck, near Stuttgart, in Wurtemberg. Its line is traced directly back to Hans Leonhardt Scheufelen, a celebrated artist of Nuremburg, and pupil of Albrecht Dürer, born in 1490, whose work, both in steel engraving and painting may frequently be seen in European galleries.



The first of the name to come to this country were George Adam Scheufelen and Jacob Scheufelen, who arrived about 1748, and landed at Philadelphia, George settling here and Jacob going to New York.

Mr. Schively is the great-greatgrandson of George Adam Scheufelen. His greatgrandfather, a son of George Adam, also named George, was a soldier in the Pennsylvania militia and in the Continental army during the Revolution. George's son, Henry, born in 1784, established a wide reputation as a manufacturer and inventor of surgical instruments, carrying on the business with much success. One of his sons, William Henry Schively, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, was for many years prominent among the drug importers of the city, having his place of business at No. 41 North Front Street. In 1858 William Henry married Anna Thomas Ford, daughter of Samuel C. Ford, one of the old-time dry goods merchants of Philadelphia, and of this marriage Edwin Ford Schively was born, May 9, 1860. Edwin's father, after the death of his wife, removed in the autumn of 1867 to Germantown, and thenceforth devoted almost his entire time to the training of his dearly-loved son toward those literary and scientific subjects in which he himself took so great an interest. In 1875 Edwin attended Barker's Institute, a Germantown school, for several months, and entered the Freshman class of Haverford College in the fall of 1876. Leaving Haverford in February, 1877, he

entered the Sophomore Class of the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of that year, having in six weeks read the entire Freshman year Greek under the tutoring of Dr. William Kershaw. He graduated with honor in the Department of Arts, Class of 1880, obtaining the degree of A.B., to which he added, in June, 1883, that of A.M., his thesis for the degree being an essay on "Ultramontaniam." After graduating, Mr. Schively was instructor in Latin and Greek at Germantown Academy and Miss Stevens' School for Girls; and in the fall of 1881, having decided upon the law as his profession, he registered as a student in the office of Edward Shippen, Esq. He matriculated in the Law Department of the University in 1882, graduated with honor in 1884, with the degree of L.B., and was at once admitted to the Bar of this city. He contributed several articles on important legal topics to the American Encyclopædia Britannica. In 1887 he spent some months helping to organize the plant of the then newly-established Commonwealth Trust Company, resigning in 1890 to accept the management of the real estate settlements of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company. Since 1890 he has been actively engaged in his own private practice, which has steadily grown in value and importance. In February, 1887, he married Mary Esther Roots, youngest daughter of Francis Marion Roots, a widely-known inventor and manufacturer, of Connersville, Indiana. They have had four children, two of whom are living.

Mr. Schively is a Republican by inclination, though of strongly independent proclivities, being one of the original founders of the Municipal League of Philadelphia, and its candidate for the office of Receiver of Taxes in February, 1904. He is a member of the Young Republican Club of Germantown, and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and has lectured and written much on scientific and literary subjects. His special enjoyment is the study of the Greek New Testament and its associated bibliography, and his collection of the various printed editions of the Greek Testament is unusually large and valuable, including a fac-simile reproduction by photogravure process of the entire "Codex Bezae," one of the most important of all the ancient manuscript Testaments, dating about the sixth century. Mr. Schively is also an earnest student of church-organ music, having been elected organist of the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown, when he was only a little past eighteen years of age, and occupying that position for sixteen years. In 1898 he became organist of Calvary P. E. Church, Germantown, a position which he still holds. In connection with several other lawyers he has offices at 1318 Stephen Girard Building, and resides with his family in Germantown.

Joseph Leedom

Joseph Leedom was born at Plymouth Meeting, Montgomery County, August 23, 1853, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania law school and admitted to the Bar in 1874. Since his admission Mr. Leedom has kept steadily at practice and has been engaged in some of the most important cases in the civil records of the various courts in this and other States. Mr. Leedom's legal attainments and business experience has brought to him offers of the presidency of large financial institutions, but his widely diversified interests prevented his acceptance.

In politics Mr. Leedom is a Republican and is a member of the Union League and of the Law Association. He is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity and an honorary member of the Republican Invincibles.

Mr. Leedom is a resident of the Eighth Ward and his son, Edwin Conover Leedom, is a student in the department of arts, University of Pennsylvania.

Henry W. Scarborough

Henry W. Scarborough was born in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pa., on July 24, 1870. He was graduated from the West Chester State Normal School in 1890, Haverford College in 1894 and the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1896. Immediately after his graduation he opened law offices at 522 Walnut Street in connection with Lewis Stover, one of his preceptors, and has developed a well-paying general practice. About ten years ago he established at Temple College the first course for conveyancers given in Philadelphia.

Ernest Leigh Tustin

Ernest Leigh Tustin, one of the most able and successful members of the Junior Bar, was born December 20, 1862, in Lewisburg, Pa., and comes of good old Revolutionary stock.

On his paternal side he comes from the Phillips family of Chester County, his greatgrandfather, Josiah Phillips, having raised a company of militia which he commanded during the entire Revolutionary War. Captain Phillips's brothers, Thomas and David, also held lieutenant's commissions in the Continental Army, the latter dying a prisoner on a British pest ship.

On his maternal side Mr. Tustin is descended from the Probasco and Van Wicklen families, who settled in New Amsterdam about 1630 and afterwards secured large grants of land from William Penn on the Raritan River. They also fought for independence in 1776.

Mr. Tustin's father, Francis Wayland Tustin, was one of the founders of Bucknell University and was closely identified with that institution for thirty-five years, being professor of Greek languages, vice-president and for a time acting president of the University. In recognition of his services the Tustin gymnasium at Bucknell was erected and equipped in his honor.

Mr. Tustin's preparatory education was received in private schools and in Bucknell Academy, and he entered Bucknell University in 1880, graduating with first honors in 1884.

Upon leaving college he registered as a law student in the office of S. P. Wolverton, Sunbury, Pa., and was admitted to the Northumberland County Bar in September, 1886. He took a post-graduate course in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia County courts in 1887, later being admitted to the Supreme Court of the State and the Circuit, the District and the Supreme Courts of the United States.

Mr. Tustin is a member of the Masonic order, Sons of the Revolution, the Union League, the University and the Colonial Clubs. He is a trustee of Bucknell University and a director of the American Baptist Publication Society, the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society and kindred organizations.

Michael Francis Doyle



Michael Francis Doyle has one of the largest practices at the Junior Bar and is one of the leaders of the progressive element of Philadelphia. He was born in the city and attended the public schools until twelve years of age, when he was obliged to earn a livelihood. He entered the University of Pennsylvania Law School when nineteen years of age, winning the prize scholarship, and graduated with degree of LL. B. in 1897. He was awarded special scholarship and pursued postgraduate work two years longer. Was student in office of Hon. William F. Harry and Hon. James M. Beck. At the age of twenty-three Mr. Doyle was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Congressional District against General Bingham; probably the youngest nominee ever named for this office. He was renominated in 1900, making a vigorous fight, but was unsuccessful, and was again urged to accept the nomination in 1902, which he declined. Mr. Doyle has been a delegate to the City, State and National conventions and a leader in all improvements in South Philadelphia. When eighteen years of age was named as Representative Citizen Permanent Relief Committee. At nineteen years of age was secretary of the awardal of Gray's Ferry Bridge Movement. Member of committee that secured dry dock for League Island Navy Yard and drew ordinances for Broad Street Boulevard. Was also president of South Philadelphia Business Men's Association. Mr. Doyle won the fight for the Arsenal seamstresses against the contractors, through the intervention of President Roosevelt, his action attracting national attention. He also

secured for the employees of all the navy yards of the United States their Saturday half-holiday, and was active in securing the passage of the Employers' Liability Bill in Congress. Mr. Doyle has always been very active in Catholic affairs, and for four years he was president of the Newman Club, of the University of Pennsylvania, and was chairman of one of the largest receptions ever held in Philadelphia, given in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, at the University of Pennsylvania. Was also chairman of the Reception Committee at the reception tendered the Catholic Hierarchy on the occasion of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Diocese of Philadelphia. In 1907 was chairman of the Allied Business Men's Association of the city in the fight against partnership of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the city. Was host of Rt. Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, and assisted in entertaining many distinguished visitors. Is member of Founders' Week Committee, vice-president of St. Vincent De Paul Society and member of many clubs and societies.

Stacy Barcroft Lloyd



Stacy Barcroft Lloyd was born August 1, 1876, and graduated from Princeton University in 1898.

He at once entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and after finishing his legal studies there was admitted to the Bar in 1901 and began the practice of law with Messrs. Read and Pettit. In 1906 Mr. Lloyd entered the Legal Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. as assistant general solicitor, which position he still occupies.

Henry James Scott

There are few lawyers practising in the Philadelphia courts who have been more successful than Henry James Scott, a civil practitioner who has appeared in many cases involving large sums of money and the consideration of constitutional and other intricate questions.

Mr. Scott has been practising for many years. He was born May 21, 1857, and after receiving a careful and thorough education entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with honor and was admitted to the Bar June 15, 1878. He has made a specialty of the study of corporation law and his equipment soon brought him many clients among large corporations, mercantile houses and estates; consequently the bulk of his practice has been in the Civil and Orphans' Courts. He is known as an earnest worker and a forceful speaker, and has met with great success in his trial of cases before juries.

Mr. Scott's work shows the careful study and thorough understanding of the sometimes difficult questions arising in the interpretation of wills and the disposition of estates, and in the arguing of questions in the Civil Courts he is considered an advocate of marked ability and one in whose hands a client can leave his case with confidence.

Mr. Scott is a Republican in politics, but one who is zealously in favor of proper reforms in the party, and his labor along political lines has always been with that end in view.

He was a member of the Committee of One Hundred and was known as one of the most earnest workers in the cause of good government.

William T. Wheeler

The Bar of Philadelphia has, for over a century, been noted for the eminence of its members and the production of men famed for cleverness in debate and oratory and their knowledge and interpretation of legal lore. Many of those affectionately referred to as of the old school are passing away, but their places are being filled by members of the Junior Bar who display marked ability in their profession and have already established reputations and practices that compare favorably with their illustrious predecessors.

Prominent among these is William T. Wheeler, who was born in Philadelphia March 20th, 1872, and who graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School.

Soon after graduation and admission to the Bar Mr. Wheeler took up corporation and commercial practice as a specialty and has been highly successful. He has a large clientele, and his knowledge on every question pertaining to his special line makes his services most valuable.

Richard Lewis Ashhurst

Richard Lewis Ashhurst was born in Naples, Italy, February 5, 1838, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856 and admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1859. On August 8, 1862, Mr. Ashhurst entered the United States service as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 150th Pennsylvania Volunteers and served with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and on staff duty until September, 15, 1863, when he resigned owing to the effect of wounds received. He was brevetted captain for meritorious service at Chancellorsville, and major at Gettysburg for gallantry.

Mr. Ashhurst is a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League, Rittenhouse and Country Clubs, president of the Philadelphia Athenaeum, vice-dean of the Shakespeare Society and vice-chancellor of the Law Association.

Mr. Ashhurst has always been a Republican in politics and is now serving as postmaster.

Daniel J. Shern

Daniel J. Shern was born in this city March 2, 1871, and received his early education at the South Broad Street Military Academy. He subsequently attended the Peirce School, from which he graduated in 1887 and shortly afterwards became an assistant professor in that well-known institution of learning. Mr. Shern, anxious for a legal education, entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and three years later graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was immediately admitted to the Bar and commenced the practice of his chosen profession.

Mr. Shern is an ardent Republican and has, since attaining manhood, taken a great interest in politics and was in 1902 elected to the House of Representatives, and is a candidate for re-election in November.

John M. Walton

Capt. John M. Walton, City Controller, was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1842, and was educated in the Moravian School, Lititz, Pa.

He came to Philadelphia after the War of the Rebellion with his father, who was treasurer in the U. S. Mint, and in 1871 became second lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Cavalry. Seven years later he was made first lieutenant and retired as captain through disability received in the service.

Returning to this city he served in Councils from 1882 until 1895, when he resigned to become city controller, a position to which he has been successively re-elected ever since.

Capt. Walton is a member of the Union League, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Society of Veterans of Indian Wars, the Masonic Fraternity, and several political organizations.

Ladner & Ladner

Albert H. Ladner, Jr.



Grover Cleveland Ladner

Foremost among the rising lawyers of the Philadelphia Bar are to be found Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Esq., and Grover Cleveland Ladner, Esq., who are practising together under the firm name of Ladner & Ladner, with offices at the Land Title Building and N. W. corner Fifth and Green Streets.

The senior member of the firm, Albert H. Ladner, Jr., Esq., is the oldest son of Hon. Albert H. Ladner, the well-known Democratic magistrate. He was born October 21, 1882, educated at the Central High School and Temple University, was admitted to the Bar March 12, 1906.

Grover Cleveland Ladner is the second son of Magistrate Ladner. He was born in Philadelphia, January 8, 1885; educated at the North East Manual Training High School. He studied law at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of bachelor of laws in 1906. He was admitted to the Bar October 15, 1906.

James E. Gorman

James E. Gorman, a well-known member of the Philadelphia Bar, was born in this city in 1860, and graduated from the Central High School at the age of seventeen years.

Deciding to adopt the law as a profession, Mr. Gorman spent the next six years in hard study and was admitted to the Bar March 5, 1883. He has been in active practice ever since and has met with great success, most of which he ascribes to the studious and industrious habits formed by the extent and character of the practice of his preceptor. He has been re-elected as magistrate at the House of Detention to hear all juvenile offenders arrested in the City of Philadelphia and has heard all such cases for the past two years without a single day's vacation.

Abram Sharples Ashbridge, Jr.

Prominent among the lawyers of the city is Abram Sharples Ashbridge, Jr., who has a large clientele and is heard almost daily in the Civil Courts.

Mr. Ashbridge was born February 15, 1863, at Ondawa, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and entered the University of Pennsylvania when but fourteen years of age. He graduated in 1882 and immediately entered the Law School, and during his term also studied with R. C. McMurtrie, the famous corporation lawyer, and T. W. Kimber. Upon admission to the Bar Mr. Ashbridge immediately commenced the practice of his profession, and his merits and ability soon won recognition, meeting with particular success in cases of negligence and accidents, with suits for damages. He is a great reader and is thoroughly conversant with corporation law.

Mr. Ashbridge is an enthusiastic sportsman and is fond of hunting and golf.

Bishop Ozi W. Whitaker

The Rt. Rev. Ozi W. Whitaker, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, was born in New Salem, Mass., May 10, 1830. He graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1856, as a B.A., and three years later the M.A. degree was conferred upon him. Upon graduation he entered the General Theological Seminary, New York City, and graduated in 1863, immediately taking orders as a deacon and being ordained priest the same year by Bishop Eastburn. He was rector of St. John's Church, Gold Hill, Nevada, for two years, and for eighteen months of St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. From there he went to St. Paul's Church, Virginia City, Nevada, and was consecrated bishop in 1869, becoming missionary bishop of Nevada. In 1886 he was made bishop-coadjutor of Pennsylvania, and a year later was made bishop of the diocese.

From the time of his ordination Bishop Whitaker has been well and favorably known by his work for the Episcopal Church, and his zeal and ability brought him the degree of D.D. from Kenyon College in 1869, and the degree of LL.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

He is the author of many sermons, addresses and pastorals.

James F. Campbell

James F. Campbell, attorney-at-law, was born May 27, 1872, in Davenport, Iowa. His early education was received in the Brooklyn Polytechnic and the Gramercy Park School, New York City. He also attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Lehigh University, finally entering the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as LL.B. in 1895.

Mr. Campbell is a son of Judge James D. Campbell, general counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and resides at Oak Lane, in the 42d Ward of the city. He is Republican in politics and was recently nominated for the Legislature on that ticket.

He is a member of the St. Nicholas Club, New York City; the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the Young Republicans and the University Club.

His offices are in the Franklin Building, 12th and Walnut Streets.

Alexander Mackay-Smith

Alexander Mackay-Smith, D.D., Bishop-Coadjutor of the Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Pennsylvania, was born in New Haven, Conn., and his early training was received at St. Paul's School, N. H. He later attended Trinity College, Hartford, and colleges in England and Germany and studied theology at the General Theological Seminary in New York. He was ordained deacon in 1876, priest in 1877 and received the degree of D.D. in 1889 from Trinity College, and of S.T.D. from Hobart College the same year. He was in charge of Grace Church, South Boston, from 1877 to 1880, and rector of St. John's Church, Washington, from 1893 to 1902, as well as archdeacon of Washington from 1900 to 1902.

He was elected bishop-coadjutor and consecrated in Philadelphia, May 1, 1903.

Allen J. Fuller



Allen J. Fuller, General Superintendent in the Bureau of Water, was born in Philadelphia, July 27, 1849. After acquiring a thorough business and technical training he, in 1873, became attached to the Water Department in the capacity of draughtsman.

Mr. Fuller served in this position for eleven years and displayed such ability and efficiency that Col. William Ludlow, at that time Chief of the Water Department, made him his first assistant engineer. His knowledge of the department was so complete at this time that when John L. Ogden became chief he selected Mr. Fuller for his first assistant. This was in 1886 and he continued to hold the first assistantship until June 1, 1900, when Chief Frank L. Hand appointed him to the office of general superintendent.

Mr. Fuller is peculiarly fitted for the place he occupies, being careful and painstaking, and devoted to the work of which he has such intricate knowledge.

Mr. Fuller is now rounding out thirty-four years of continuous employment by the municipality, and during that long period he has discharged every duty devolving upon him with zeal and fidelity. He has made his department a continuous study, with a desire to increase, if possible, its efficiency, and the result has been the conduct of its affairs along the most approved business lines.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Franklin Institute, American Water Works Association and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is also a member of several political clubs, prominent among which are the Young Republican Club, Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Club and the Lincoln Club.

Joseph H. Klemmer



Joseph H. Klemmer, Director of the Department of Supplies, was born in New York City, August 24, 1855, but removed to this city with his parents when eight years of age, and received his education in the schools here. As a young man Mr. Klemmer evinced a keen interest in public affairs, and allying himself with the Republican party became an important factor in the politics of the Eleventh Ward. He soon made his influence felt, and was a leader in the movement that wrested the ward from the Democratic party and fixed it permanently in his party's ranks.

Mr. Klemmer was at one time in the United States Internal Revenue service, where he remained until appointed to an auditorship in the Controller's office under Harper Jeffries.

During President Harrison's administration Mr. Klemmer was made a Postal Inspector, and in 1895 he was appointed Harbor Master of the Port of Philadelphia, a position which he filled with great credit, and during his incumbency he took an active part in the movement to secure the deepening of the Delaware River channel.

In the fall of 1903 he was elected Register of Wills by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Klemmer's knowledge of departmental work and his prominence in Republican politics made him a logical candidate for the head of the Department of Supplies to which he was appointed by Mayor Reyburn.

The office under Director Klemmer has been placed on a firm business basis and its affairs are conducted with the same care that won commendation for him when Harbor Master.

Mr. Klemmer is a member of many political and social clubs and has a handsome country home at Glenside.

Boies Penrose



When J. Donald Cameron retired from the United States Senate in 1897 he was succeeded by a Philadelphian, Boies Penrose. In the twelve years he has served in that body Senator Penrose has made a record that is a source of pride to his friends and followers. Boies Penrose is a member of an old and highly-honored Philadelphia family. He was born in Philadelphia, November 1, 1860. He is the son of Dr. Richard A. E. Penrose and Sarah Hannah Boies. He is descended on every side from the oldest and best Colonial stocks. His forbears, without exception, have been highly esteemed and honored in the communities in which they lived. Upon his graduation from Harvard in 1881 he read law with Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham. He was admitted to the bar in 1883 and for several years practised his profession in this city. He was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from the Eighth Philadelphia District in 1884. Two years later he was elected to the Pennsylvania State Senate, to which body he was re-elected in 1890 and 1894. In 1889 and 1891 he was elected president *pro tempore* of the Senate. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions of 1900, 1904 and 1908. He was Chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1903 to 1905, and since 1904 has been a member of the Republican National Committee. He is a prominent figure in the National Republican Campaign. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1897, and was re-elected by the full party vote of the legislature in 1903. He has no opposition in his party for re-election to the Senate.

Wesley R. Andrews



Wesley R. Andrews is a veteran of politics as well as of warfare. He participated actively in the Fremont campaign of 1856, although not old enough to vote. Colonel Andrews was born at Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1837. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as a private soldier. In 1862 as a first lieutenant he left with his regiment for service in the department of the Gulf. In 1863, on account of the serious condition of his health, he was granted leave of absence. While convalescing Lee crossed the Potomac, headed for Pennsylvania. From Governor Curtin young Andrews received authority to raise an additional regiment of infantry, and was selected for lieutenant colonel. Before the regiment was completed an order was issued directing all officers and enlisted men to report to their regimental headquarters. Before Mr. Andrews could return the battle of Gettysburg had been fought, and New York City was in the hands of a mob. Mr. Andrews reported to Major-General Sanford. He was highly complimented by that officer for courage and efficiency.

After the war Colonel Andrews engaged in mercantile business until 1884, when he established the *Meadville Tribune*. This paper he conducted with signal ability for many years. In 1895, when Matthew Stanley Quay fought for supremacy in this State, Colonel Andrews was on duty constantly in Philadelphia as his assistant. Later he was chosen secretary of the Republican State Committee. In 1905 he was elected chairman, a position he has since retained. He is a skilful political leader and one of the most efficient organizers Pennsylvania has produced in recent years.

Personally he is very popular. Senator Quay often remarked that Colonel Andrews had "a wider personal acquaintance in Pennsylvania than any other man in the State."

Robert R. Bringhurst



Robert R. Bringhurst was born February 2, 1849, and received his early training in the public schools. He became interested in politics, but it was not until 1885, when he was elected to the Ninth Sectional School Board to fill an unexpired term, that he held public office. He was elected for the full term of five years in 1886, and upon completion of his term was sent to represent his ward in Select Council from 1891 to 1903. He was again elected to that body in 1906 and left it to become City Treasurer, a position he is now filling.

Mr. Bringhurst became a member of St. John's Lodge No. 115, F. & A. M., in April, 1873, but is now a member of Chas. M. Swain Lodge 654, and was at one time identified with the State Fencibles as Captain, and also filled a similar position with Company K, First Regiment, N. G. Pa.

Charles Irwin



Charles Irwin, Register of Wills, who for twenty-five years has been active in Republican politics is one of the most popular men in public life in this city.

He was born in this city in 1849 and received his education in the public schools. He learned the printing trade after finishing his studies and became a member of Typographical Union No. 2, but was forced to abandon the business owing to his bad eyesight, and in 1876 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Register of Wills Office, under Gideon Clark. He became transcribing clerk under General William B. Kinsey, assistant deputy under Alfred Gratz, and when Wm. G. Shields was elected Register, Mr. Irwin was made Deputy Register, which position he retained until elected Register.

Probably no man ever named for an office had an endorsement equal to that given Mr. Irwin. Lawyers, banks, trust companies, corporations of every character, and individuals who had known the popular deputy during his many years of service in the office, joined in a strong plea for his nomination, and the vote he received at the polls was a most flattering one. Mr. Irwin became a member of the Nineteenth Ward Executive Committee in 1873 and has served continuously since, taking active part in every campaign and rendering valuable service to his party.

He is an active member of the Vesta Club, the Anti-Cobden Club; Quaker City Lodge, A. O. U. W.; Past Master of Lodge No. 9, F. & A. M.; Corinthian R. A. Chapter No. 250, St. Alban's Commandery, No. 47, Lu Lu Temple and many other organizations.

David R. Griffith, Jr.



David R. Griffith, Jr., was born in the City of Philadelphia, December 26, 1871, where he has continued to reside save for a residence of a few years in his youth in Camden, New Jersey, in which city he received his education at the Friends' School. After attaining his majority he read law in the offices of Jacob Snare, Esq., and of the late William M. Meredith, Esq., and upon his admission to the Bar immediately entered upon the active practice of his profession, and in which pursuit he has attained marked distinction as an able lawyer. He is a member of the Law Academy, the Lawyers' Club, the Law Association and the State Bar Association.

Mr. Griffith comes of an illustrious family, and one well and favorably known in Colonial history. He is the son of the late David R. Griffith, of Welsh ancestry, a master mechanical engineer, who, after learning his trade with I. P. Morris & Co., was identified prominently with many works in the development of the city. He installed the machinery in the "Monitor," which vessel did such effective work during the Civil War. He was for years the head of the American Dredging Company, which has developed our harbor, the pioneer of instructors of young men in mechanical training, first at the Spring Garden Institute and subsequently at the University of Pennsylvania. His mother was Sarah Richardson, of the old Colonial family of that name, and through her he is directly descended from Samuel

Richardson, of Quaker faith, and a friend and associate of William Penn, who was a member of the Provincial Council of 1688-1696, a member of the Colonial Assembly of 1691-1701 and Justice of Colony, 1688-1704.

Mr. Griffith's ancestry is also identified with the Colonial history of Philadelphia, through the families of John Bevan, member of Assembly, 1687-1700; Justice, 1685-1690; Christopher Van Sant, member of Assembly, 1710-1719, and Justice 1715-1727; Matthew Rue, member of Assembly, 1738-1745, and Lieutenant Lewis Rue, who served in the French and Indian Wars.

Mr. Griffith is a Republican in politics and has represented his Ward in Common Council for four consecutive terms. He resides, with his mother, at No. 2031 Columbia Avenue, in the Twentieth Division of the Forty-seventh (formerly the Twenty-ninth) Ward and is an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

His offices are located at Nos. 1419-21 Chestnut Street.

William J. Lawson



Among the most prominent of the younger lawyers of the City of Philadelphia is William J. Lawson.

After graduating from the public schools of Philadelphia he acquired a thorough business training and became cashier of the United States Steel Corporation.

Later he studied law in the office of ex-Judge Maxwell Stevenson, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1900. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of law, and at the present time is Special Deputy to Sheriff Wilson H. Brown, of Philadelphia County.

Samuel P. Rotan

Samuel P. Rotan, District Attorney, was born in Philadelphia in 1869, and educated in the public schools here. He entered the Central High School in 1882, from which he graduated in 1886. From that institution of learning he has received the degrees of A.M. and A.B., and is still a popular member of his class organization and of the High School Alumni Association.



Having an inclination for the profession of law, Mr. Rotan entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889 and graduated an officer of his class and an honor man in 1892, with the degree of LL.B.

After graduation he entered the office of C. Stuart Patterson, at that time Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, having as associates W. W. Carr, George S. Patterson and George C. Bowker. Upon Mr. Patterson becoming president of the Western Savings Fund and Mr. Carr being elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Rotan was left the practical head of the office, which he had entered as an inexperienced young graduate.

Mr. Rotan though young was learned in the law and a skilled practitioner and associated with George C. Bowker. He not only retained the business of the old firm, but largely increased it.

Soon after commencing his career at the bar, he won celebrity by his defence of H. H. Holmes, who was possibly the greatest criminal of modern times. Mr. Rotan was brought into the case through retention as counsel for Holmes in several civil suits, and when his client was charged with murder, he was very naturally retained to defend him. When the case was called Mr. Rotan asked for time to summon witnesses and prepare a de-

fence. This was refused by the trial judge, and Mr. Rotan refused to proceed, claiming it was impossible for his client to have a fair trial while the public clamor was on. Being threatened with contempt and disbarment, Mr. Rotan claimed that his client's legal rights were being invaded and that he was entitled to all the protection the law could give him.

This was his thought, and believing himself to be right he preferred to sacrifice his career rather than his principles. The embarrassing situation was ended by the prisoner discharging his counsel, but later Mr. Rotan returned to help Holmes, and made an uphill fight that won the commendation of every lawyer at the bar.

It was the only murder case which the young attorney lost, and after it was over District Attorney Graham, who opposed him, and Judge Arnold, who presided at the trial, and threatened disbarment, congratulated him upon his able defence and sincerity.

Mr. Rotan figured in many other celebrated cases, winning additional reputation, and becoming well known through his skill, learning and conscientious handling of the cases entrusted to him, so that when he became the Republican nominee for District Attorney, the public was well acquainted with his career. He was a very popular candidate, being elected by a very large majority, and he has increased his reputation greatly by his masterly conduct of the office and by his absolute fairness to all.

During his early career Mr. Rotan was a professor of criminal law at Temple College where he gave special lectures on "Law of Evidence, Torts and Criminal Law," and many of his students are now practising at the Philadelphia bar.

At this period he was also deeply interested in sports and out-door exercises, and was identified with the Bachelors' Barge Club and the Undine Barge Club, being at one time vice-captain and later captain of the last-named club.

Mr. Rotan is an associate member of Meade Post No. 1, G. A. R., and a member of the Racquet and Philadelphia Country Clubs, of the Law Academy, of the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity, of the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves, and of the Union League, having been repeatedly elected a director of the latter club.

He is also identified with many political and social organizations, in all of which he is very popular.

Historical Sketch of Peirce School

Thomas May Peirce, the founder of the Peirce School, held the first session of what was destined to become an important educational institution of Philadelphia, in September, 1865, at Handel and Haydn Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden Streets.

The school was launched as "Peirce's Union Business College," and in the catalogue issued at the time, the principal never dreaming to what magnitude his modest undertaking was to grow, said: "We have no desire to assume for the institution any higher rank than that of a plain, substantial and efficient school for the education of business men. In its organization this object has been kept steadily in view, and nothing has been omitted that is needed to make the institution a first-class business college, equal to the demands of the business community."

The regular course of instruction comprised bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial law, business correspondence and forms, and commercial arithmetic, and, in addition, lectures on commercial law, ethics, commerce and trade. Its faculty, including the principal, consisted of four instructors.

The first year of the institution was remarkably successful, owing to the fact that the armies of the government had just been disbanded and there were many soldiers who needed special preparation in order to secure positions in mercantile houses. Over 550 persons were enrolled the first year. In the second year of the institution the course of study was increased by the addition of declamation and orthography. A special normal course was also organized for the preparation of teachers for the public schools. Dr. Peirce, before organizing the college, had been a successful teacher in the public schools of Philadelphia for a number of years, and had the reputation of having prepared more young men for the high school than any other teacher in Philadelphia.

In 1869 the growth of the college rendered it necessary to secure larger quarters; the entire second floor of the Inman Building, at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, was taken. The faculty was increased by the addition of four instructors, making eight in all, and a department of English was added for the benefit of students who were not sufficiently advanced in their studies to take the regular course of the school.

In 1876, at the request of the Centennial Commission, Dr. Peirce made an elaborate exhibit of the work of his college, which attracted the attention of visiting educators from all over the country, and the college was at that time awarded a diploma and medal.

In 1881 the name of the institution was changed to Peirce College of Business. In 1882 the college took one of the most important steps in its history, when it moved to its present home in the Record Building, which had just been completed. It occupied the whole of the fourth floor as school rooms and one room on the second floor as an office. The attendance during the previous year had increased to 730 students, so that this change of location became absolutely necessary. At this time the faculty was again increased and the course of study broadened. On June 15, 1882, the first public commencement of the school was held at the Academy of Music.

In the fall of 1883 an epoch in the history of the college was marked by the organization of the Department of Shorthand and Typewriting. The attendance in this department was at first small, due to the occupation being a new one and a prejudice against employing young women in business offices. These objections were soon overcome and the attendance increased rapidly.

In 1893 the name of the institution was changed to Peirce School, and in the spring of 1896, Dr. Peirce, the founder, dying, the attendance decreased materially, but increased again when it was found that the high standard of the founder was being maintained.

The present courses of study combine a general English education with a training in practical commercial subjects and are designed not to make bookkeepers, but to make the future business man.

Medals and diplomas were awarded the school at the National Export Exposition, 1899; at Paris in 1900; at Buffalo in 1901, and at Charleston in 1902.

The school has a special course for students from Spanish-speaking countries, and is now in the greatest period of its history, the enrolment for 1907-08 being 2018.

The University of Pennsylvania

Founded 1740

The University of Pennsylvania dates from 1740, when the School which became the College was founded. With the foundation of the Department of Medicine in 1765, the first to be established in North America, and the foundation of the Department of Law in 1790, the first to be established in North America, professional education began here, and the University of Pennsylvania, with its College and Professional Schools, became in fact the first institution in North America which did the work and bore the name of University. Its University charter dating, under its present title, from 1791, superseded an earlier charter of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, granted 1779, and absorbed in the present Institution.

The University of Pennsylvania comprehends the following Departments of Instruction:

Departments of Instruction The College, founded 1740, comprising (1) the School of Arts; (2) the Towne Scientific School; (3) the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.
The Department of Medicine, founded 1765.
The Department of Law, founded 1790; re-established 1850.
The Department of Dentistry, founded 1878.
The Graduate School, founded 1882.
The Department of Veterinary Medicine, founded 1884.
The Laboratory of Hygiene, founded 1892.

Other University Departments are: The University Library, founded 1749.
The University Hospital, founded 1874.
The Department of Physical Education, founded 1885.
The Department of Archeology, founded 1889.
The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, founded 1892.
The Houston Club, founded 1896.

Catalogue and Circulars The University Catalogue, published annually in December, gives information regarding all Departments of the University. Applications for copies of the Catalogue and Circulars of Information should be addressed to the Secretary, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

The number and distribution of students in the different courses in 1908 was 4279. These students came from 45 States of the Union and 41 Foreign Countries. The members of the Faculties of the University in 1908 numbered 435.

The Courses in the College are arranged in six groups, as follows:

The College Courses I. The School of Arts. (a) The Course in Arts and Science; (b) The Courses in Biology; (c) The Course in Music. II. The Towne Scientific School. (a) The Courses in Architecture; (b) The Courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; (c) The Course in Civil Engineering; (d) The Course in Chemistry; (e) The Course in Chemical Engineering. III. The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce. (a) The Course in Finance and Commerce; (b) The Evening School of Accounts and Finance. IV. The Saturday Courses for Teachers. V. The Summer School Courses. VI. The College Courses for Teachers.

Admission A special circular, giving admission requirements, will be sent on request.

The Graduate School The Graduate School offers instruction of the most advanced character in Literature, Language, Pure Science, History, the Economic and Social Sciences, Philosophy, Archaeology, etc. The George Leib Harrison Foundation provides endowed Fellowships and Scholarships for advanced students to whom they may be assigned, and enables them to carry on their investigation while working for the master's and doctor's degrees.

The Medical Course The Course in Medicine, four years in length, is given in the recently erected Laboratories and in the University Hospital, which represent the finest and most complete equipment that exists to-day in any country.

The Law Course The Course in Law is given in the new building, which is the largest and best equipped in the United States, devoted exclusively to the use of law students. The Course is three years in length.

The Dental Course The Dental Course is three years in length and is given in Dental Hall, specially built and equipped for the purpose, with the most modern facilities for teaching every branch of the subject.

The Veterinary Course The new laboratories of the Department of Veterinary Medicine represent the best that the world affords for instruction in all branches of that science, and include large hospital facilities, which enable students to gain practical and first-hand experience in their profession.

The Catalogue contains full information as to the requirements for admission and as to tuition fees.

The University Library and Museums All students have access to the University Libraries, which contain 300,000 volumes, and to the various Collections in the Free Museum of Science and Art.

The Dormitories The University Dormitories are the most comfortable and convenient residences possible for students of the University. Thoroughly heated and lighted and provided on every floor of every house with shower baths and lavatories of the most approved kind, they are in every way perfectly sanitary. The rent of rooms is very moderate, less than the cost of similar or even inferior accommodations elsewhere. For information apply to the Bursar, College Hall.

Students' Physician and Ward in Hospital A special ward in the University Hospital is set apart for the use of students who may become ill. The University appoints each year a competent physician to give his services freely to such students as may need them.

The Houston Club The Houston Club, the first of its kind at any University, founded and housed in 1896, in one of the most beautiful of the University buildings, is the centre of the social life of the student-body. All students of the University are *ipso facto* members of the Club, and, subject to necessary regulations, have the full use of the Club rooms, library, reading rooms, billiard rooms, bowling alleys, etc. The Club is used by about three thousand students a day, during term time. The University has by this means provided pleasant and profitable recreation and environment for its students and they are able to occupy themselves every hour of the twenty-four on the University's domain.

Physical Education The new Gymnasium, with its magnificent equipment of apparatus, separate rooms for particular branches of training and large swimming pool, is located on Franklin Field, so that indoor and outdoor exercise may be combined. All students, except those specifically excused, are required to exercise regularly in the Gymnasium under trained instructors. A physical examination is made of all students, including examination of their eyes.

John Conkling Rose



John Conkling Rose, Chief Claim Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born March 1, 1863, in Roselle, N. J., a town named after his father, the late Col. John C. Rose.

Mr. Rose lived continuously in the State of his birth until two years ago, when he was appointed to his present position and removed to Germantown.

Upon finishing his academic education Mr. Rose studied law with the firm of Daly & Machin, New York City, but left the profession to enter the railroad business, beginning with a subordinate position in the Motive Power Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, and since that time has been engaged almost continuously in railroad work. He was connected with the Kings County Elevated Railway in Brooklyn, upon its completion, and was at one time Superintendent of the New York and Seaboard Railroad, and later Right of Way Agent of the P. C. C. & St. L. Railway at Pittsburgh, Pa.

In 1892 he re-entered the service of the Pennsylvania Company, being connected with the Transportation Department at Jersey City, where he continued until appointed to his present position.

Mr. Rose is a director in several corporations and is connected with the Presbyterian Church and the Masonic fraternity. He is also a member of the New York Railroad Club and a number of other organizations and societies.

While a resident of New Jersey Mr. Rose was connected with the National Guard of that State, being successively Adjutant of the Third Regiment, Commandant of Artillery, and at one time Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the State.

He is the author of several works connected with his travels; is a Republican in politics and was formerly one of the Police Commissioners of Elizabeth, N. J.

Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland

The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland was chartered in 1890. Its initial capital was \$250,000. This was subsequently increased from time to time until at present its capital is \$2,000,000, and its surplus \$2,345,978. The latter is the loss paying power of a company without touching its capital.

Edwin Warfield, recently Governor of Maryland, was the founder of the company, and there is no doubt that to him is due the credit in a large measure of popularizing corporate suretyship. When he organized the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland there were but two other companies doing a strictly surety business, and they confined their operations to a limited field, principally that of bonding bank and mercantile employees occupying positions of trust. Mr. Warfield realized the possibility of greatly increasing the scope of the business, and it was that which prompted him to organize the company.

After he organized it he found that it was necessary to have Congress, as well as various State Legislatures, enact laws providing for the acceptance of corporate suretyship. He, therefore, blazed the way for others to follow.

As an evidence of the growth of the surety business since the organization of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, it is only necessary to cite the fact that the total premiums received by all companies in 1890 were about \$750,000, while in 1907 the total was \$11,000,000.

Pennsylvania was one of the first outside States the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland entered, and Philadelphia the first Pennsylvania city in which the company opened offices. Mr. Herman Hoopes, the company's Resident Vice-President at Philadelphia, with offices at 505-509 Real Estate Trust Building, has been the company's representative in Philadelphia ever since it entered the State.

Kenilworth Inn

THIS beautiful house is located at Biltmore, N. C., in the most picturesque portion of the health-giving pine belt. It is but ten minutes by trolley or a twenty minute drive from the Court House at Asheville, and Kenilworth carriages connect with the trolleys. The Inn is elegantly furnished and equipped with every modern convenience, such as steam heat, pure spring water, elevator, electric light, telephone and telegraph offices, billiard rooms, reception parlors and guest rooms en suite with bath.

Every room is sunny and cheerful, and each is located on one of the fronts of the house overlooking a vista of beautiful and rugged scenery.

The grounds include 150 acres, devoted to golf links and lawn tennis courts, and in the woods connected with the hotel are many fine walks. The beautiful Swannanoa River flows through the grounds.



KENILWORTH INN-BILTMORE, N.C.

Topographically Kenilworth Inn is ideally situated and its environment is charming. It adjoins the Vanderbilt estate and is near the noted residence but suffers none in comparison with that magnificent home, as the Inn is architecturally beautiful and its grounds are well kept.

All that man's ingenuity could suggest and his handiwork accomplish has been done for the comfort of guests, and their health is even considered by the adoption of an iron-clad rule against the entertainment of consumptives.

The Inn is open all the year and is always ready for the reception of guests. Tickets should be bought and baggage checked direct to Biltmore station, where coaches meet all trains.

A handsome booklet is furnished on application.

JOS. C. FISCHER & SON

Costumers

255

South Ninth Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



Too much credit cannot be given to the energy and ingenuity of the above firm in designing and supplying the more than 5500 costumes supplied to and used by the committee in charge of the pageant in connection with Founders' Week.

While the committee have given Mr. Fischer and his son a general idea of their needs—and all the assistance in their power—it is only right and proper to say that were it not for the knowledge and ability of this firm the whole thing might have fallen.

As it is every detail of each and every costume used is absolutely correct from a historical standpoint, and 90 per cent. of the costumes used in this most magnificent display are perfectly new. It has required all of Mr. Fischer's regular force of sixty-two hands (the largest of any costumer in the country) besides a number of extra ones engaged for the occasion working day and night, to carry out this stupendous contract, involving the outlay of many thousands of dollars for new material.

This business, started in a very small way in 1871 at 1026 South Sixth Street, rapidly increased until the present location was bought by Mr. Fischer some eighteen years ago, and to-day the entire four-story building is given over to the designing and making of costumes. Within the past year the firm has been compelled to put in electrically-driven machinery.

This firm constantly has on the road the full equipment of from eight to fifteen theatrical troupes, shipping their costumes all over the United States, Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

They supply most of the Mardi Gras at New Orleans, yearly; Alfred E. Arons, F. C. Whitney, Madame Melba, Damrosch, Mameselle Awkins, etc., and stand ready at all times to equip any play, for private or professional use, on an hour's notice.

J. J. Habermehl's Sons



Although J. J. Habermehl's Sons were selected as the producers of the Historical Pageant, probably the handsomest street spectacle ever beheld in this country, they do not specialize in that direction. They are primarily florists, but by florists is not intended that old rate of dealers who grew and sold flowers, made bouquets and other floral objects. The Historical Pageant is one of the revelations of Philadelphia's latent genius for doing things. It is entirely a Philadelphia production, and every decorative car, every property, to use a theatrical term, used in that splendid cavalcade, which unrolled three centuries of the city's history, was manufactured under the direction of this firm. Yet, in spite of the complete manner in which this important work was accomplished, it was only a side line in the business of the firm.

It is because of the experience and the good taste which characterizes the efforts of the firm as florists that they were able to produce such beautiful appointments for the spectacle, although it was a proposition outside the ordinary lines of their business. But florists, such as J. J. Habermehl's Sons, in these days, are more than merely raisers of flowers. They are also decorators, and decorations for important fashionable functions require a peculiar talent for realizing artistic effects combined with taste which is unfalteringly correct.

The world's demand for invention, for novelty, and for new effects makes some of its most severe calls upon the florist. The modern florist plays an important part in almost every large function. The ball room must be transformed to resemble something else; and the dinner table must convey some hint of appropriateness to the peculiar occasion. It is the florist who has to answer these demands. He has to furnish the inventive genius, the artistic skill, and even these talents would avail nothing if finally the flowers and ornamental greens used were inappropriate or of dubious quality. A grand effect might be easily spoiled by a decorator who was not at the same time an experienced and tasteful florist.

Unusually large facilities also are required by the florist who is called upon to produce the pleasing effects so much admired on social occasions. The transformation of the four plain walls of a ball room call for a trained force of artists, florists, and workmen, and require abundant material from which to make the proper selection of plants, cut flowers, and the score of other appointments which together, under trained direction, make for beauty. Profusion must be suggested without any semblance of crowding; elaborate workmanship must give the impression of accidental effects; and these are scarcely likely to be obtained unless the florist and decorator has facilities equal to the demand.

J. J. Habermehl's Sons, who maintain offices at the Bellevue-Stratford, and at Twenty-Second and Diamond Streets, are probably the largest retail florists in Philadelphia. At Twenty-second and Diamond Streets their greenhouses, numbering about twenty, cover almost half a square of ground. This means that the firm has the facilities necessary for producing any floral decorations required. No occasion demanding floral treatment is too large for the firm to handle successfully, and the fact that all the cut flowers used by them are raised in their own greenhouses is evidence that the flowers are always fresh. That they are always the correct thing can be assured, for it is the people who know what is the proper thing who are the firm's customers.

Auto Transit Co. of Philadelphia

Operating a line of Electric Busses and Automobile Coaches from Broad and Shunk Streets to Fairmount Park, via Broad and Diamond Streets. Busses run every three minutes and the route covers seven miles of Philadelphia's most beautiful avenues, passing among other points:



Bellevue-Stratford Hotel
Hotel Walton
Academy of Music
Art Club
Manufacturers' Club
Union League
New Girard Trust Building
John Wanamaker Store
City Hall
Broad Street Station (P. R. R.)
Masonic Temple
Odd Fellows' Temple
Academy of Fine Arts
Lyric Theatre
Adelphi Theatre
Baldwin Locomotive Works
Lu Lu Temple
Boys' High School
Park Theatre
Hammerstein's New Opera House
Hotel Majestic
Grand Opera House
Temple University
Fairmount Park Trolley Station

The comfort, speed and elegance of this company's vehicles insure patrons the most pleasant and attractive ride in Philadelphia at a minimum rate of fare.

The busses connect at Fairmount Park with the Park Trolley Line, which circles the Park on both sides of the Schuylkill River and by which this magnificent pleasure ground may be viewed in all its beauty and grandeur. After crossing the Schuylkill, the visitor is carried through a succession of natural wonders, which have justly earned for Fairmount Park the title of the grandest municipal park in the world. In addition to the beauties of nature—especially gorgeous in the Autumn season—there may also be visited in the Park many buildings and places most intimately connected with the history and splendor of our city and nation.

Points in Fairmount Park

Memorial and Horticultural Halls	Benedict Arnold's House
of the Centennial Exposition	Children's Play Grounds
Letitia Penn's House	National Regatta Course
Washington Monument	Founders' Week Auto-
Sunken Gardens	mobile Race Course
Smith Memorial Arch	And Hundreds of others

General Office and Plant, Thirty-first and Dauphin Streets

PETER J. HUGHES
Vice-President and Gen'l Manager
HENRY LODGE
Assistant General Manager

SAM'L H. CARPENTER
Secretary and Treasurer
BERNARD A. HUGHES
Purchasing Agent

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.



The firm of J. E. Caldwell & Co. needs no introduction to Philadelphia. The large building occupied by this Company on Chestnut Street, opposite the handsome United States Post Office, has long been a landmark, and it is the Mecca of the fair sex desiring the most exclusive articles of bijouterie, silverware and the rare objects of art imported each year from the celebrated marts of Europe.

The establishment occupies a central position in the business district. Here, lavishly displayed, is a wealth of jewels that might be looked upon with jealous eyes by the richest potentate of the world. Philadelphians are quiet in their tastes, but the quality of their jewels is superlative.

As silversmiths this firm has added lustre to our fair city, and acquired a National reputation for themselves through the awards obtained in competition with the leading silversmiths of the country for the State silver services presented to battleships and cruisers of our Navy.

The magnificent silver service presented by the State of Pennsylvania to the armored cruiser bearing her name was designed and executed by this Company, and cost \$25,000.00. It is the most sumptuous and complete service yet presented to any battleship.

In addition the firm has planned and designed many other public memorials and testimonials, including bronze tablets, church plate, gold and silver loving cups and medals. Their prize cups are eagerly competed for at every important Meet and Show held near or in Philadelphia, and the city may well look with pride upon this representative house which has always upheld her name for honesty and high quality, and has added to her artistic fame.

The Watch and Clock Departments have been factors contributing to the reputation of this house. Every detail of the business is thoroughly known, not

only theoretically but by extensive experience. Years ago only travelers to Switzerland could boast of their precision watches, but now the finest horological products of the celebrated Geneva workmen can be purchased of this firm, and customers have the advantage of a local house of undoubted reliability.

The importation of English hall and mantel clocks was in its infancy when the Caldwell firm added the line to their original jewelry business, and their judicious selections have to-day resulted in such increased business that their stock of hall clocks is the largest in America.

Fine porcelains and the productions of the various important English, French and German potteries are shown in their stock, as well as objects of decorative art from France, England, Italy, Austria, and other foreign countries.

While the main business of the Caldwell firm is importations, with the exception of their silverware, this house has been quick to appreciate and ready to advance American goods of pre-eminence. American cut glass, for instance, was struggling for recognition when this firm gave the infant industry the publicity it deserved. To-day American cut glass is the standard of the world. So, also, with American silver plated goods, which in the early days fought hard with the Sheffield product, and of leather goods the same can be said, the finest tanned skins in the world being imported for the card cases, pocket-books, traveling bags and other articles made.

The jewelers' art in America finds its patrons through this conservative Philadelphia house where everything that is best can always be seen in profusion, and where exists a ban against mediocrity which will never be removed.

Jacob Bennett & Son



IN the manufacturing of Diamond Jewelry one of the oldest and best known houses is that of Jacob Bennett & Son, which has been located for many years at 1024-26 Chestnut Street. The house was founded by Jacob Bennett in 1828, at which time the making of fine Silverware was combined with that of Jewelry.

When the Directors of the United States Bank voted to their President (Nicholas Biddle), a complete set of silverware, Fletcher and Gardener, at that time the leading retail jewelers of Philadelphia, were awarded the contract and the work of making the set was turned over to Jacob Bennett. The set cost upwards of twenty-three thousand dollars, and was very handsome. The only remaining piece of the set, a front elevation of the bank building (the present Custom House), is now in the hands of Mr. James M. Bennett, the surviving partner of Jacob Bennett & Son.

One other historical event in the life of Jacob Bennett was the drilling of the crack in the Liberty Bell, which was done with the hope it would improve its tone, when it was to be rung on a special occasion and celebration.

The 225th anniversary of the City of Philadelphia finds the house of Jacob Bennett & Son, after eighty years of continued activity, still prosperous.

Pinkerton's National Detective Agency

Founded by Allan Pinkerton, 1850

WM. A. PINKERTON, Principal
CHICAGO

ALLAN PINKERTON, Principal
NEW YORK

GEO. D. BANGS, General Manager
NEW YORK

OFFICES

PHILADELPHIA, 112-16 NORTH BROAD STREET

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Boston
Montreal
Buffalo
Baltimore

Pittsburgh
Chicago
Cleveland
Cincinnati
St. Paul

St. Louis
Kansas City
New Orleans
Denver
Omaha

Spokane
Seattle
Portland, Ore.
Los Angeles
San Francisco

This Agency, with correspondents in all parts of the world, is prepared to undertake all proper detective business entrusted to it by railroad or other corporations, banks, mercantile houses, attorneys or private individuals.

It does not operate for rewards nor engage in divorce cases.

BEN. L. CARROLL

The expansion of Philadelphia is nowhere more marked than on its western border, and no section so teems with life and business as that from Fortieth Street west and from Woodland Avenue to Overbrook.



In this locality the greatest activity in realty is going on, and one of the busiest and most progressive operators is Ben. L. Carroll, whose commodious offices at the intersection of Sixtieth Street, Haverford and Girard Avenues are daily visited by hundreds of home-seekers.

Mr. Carroll has been in the real estate business just four years and, though a very young man, he has made a record for quick selling that has made his older competitors "sit up and take notice."

He was born in West Philadelphia, January 4, 1884, and is a grandson of Henry C. Carroll, who was one of the first settlers, and a prominent resident of that part of the city known as Haddington.

Mr. Carroll was educated at the public schools, and after a course at La Salle College turned his attention to real estate.

He early exhibited a remarkable aptitude for the business and, quickly grasping the details, he started with an energy that his competitors thought foolhardy, but which proved to be only keen business judgment. The result was the building up of a large business which has very materially aided in developing the section Mr. Carroll has chosen for the scene of his labors.

Mr. Carroll does not attempt to do any business outside of West Philadelphia. Upon entering

the business he recognized the fact that the elevated railway, then in prospective, would be of inestimable value to the locality, and he arranged his plans accordingly, and some idea of his foresight can be gleaned from the fact that during the past year he sold real estate valued at \$3,000,000, the average price of the houses disposed of being \$3000, representing 1000 properties. This means an average of nearly three houses a day for each working day in the year, and is the reason why Mr. Carroll does no business in other sections. He can't, he's too busy at home.

The houses sold during the past year were mostly purchased for homes by people of moderate means and are all occupied. One doesn't have to figure much to see what value a business of this extent means to a community, for the purchasing power of one thousand families means something to retailers.

This mighty accomplishment seems stupendous when it is known that it was the result of one man's efforts, but it is possible that it will be eclipsed, for Mr. Carroll has unbounded faith in the territory, and has matured plans for a still larger campaign.

He recently purchased from Solomon Greenberg, for \$100,000, a large tract of ground on Sixty-third Street, between Master Street and Lansdowne Avenue, and has already commenced the erection of a large number of three-story houses.

This operation will be a large one and means the outlay of several hundred thousands of dollars.

Mr. Carroll's faith in West Philadelphia real estate is based on logical reasoning. He claims that it is handier than any other suburb; that the cost of living there is as cheap as in other localities, and that it is possible to buy a home there cheaper than one of the same construction elsewhere. For these reasons he claims property must continue to increase there, and the natural advantages of the locality are making it a large city in itself. He advises those who scoff at his claims of West Philadelphia's greatness to make a visit and satisfy themselves of its rapid and solid expansion.

In addition to the building and sale of houses, Mr. Carroll also has properties for rent, and transacts every other branch of the realty business.

L. P. SIMPSON & SON

Prominent among the real estate operators who have been active in developing different sections of Philadelphia is the firm of L. P. Simpson and Son, with offices at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Wharton Streets, and No. 707 Walnut Street.



The business was established in 1880 by Lewis P. Simpson, who had previous experience in the real estate brokerage business, and who was firmly impressed with the possibilities of southern realty. He concluded that the vacant territory there was ripe for improvement and commenced the erection of a class of dwellings that became at once popular and made his reputation as a pioneer builder of homes of a better quality than had been erected there up to that time. In 1888 David C. Catanach became a partner of Mr. Simpson, and the name of the firm was changed to Simpson and Catanach. This partnership continued for seven years, during which time many localities were improved with beautiful homes for those of moderate means.

In 1895 Mr. Catanach retired from the firm and was succeeded by G. Wallace Simpson, son of the founder, and the firm name was changed to its present title, L. P. Simpson and Son.

Mr. L. P. Simpson died April 22, 1908, at the age of fifty-eight years, and the business has since been carried on under the old name by G. Wallace Simpson, who is the only member of the firm.

During its long and successful career the firm has erected over 2500 homes and has since its organization sold over 4000 houses.

In the last four years the activity of L. P. Simpson and Son, as builders of residences, has been more marked, and during that period they have erected over 1000 houses.

The style of houses erected by the firm is of the most modern kind, and contains every improvement known in present-day construction. They are, in fact, homes of elegance, and the interiors are as beautiful and inviting as those of fancy-priced residences. Building is now being done by the firm in the southwestern section and in Germantown. Those recently erected in Germantown are especially attractive. They are located on very wide streets, the higher priced ones being semi-detached, have Dutch halls, elaborate dining rooms and baths and, what is of great importance, light and cheerful kitchens of up-to-date sanitary construction.

The same excellent construction and pleasing decoration is followed out in all of the houses built by the firm, so that young families embarking in housekeeping can make a home beautiful without much expenditure for pieces of show furniture.

In addition to the building of houses and sale of real estate L. P. Simpson & Son have a very large rental list, being in charge of nearly 1100 houses in the southern section of the city, for which they make monthly collections.

Another branch of the business in which the firm has been eminently successful is the selling of mortgages, and this alone has run into millions of dollars during the firm's existence. It is a matter of pride with Mr. Simpson that out of this large volume of business there were but three cases in which it was necessary to resort to foreclosure proceedings.

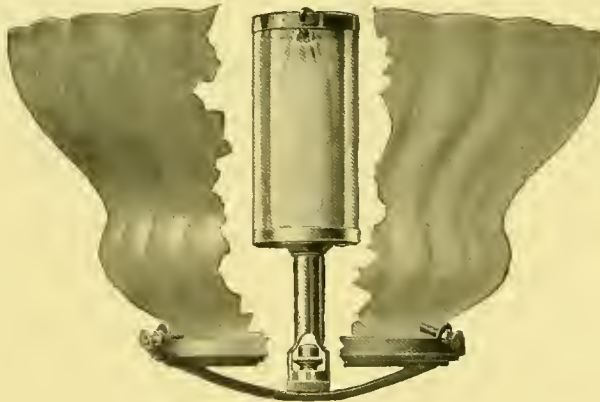
G. Wallace Simpson, the surviving member of the firm, was born in Philadelphia in 1877, and received his education at the Lauterbach Academy. After graduation he entered his father's office and soon acquired a complete knowledge of the business, displaying a remarkable aptitude for every detail of the various branches so that he was of great value to the firm upon Mr. Catanach's retirement, not only in handling the business the firm already enjoyed, but in materially extending it.

Mr. Simpson is married and has a handsome home at No. 6327 Greene Street, Germantown.

Welsbach Junior

The Biggest Little Light in the World

A Light combining mantle, burner and chimney, that gives a 50 candle-power illumination at the cost of 1-5 of a cent per hour for gas. Use your own globes, either gas or electric.



Uses but 2 feet of
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Completely hidden
from view

50 candle-power
Light

No glare—a soft,
mellow Light

Showing position of Welsbach Junior Light
in ordinary gas globe

The Welsbach Junior is the newest member of the Welsbach family, and as its merits and economy become better known will supersede the old-style extravagant open flame burner in homes and offices.

Welsbach salesrooms in all the principal cities.
The Philadelphia store is at

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WE want your difficult work—your rare old laces, tapestries, draperies, costly raiment, Oriental rugs—the kind you would hesitate to trust to the average establishment. Our improved processes and expert knowledge enable us to clean or dye the most delicate fabrics without possibility of harming them.

Goods may be shipped to us from any part of the world with assurance of faithful treatment. The care of uniforms is one of our specialties. A large proportion of U. S. Army and Naval Officers are our patrons.

Dry Cleaning has been reduced by us to an exact science, combining the best French methods with many improved processes of our own. Our way does not shrink nor fade the most delicate fabric. No injurious chemicals used.

Carpets are cleaned by us with compressed air which blows out every atom of dust. We also dry clean them with a powerful brush and steam-bake them to destroy all germ life. Oriental rugs are treated in a manner which cannot harm their pile nor fade their delicate colors.

Upholstered Furniture is also cleaned by compressed air—a process which thoroughly protects the tapestry coverings.

Dyeing is an art with us, perfected through many years' experience. Our experts will tell you positively whether a fabric can or cannot take a certain color. Ask their advice.

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Miscellaneous Work such as cleaning and softening blankets, restoring tapestries, cleaning and freshening lace curtains, renewing ostrich plumes, each is treated in the most thorough and careful manner.

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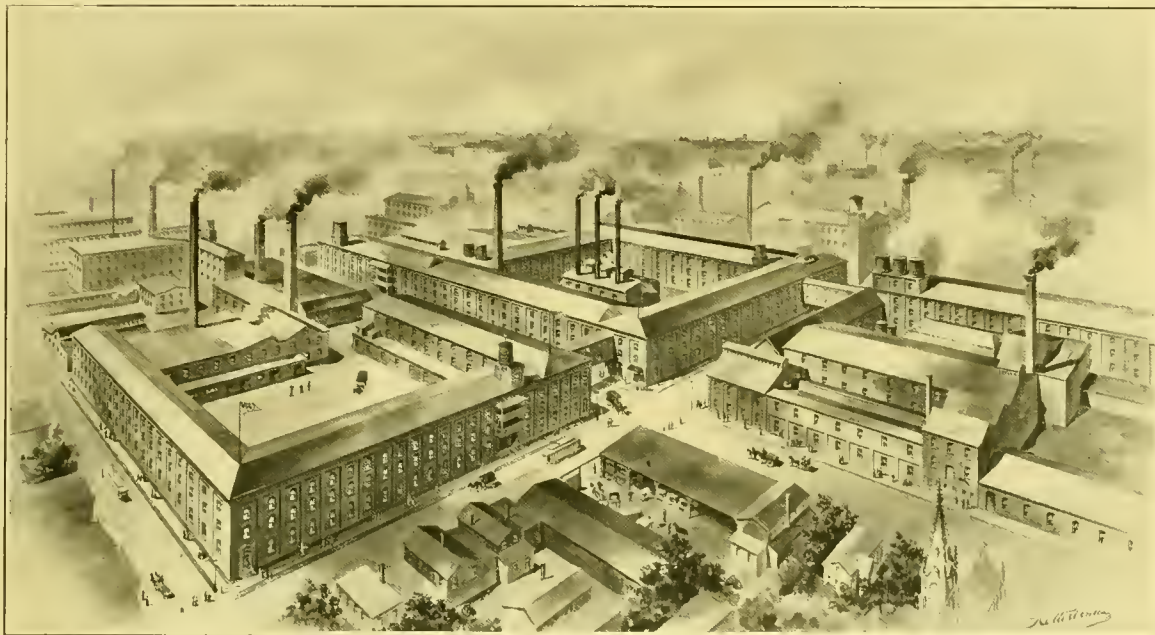
1714 North Broad Street

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The Firth & Foster Company's Dyeing and Finishing Plant



(Sketch of Plant)

The history of Philadelphia would be incomplete if it did not include the textile industries, an integral part of which is the dyeing and finishing of piece goods in all grades of wool, worsted and silk and wool fabrics.

This branch of work has so materially helped the development of manufacture of dress goods and men's wear in this country that the domestic article compares very favorably with the imported as regards to colors and finish, and in some instances, like the Lansdowne, a silk and wool fabric, is far superior to the foreign.

In this industry, Firth & Foster Co. are pre-eminently the leaders, their plant located at Emerald, York and Adams Streets, being the largest and best equipped, handling piece goods exclusively.

The founders, practical dyers, came to this country nearly half a century ago, starting business in the old Fairmount District in a small way. A few years later they moved to their present location, increasing their facilities from year to year until to-day they employ over 500 hands, cover an area of 220,000 square feet of floor space and have an output of half a million of pieces of goods representing some twenty million yards of goods, ranging from a three-ounce veiling to a thirty-two-ounce cloaking, from a low cotton and wool cloth to fine worsted or silk and worsted weaves, in which their workmanship is unexcelled.

The corporation is capitalized at \$400,000. Of the personnel Mr. John H. Foster, President, is the only one living of the founders; Mr. Chas. Ed. Firth, Vice-President, is a son of the late Thos. Firth, who represented the Nineteenth Ward in City Council for a great many years; Mr. John Tull, Secretary and Treasurer; Messrs. Albert and Harry Foster are nephews of the president, and Mr. Jules A. Kerle, Business Manager, has been connected with the establishment for over thirty years.

The business progress of this concern is a fair index of the material development of Philadelphia in textiles, particularly within the last forty years, of which both can justly feel proud.

The Roebling
Construction
Company *ℳ*

FIRE-PROOFING

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Patterson's

The Patterson Hammock

is invariably the brightest and best turned out. We're now in our new factory. We've more space—better light—greater facilities, and we've been able to adopt a number of little improvements that have put Patterson Hammocks still further in the lead.

The Patterson Hammock is backed by an iron-clad Guarantee.

If it's made by Patterson you take no chances.

Patterson Manufacturing Company

Makers of Guaranteed Hammocks since 1887

Indiana Avenue, Filmore and A Streets



Patterson
Hammock-Couch

The Patterson Hammock-Couch

is the ideal hammock for the veranda. It is cool, clean and always comfortable, whether you sit in it—may be with several others—or whether you use it as a couch. It is springy yet never sags. Never slides you into uncomfortable positions. It swings easily and pleasantly with a gliding motion. There is not the slightest risk of tipping or tilting. It is put up or taken down, raised or lowered, quickly, easily and without trouble or exertion. No knots to tie—simply slip the rope through the Patterson Suspension Ring and a tongue holds it like a vise—but take the weight off the ring and you can slide the rope either way.

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M. G. SHUSTER
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CORNER THIRTY-FIFTH
STREET AND RIDGE AVENUE
Opposite North Laurel Hill Cemetery

The Wilkinson Automatic Stoker

The Wilkinson Automatic Stoker, made by the Wilkinson Manufacturing Company, Norristown, Pa., is a labor and fuel-saving machine that has been brought to absolute perfection by fifteen years of experience.

This experience covered a wide range from the terrific overloads and severe service incidental to rolling mill and street railway practice to the comparatively steady loads and careful attention incidental to office building and hotel power plants.

The result has been the eliminating of every fault and the construction of a perfected machine that is almost humanlike in its action. Weakness of parts; burning action of fire; complexity of construction, and a large number of parts to get out of order and wear out do not exist in the Wilkinson Stoker, and it has been successfully demonstrated that its use will effect a saving of from five to fifteen per cent. in fuel. In plants of 1000 horse-power or more there is an additional saving in labor, even without automatic coal handling apparatus. Where such device to handle coal has been installed the saving is much greater.

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Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearines, Prime
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Highest Prices paid for Suet, Shop Fat, Long Fat,
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EDWARD PAGE

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LOAM CASTINGS

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General Foundry Work
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Elevator Enclosures
Fire Escapes
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Office and Bank Work
Plain and Artistic Metal
Work of All Kinds

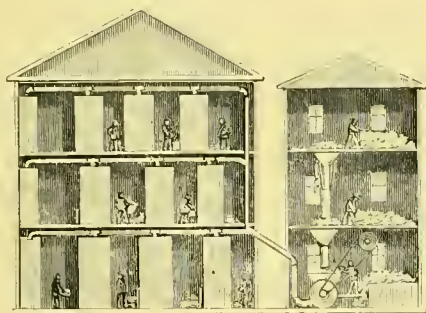
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Our Water Supplies were comparatively pure. Pollution from thousands of sources now threatens us.

25 Years Ago

Few people knew that water was **Germ Laden** and the cause of **Typhoid Fever**.

Only a Few Years Ago

Engineers, Architects and the Public began to realize the possibilities of **Mechanical Filtration**. The **Loomis Filter** was the **Pioneer** in this campaign of education.

Sparkling water for the table, the bath, the laundry, for residence, hospital, hotel, office buildings, etc.

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The Orford Copper Company

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Tenth and Elm Streets

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A. W. Johnston, Vice-President
Jas. L. Ashley, Treasurer
Frank Ludlam, Gen'l Purchasing Agent
Jas. W. Beard, Auditor
R. R. Maffett, Gen'l Superintendent
Albion J. Wadhams, Superintendent

In 1863, under the name of American Nickel Works, this Works started as the pioneer in refining Nickel from ores. The ores used were those of the Gap Mines, Gap, Pa. Soon after, the nickel refined from these ores was used by the Government for minting United States Coin. Somewhat later, under the management of Dr. Joseph Wharton, owner, the first malleable nickel produced in this country was made here.

Until 1893 there were no other Nickel Refining Works in the United States. In 1906 the name was changed to The Orford Copper Company.

F. T. MAGUIRE

**General Building
Construction**

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Philadelphia, Pa.

Everybody Saves Philadelphia Yellow Trading Stamps

Permanent Exhibition
716 Market Street

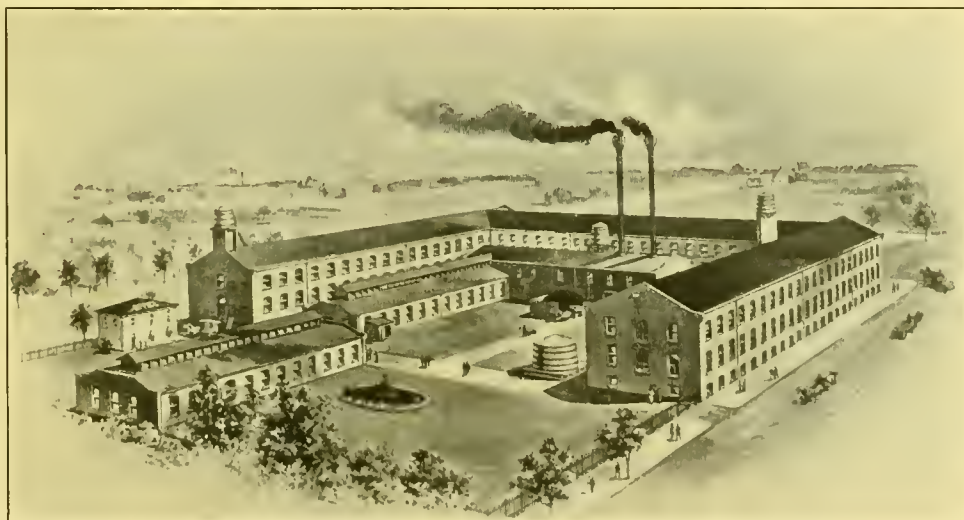
Philadelphia
Yellow Trading Stamp Co.

KASHMIR RUGS

Are distinctly a New Jersey creation, being first manufactured in the City of Gloucester, in a mill built exclusively for that purpose. The great popularity and success of the "Kashmir" Rug has been due to the great care taken in every detail, from the raw material to the finished product. The beautifully blended colors combined with the wonderful durability have earned for them the reputation which they deserve.

WILTON RUGS

A French Wilton of the finest worsted. Three shot weave. Heavy, close, firm, velvety pile. For wearing quality, beauty of design, and rich harmony of colors these Wiltons are way ahead of other Wiltons. Their patterns are absolutely exclusive, and totally unlike any effects ever before shown in this fabric. They represent the highest attainment of art in rug designing and rug coloring.



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PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK



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RIDING
ACADEMY
AND
BOARDING
STABLES

Chestnut and Twenty-third Streets

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HOWLAND CROFT, SONS & CO.

LINDEN WORSTED MILLS

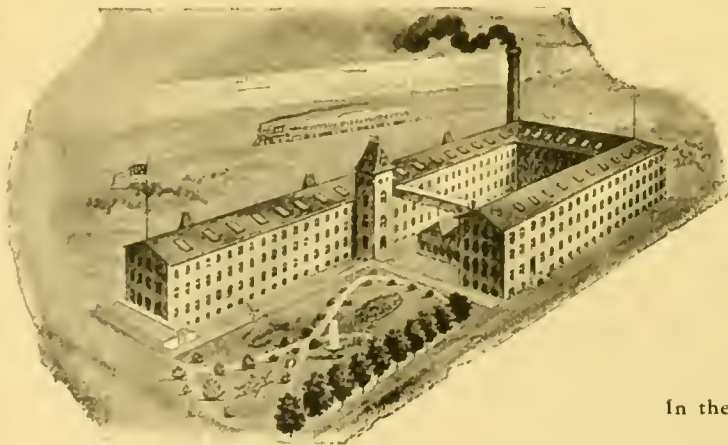
Manufacturers of

Fine

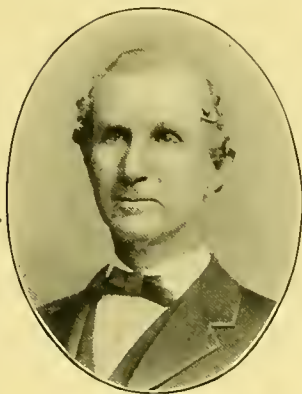
Worsted
Yarns

In the Gray and in all Colors

Office and Mills: Broadway and Jefferson Avenue
CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY



John H. Dialogue & Son



Prominent among the shipbuilding concerns of the United States is that of John H. Dialogue and Son, located at Camden, N. J.

John H. Dialogue, the founder of the works, was born in Philadelphia, May 13, 1828, and started a small shop at Second Street and Bridge Avenue, Camden, where he did repair work for the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Camden and Philadelphia and West Jersey Ferry Companies. The business grew rapidly and when in 1856 Mr. Dialogue commenced the construction of Corliss engines under a special license from the inventor he found larger works necessary, and two years later erected the present large establishment at Kaighn's Point.

In 1870 the name of the concern was changed to the River Iron Works, with Dialogue and Wood as proprietors, and the iron shipbuilding business was engaged in with constantly increasing success.

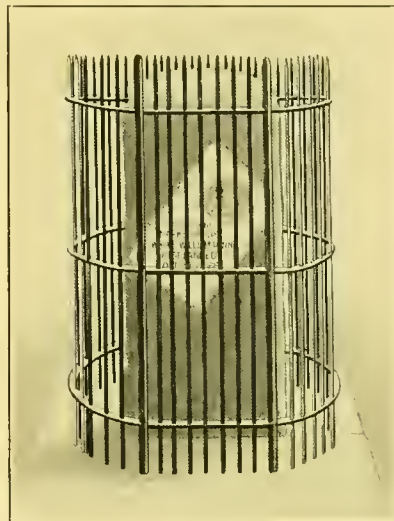
During the ensuing twenty-five years every conceivable form of river, coast and ocean-going steamer was built, and several contracts were executed for the government.

The vessels built by the firm are to be found in every part of the United States and many foreign countries.

The shipyards at Kaighn's Point cover an area of thirty-four acres, with a frontage on the Delaware River of two thousand feet, and a water depth of twenty-eight feet, making an admirable location for the business.

The plant, which is equipped with every modern appliance, gives employment, in seasons, of from two hundred to eight hundred men.

John H. Dialogue, founder of the firm, after an eventful life, in which he took active part in the civic and political history of his adopted city, died Sunday, October 3, 1898, and the business descended to his son, who had been made a partner in the firm upon the retirement of Mr. Wood, when the title of the firm was changed from the River Iron Works to John H. Dialogue & Son. Mr. Dialogue, Jr., present owner of the works, received a practical education with his father, and since his proprietorship has materially advanced the operations of this large industry.



INSCRIPTION :

"THIS STONE MARKS THE SPOT
WHERE WILLIAM PENN
FIRST LANDED, OCT. 28-29, 1682 "

This marks the spot where William Penn landed October 28-29, 1682, at Chester, Pa. Monument on our premises and is the origin of our name, Penn Steel Casting & Machine Company, Chester, Pa., U. S. A., manufacturers of the finest quality of Acid Open Hearth Steel of any weight or kind, from 1 to 100,000 pounds. Also special alloy castings of Nickel, Vanadium, Manganese and High Carbon Steel. Having well equipped pattern and machine shops attached to our plant, we are prepared to give estimates on castings finished complete.

Penn Steel Casting & Machine Co.

Chester, Pennsylvania

James Bellak

Founder of the firm of James Bellak's Sons, "The Oldest Piano House in Philadelphia," now conducted by his sons, Leopold W. Bellak and Charles E. Bellak.

The firm during its existence has supplied over 50,000 families with musical instruments in Philadelphia and vicinity.

The business was founded in 1854 at 279 So. Fifth Street, and in the ensuing twenty-five years grew to such proportions that the building 1129 Chestnut Street was secured. The business continued to increase so that it was necessary to annex all the upper floors of 1131 Chestnut Street.

The line includes Bellak Pianos, Bellak Player Pianos, Hardman Pianos, Hardman Autotones, Harrington Pianos, Harrington Autotones, Belmont, Colonnade, Marion Pianos, and numerous other makes of pianos; also Victor and Edison Talking Machines.

JAMES BELLAK'S SONS
1129 and 1131 Chestnut Street

J. E. Soule

Prominent among those who have worked assiduously to bring the city's artistic talent into prominence is J. E. Soule, whose engrossed and illuminated penwork has brought praise from patrons in all walks of life.

Mr. Soule has offices at 1237-38 Land Title Building. He engrosses testimonials, complimentary or memorial, in plain black or white, or beautifully illuminated in gold, silver and colors, for albums or framing.

During his thirty years of work Mr. Soule has executed most of the engrossing for both branches of Councils, the various city departments, the Union League and other clubs, and the Masonic and other fraternities. Banks, railroads, prominent corporations and the legislatures of various States have attested the high quality of Mr. Soule's work, and in addition he has satisfactorily executed orders from England, France, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Brazil, Japan, Mexico and Venezuela.

JOSEPH G. LYNCH JACOB A. LYNCH CALVIN Z. LYNCH

MEMBERS OF MASTER BUILDERS' EXCHANGE

LYNCH BROTHERS

Contractors

and Builders

612 to 615 Lippincott Building

46 North Twelfth Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BOTH PHONES

ESTIMATES FURNISHED

J. Howard Brown & Co.**INSURANCE**

328 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA

J. Howard Gendell



J. Howard Gendell, City Solicitor, was born in Philadelphia, September 25, 1844. He received his early education in private schools and after three years of preparatory studies entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, when eighteen years of age, his preceptor being William D. Baker, Esq. He graduated in 1865 with the degree of LL.B., and upon being admitted to the Bar, associated with E. Spencer Miller, Esq., and this connection continued until 1878, when he became assistant to the City Solicitor.

Mr. Gendell has been counsel in many notable cases, prominent among which was Dr. Buchanan, of bogus medical college fame, whom he prosecuted and whose conviction broke up a nefarious practice.

During his services as City Solicitor Mr. Gendell has ably handled the business of that department, and added materially to his reputation for ability and thoroughness.

Dr. T. Turner Thomas



Dr. T. Turner Thomas was born in Schuylkill County, Pa., in 1866, and received his early education in the public schools of Scranton, Pa., after which he attended the Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and graduated with honors in 1892. Entering the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania he graduated in 1895, being awarded a free scholarship upon competitive examination. He served two and a half years as an interne in the Charity Hospital, Norristown, Pa., and the University Hospital, and has since been attached to the Anatomical and Surgical Departments of the latter institution.

Dr. Thomas is now instructor in surgery to the University Medical Department and Assistant Surgeon to the University Hospital and the Philadelphia General Hospital. He has made several valuable original contributions to surgical literature.

Dr. Henry D. Heller



Dr. Heller was President of the United States Medical Examining Board for Pensions in his district for four years, served in the Pennsylvania State Senate for four years, was appointed State Quarantine Physician by Governor Stone and retained by Governors Pennypacker and Stuart, and has always been active in Republican politics, both in State and County. Under the administration of Doctor Heller the Quarantine Station of Philadelphia is now regarded as one of the most complete and efficient in the United States.

Charles E. de M. Sajous



Charles E. de M. Sajous, M.D., an American physician of French parentage, born December 13, 1852, fittingly illustrates, by the circulation of his writings, the leading position of Philadelphia as an educational centre. This has reached the enormous total of 734,000 volumes, though dealing only with medical subjects calculated to aid physicians in successfully treating disease.

As dean, professor or lecturer, Dr. Sajous has held positions in several institutions, including the Medico-Chirurgical and Jefferson Medical Colleges; he has also been connected with the Howard and Jefferson College Hospitals. He is a Knight of the Legion of Honor, an Officer of the Academy of France, a Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and an honorary member of many American and foreign scientific societies.

Singer Sewing Machines

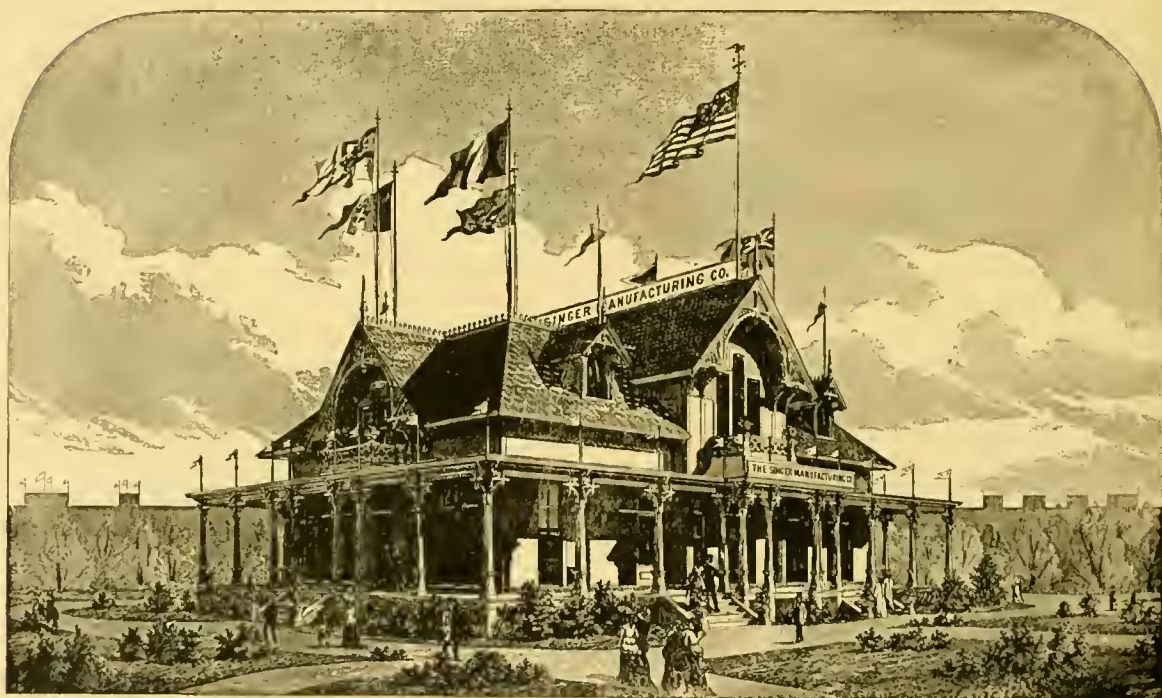
Were sold at the Singer store in Chestnut street

In Philadelphia

in 1851, and their sale has continued

During Half a Century

For the greater convenience of Philadelphians, there are now
THIRTY SINGER STORES in their city.



The Singer Exhibit Building at the Centennial Exposition

PROGRESSIVE MERIT

Singer Sewing Machines received Highest Award at the famous Centennial Exposition of 1876. Although the Singer Machines of today are vastly superior, THEY NOW COST BUT ONE-HALF AS MUCH.

BEST IN 1851

BEST IN 1908

MRS. G. L. HARTING



What absolute honesty in the manufacture of goods will do is aptly illustrated in the success of Mrs. G. L. Harting, who from an output of 125 dozen tumblers of jellies in 1895, reached the enormous quantity of 72,000 dozen jellies and preserves in 1907.

The business was established thirteen years ago by Mrs. Harting in the kitchen in the residence portion of the store she then occupied at No. 4635 Germantown Avenue. She was satisfied that a jelly made from nothing but pure fruit and granulated sugar, the same as she had put up for years for her own use, would find a ready sale, and the result justified her belief.

From the start the goods became popular and, the demand exceeding the facilities, larger quarters were sought. In 1900 Mrs. Harting bought ground

at No. 4145 Germantown Avenue and built a factory of large dimensions. This was outgrown in two years and the building had to be enlarged. In 1904 the output had grown so large that another addition was required, and in two more years additional room was found necessary and the adjoining ground was built upon, making a larger factory building occupying Nos. 4143-45 and 47 Germantown Avenue.

From the commencement of the business Mrs. Harting has aimed at purity and excellence and has from year to year endeavored to improve the quality of the goods she manufactures.

When Mrs. Harting started her business there were no pure food laws and it was the common practice to use preservatives and coloring matter. None were ever used in goods of her manufacture, and when laws were finally enacted to regulate the making of such products, they did not affect her and she invited inspection by any chemist in the country and offered a reward for the detection of any deleterious matter. It has always been her boast that nothing but pure fresh fruit (not even canned goods being used) and granulated sugar composed the jellies and preserves turned out by her, and this is proven by the fact that the laws necessitated no

change in her labels or method of manufacture. To any one accustomed to home-made jams and jellies, the excellence of Mrs. Harting's goods is easily noticeable. There is a freshness and fruity flavor about them instead of the insipid taste of goods made

with glucose. At the start the goods were only sold locally but as their reputation spread a demand came from other territories and now the outside sales are large and steadily growing.

The largest grocery houses find ready sale for Mrs. Harting's specialties.

In addition to supervising the manufacture of her goods, Mrs. Harting attends to the sales and purchasing of supplies, in both of which she displays rare business qualities.

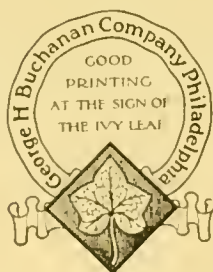




MR. ENOCH W. PEARSON

Director of Music

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS



RITTER'S Fruit Butters

RITTER'S Jellies

RITTER'S Preserves

RITTER'S Catsup

RITTER'S Baked Beans

RITTER'S Soups

ARE

MADE IN PHILADELPHIA

AND

SHIPPED NEAR AND FAR

One of Philadelphia's Old Firms, whose Products
have contributed their share to make
Philadelphia famous

Philip J. Ritter Conserve Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Fels & Co.

Fels-Naptha is a household word among one hundred million English-speaking people. Fels-Naptha soap has revolutionized methods of washing clothes and has done probably as much as any other single invention to lighten the labors of the housewife. It is sold and used in every State and territory in the United States, in every province of Canada, and in every County of England and the United Kingdom. Ninety-nine per cent. of all general grocers in the United States, north of Mason and Dixon's Line, carry Fels-Naptha on their shelves.

All this vast quantity of soap is made by Fels & Co., in Philadelphia, in a model plant which is one of the most important and most interesting of the city's industries.

The genesis of this enormous soap manufacturing business is to be found in a little establishment founded by Thomas Worsley in Combes Alley in 1846. In 1876 Mr. Worsley was succeeded by Fels & Co., and the business was removed to 114 Arch Street. At that time only toilet soap was manufactured by the firm. A few years later a still larger factory at Third Street and Girard Avenue was occupied.

The business of making toilet soaps continued to prosper and increase, but the introduction of Fels-Naptha Soap was followed by such an instant and rapidly-growing demand that the production of all other brands was abandoned and, since 1896, the firm has devoted its energies to the making and distribution of Fels-Naptha alone.

The offices and works of Fels & Co. are now situated at Seventy-third Street and Woodland Avenue, in the southwestern portion of Philadelphia, adjoining the Delaware County line. Twelve acres of land are occupied, most of which are covered by buildings, and new additions to the factories are constantly in course of erection. The buildings are all well lighted, perfectly sanitary and comfortable, and are kept spotlessly clean.

In the factories alone from 500 to 600 persons are continually employed. Another large force is employed in advertising and distributing, and still another department, with many employees, is engaged in collecting the best raw materials from many parts of the world.

In their factories Fels & Co. have worked out a system of co-operation which has resulted in most cordial relations between the firm and its employees. The employees are looked upon and treated as self-respecting men and women; not as machines. The principle involved is defined thus by a member of the firm: "Any act of the employer respecting employees should be consistent and appropriate to the relations between them. This requires good wages, short hours, sanitary and agreeable surroundings and respectful treatment from firm and foremen. The employees should be paid good wages. They can then educate their families and live a rational life. No employers can care for the private affairs of others, but it is true Americanism to give opportunity to the people and, on the average, they will take care of themselves."

This policy has resulted in an unusual average of efficiency in the working force and in maintaining a remarkably high quality and uniformity in the firm's product. There has never been a strike in the history of the business.

The output of Fels-Naptha has been increased every year, even during panic years, but, even so, it has been almost impossible at times to supply the demand. The English market was invaded about five year ago, and Fels-Naptha made friends there rapidly. Now a branch depot for distribution is maintained in London and the shipments of Fels-Naptha to the United Kingdom alone exceed all other exportation of American soaps.

The business is owned and conducted solely by Joseph Fels and Samuel S. Fels, under the firm name of Fels & Co., and has never been incorporated.

DAVIS BROTHERS



The firm of Davis Brothers, manufacturers of Railroad, Ship, Bridge and Wharf Spikes, was organized in the year 1890.

At that time the plant was located on Canal Street near Germantown Avenue, where the business was continued until 1899, when the buildings were destroyed by fire.

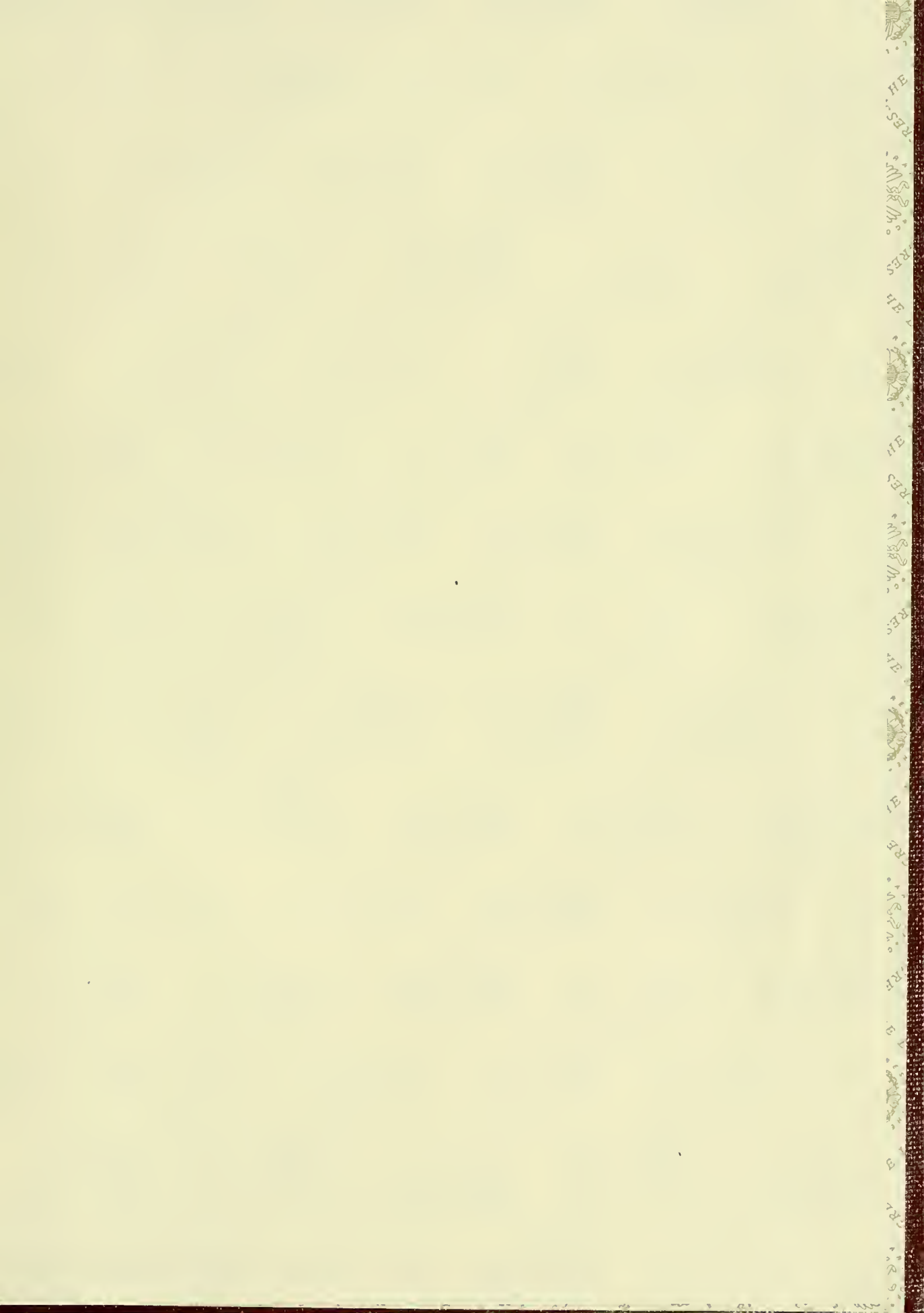
The location being inaccessible for the shipping of raw material and the finished product, the firm decided not to rebuild in that neighborhood. A site more suitable was secured in the northwestern section of the city near Nicetown, and a new and commodious plant, better adapted to the growing business, was erected at Twenty-ninth and Bristol Streets.

The new buildings were especially designed for the business, attention being paid to every detail that would facilitate the handling of the product.

After erection the most improved machinery was installed, and the plant now ranks with the best in the country. A large number of men are employed, the annual output is approximately 10,000 tons.

The product is of the very highest standard and is so recognized throughout the country. The greatest care is used in the assembling of material, both before manufacture and after the product is finished. While either iron or steel spikes can be manufactured, the firm makes a specialty of iron spikes.

Although the name of Davis Brothers has been used since the formation of the firm and the purchase of the business in 1890, Charles Gibbons Davis is sole owner and manager. Mr. Davis gives the business his personal supervision, and under his management the plant has grown to be one of the important industries of this city.

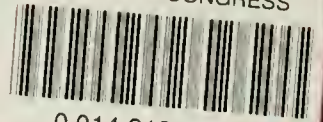






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